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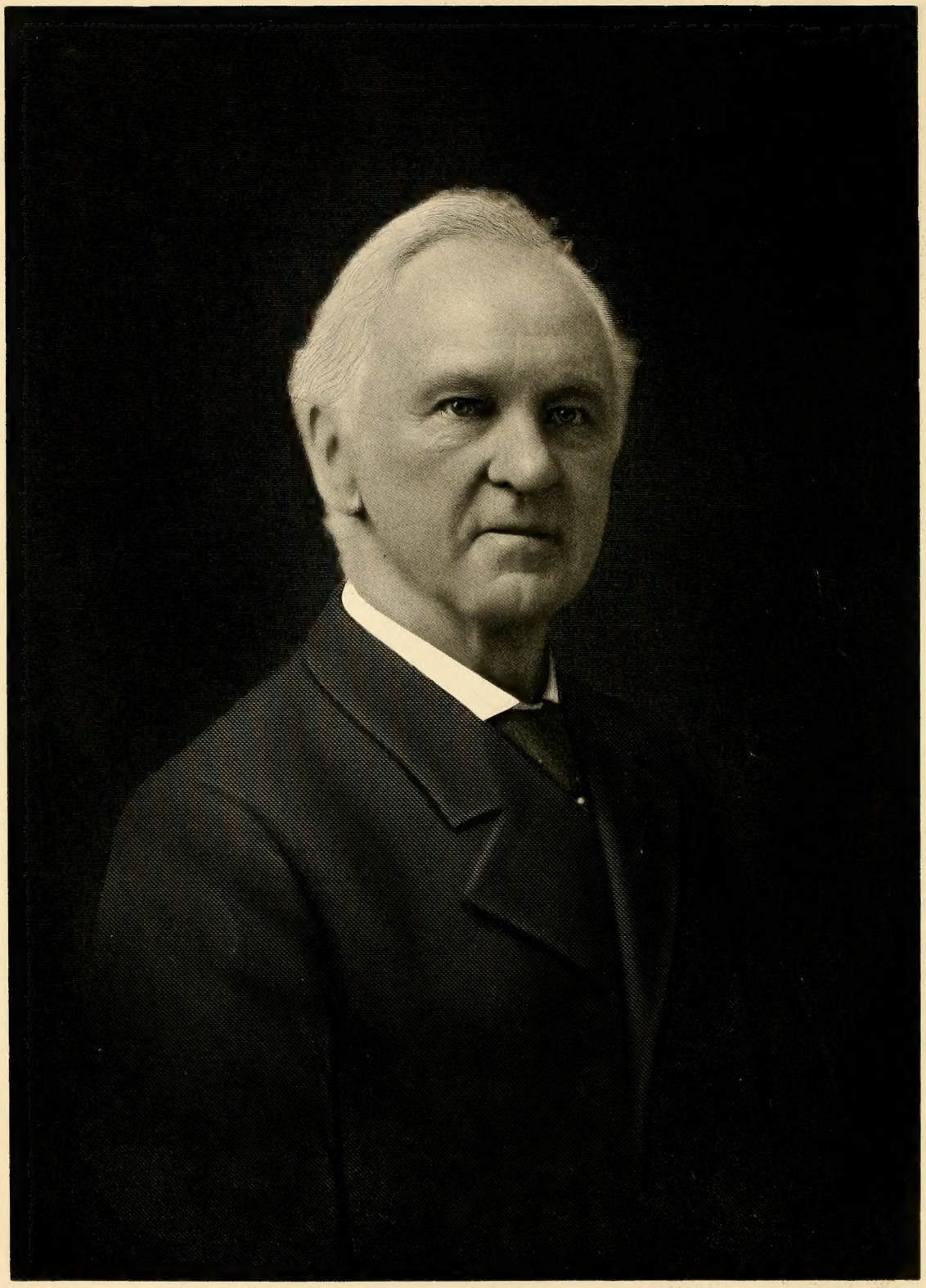
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HISTORY OF STEARNS COUNTY MINNESOTA

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PREFACE.

While the lives of men and women who undertake the work of opening up a new country for the peaceful uses of husbandry may contain nothing that is thrilling and be devoid of romance, yet they contain lessons of fortitude and self-denial which are fruitful for those who come after them and profit by their early endeavors. It is no small sacrifice to leave homes of comfort in well-settled localities to live the lives of the pioneer on the far frontier, where comparative isolation is added to the hardships and discomforts due to a lack of even the mere necessities of life, all for the hope of what the future may have in store as a recompense. The changes in conditions have been so great during the years which have passed since Stearns county knew only the tread of the Indian that it is difficult to realize what a settler's life in those earlier days really meant. It can be only appreciably understood when the facts of pioneers settlement are presented from the experience of those who took part in it. Unfortunately too often the gathering of these experiences is postponed to too late a date, until those who were first on the ground have passed away, their lips closed forever. Such is the case with the present undertaking. Could the work have been done ten or even half a dozen years earlier, the results would have been much more satisfactory. During this interval many of the early settlers have gone to their last rest—to mention only Capt. J. E. West, H. C. Waite, J. L. Wilson, Judge L. W. Collins, John Schaefer and Casper Capser—men who had been the real pioneers in the county, having an intimate personal knowledge of the very beginning of things, and were themselves the makers of history.

The aim of this work has been to gather facts, as full and as reliable in their nature as possible, for permanent preservation. To this end the public records have been carefully examined, the files of local papers searched for matters of interest, a wide correspondence carried on and individual interviews sought where general information or personal experiences could be obtained. I have made free use of such books and publications as contained suitable material for use in these pages, including the History of the Upper Mississippi Valley, Minnesota in Three Centuries, Flandrau's History of Minnesota, Folsom's Fifty Years in the Northwest, Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars, the Minnesota Historical Society's Collections, and the Papers and Proceedings of the Old Settlers' Association of Stearns and adjoining counties.

Acknowledgments are due to many persons who have rendered valuable assistance and to whom I feel indebted for much of whatever may be of interest in this History. I will first name Mr. Arthur M. Gorman, secretary to the Hon. C. A. Lindbergh, member of congress from the Sixth district, to

whose persevering efforts are due the securing from the Post Office department the statistics from which the full and accurate history of the post offices of the county has been prepared. To the Commissioner of the General Land Office; to the Hon. J. A. O. Preus, state auditor; the Hon. W. J. Smith, state treasurer; the Hon. C. G. Schulz, superintendent of public instruction; Mr. Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society; Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health; Capt. J. R. Howard, superintendent of the Indian agency at White Earth; the officials at the general offices of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo railway companies; C. H. Barnes, superintendent of schools at St. Cloud; and the various county officers of Stearns county—and this by no means completes the list—I would express my indebtedness for courtesies shown and favors granted during the progress of this work.

Especial thanks are due the men who have prepared the general chapters. They have given to the gathering and preparation of the material much valuable time, in many instances at the sacrifice of their personal and business affairs. The results are of exceeding value, representing a wealth of information and details which are of present as they will be of still greater future interest.

Acknowledgments are also due the writers of the history of their respective townships and villages, most of which are full, complete and creditable. It is to be regretted, however, that in several of the townships and villages it was impossible, notwithstanding the most persistent efforts, to secure from prominent residents of the localities, of supposed public spirit and intelligence, the necessary information for satisfactory sketches, which will account for the meager character of those published.

Whatever shortcomings there may be in this History of Stearns county—and I am fully aware that there are many—may be charged at least in part to the difficulty of obtaining reliable first-hand information and in part to the local indifference referred to. I hope, however, that it will not wholly fail in preserving for years to come the memories of the good and true men and women who laid the foundation stones upon which Stearns county grew to be one of the best, most populous and most prosperous counties in the great state of Minnesota.

W. B. MITCHELL.

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HISTORY OF STEARNS COUNTY

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NATURAL PHENOMENA.

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On its splendid course from Itasca to the Gulf, the mighty Mississippi passes no fairer land than that which it touches in the central part of Minnesota, where, drained by the Watab, the Sauk, the Crow and the Clearwater, Stearns county stretches away in sightly prospects.

A fertile country of rich black soil, its surface divided into hills and rolling land and prairie, beautified by meandering streams and interspersed with natural and domestic groves, the county has advantages of location and surface which have made it an excellent agricultural and grazing district, and which have helped make its largest city one of the most important points on the upper Mississippi.

The elevation of this stretch of land above the sea, its fine drainage and the dryness of the atmosphere give it a climate of unusual salubrity and pleasantness. Its latitude gives it correspondingly longer days in summer, and during the growing seasons about one and a half hours more of sunshine than in the latitude of St. Louis. The refreshing breezes and cool nights in summer prevent the debilitating effect of the heat so often felt in lower latitudes. The winter climate is also one of the attractive features. Its uniformity and its dryness, together with the bright sunshine and the electrical condition of the air, all tend to enhance the personal comfort of the resident, and to make outdoor life and labor a pleasure.

Embracing, as the county does, so pleasing a prospect to the eye, and so fruitful a field for successful endeavor, it is natural that the people who from the earliest days have been attracted here should be the possessors of steady virtues, ready to toil and to sacrifice, that their labors might be crowned with the fruits of prosperity and happiness.

St. Cloud, its principal city, is the fifth city in the state, and the other cities and villages have had their part in the general commercial upbuilding of the community, furnishing excellent trading and shipping facilities for the rural districts as well as for their own people.

The agricultural neighborhoods are the scenes of peace, prosperity and contentment. The homes are substantially built, and furnished with the comforts and conveniences of modern life; stock is humanely housed and well pastured; the farm land is extensively tilled and productive; and the churches and schools which are seen on every side testify to an interest in the higher things of life by a law-abiding, progressive and prosperous people.

It is indeed in its men and women, rather than in its factories and commerce, its grains and vegetables, its live stock and fruits, that Stearns county takes its greatest pride. From her cities, from her villages and from her farms have gone forth those who have taken an important part in the activities of the world, and who, whether in commerce or diplomacy, in the professions or in the trades, have maintained that steadfastness of purpose, and staunchness of character, that mark true Stearns county men and women wherever they may be found.

Unusually blessed by nature with deep soil and abundant natural resources, and endowed with a wealth of historic and prehistoric lore, the county is a fitting home for the sturdy people who have here made their dwelling place. Hard-working, progressive, educated and prosperous, they have appreciated the gifts which nature has spread for them, and have added their own toil, and the fruit of their intellect, to the work of the elements, making the county one of the beautiful spots of the earth. On the slopes graze cattle and sheep, while the tilled lands respond to the efforts of the spring time sower and planter with a wealth of harvest in the summer and autumn. On nearly every quarter section is reared a comfortable home and commodious barns, while from the crest of every swell of land are visible the churches and schools wherein the people worship the Giver of All Gifts and educate their children. Thus blessed by God and beloved by man, the county, today, stands for all that is ideal in American life, and is forging ahead to wider influence and more extended opportunity.

Stearns county, surpassed by few lands in the state for the fertility of its soil; its bountiful supply of timber and pure water; its numerous water powers; its diversified surface of hills, valleys and rolling prairies; and its adaptation to every variety of agricultural product has furnished to the citizens material wisely improved by them for substantial wealth, good homes and sound public institutions, economically and prudently administered; where law and good order, industry and sobriety have always been upheld and observed; where the comforts and provisions for the enjoyment of life are evenly distributed, and where, in the future, as in the past, "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, will be established throughout all generations."

Situation and Area. Stearns county is situated a short distance south of the center of Minnesota, on the west side of the Mississippi river. It is the largest county in the south half of the state. St. Cloud, its largest city, and county seat, is about sixty and seventy-five miles northwest, respectively, from Minneapolis and St. Paul. Sauk Centre, the second town in importance, is forty miles west-northwest from St. Cloud. The length of Stearns county from east to west, measured from Clearwater to its west line is fifty-two

miles; and its width is from twenty-five to thirty-four miles. Its area is 1,330.07 square miles, of 851,241.36 acres, of which 37,021.27 acres are covered by water.

Natural Drainage. This county is drained to the Mississippi river by the following tributaries, arranged in their order from north to south; the south branch of Two Rivers, Spunk brook, Watab river, Sauk river, St. Augusta creek, Clearwater river, and Crow river. The largest of these is the Sauk river, whose basin includes about half of this county, its principal affluents being Adley and Getchell creeks from the north, and Silver, Ashley, Stony, Cole and Mill creeks from the south. The North branch of Crow river drains the southwest part of the county.

Lakes. Eighty lakes equaling or exceeding a half mile in length appear on the map, and about a hundred and twenty-five of smaller size. The most noteworthy are Sauk lake, crossed by the north line of Sauk Centre; Birch Bark Fort lake, on the north line of Millwood; Two River lake, in the southwest corner of Holding; the Spunk lakes in Avon; Cedar or Big Fish lake in Collegeville; Lake George, Crow lake, Lake Henry and Eden lake which give names to townships; Lake Koronis in the south part of Paynesville; Grand lake in Rockville; Pearl lake in Maine prairie; and Clearwater lake, through which the Clearwater river flows a few miles east of Fair Haven.

Topography. Though Stearns county contains numerous rock-outcrops, these rarely form conspicuous elevations, and the contour is due almost wholly to the overlying deposits of glacial and modified drift. Glacial drift or till is spread with a moderately undulating or rolling surface on the area between the Sauk river and the north branch of the Crow river northwest from Richmond and Paynesville. Its elevations here are 10 to 30 or 40 feet above the lakes and small streams; but its general height above the rivers on each side is 75 to 100 feet southeastward, decreasing to 40 or 50 feet in the west part of the county. Its most rolling portion extends from west to east through Raymond, Getty and Grove townships. With this area should be included also the undulating and rolling till, having similar contour and average height, on the northeast side of the Sauk river in St. Martin, the western two-thirds of Farming, Albany, except its eastern edge, the southwest part of Krain, and the southern half of Millwood and Melrose. The greater part of North Fork, Crow Lake and Crow River townships, southwest rom the North branch of the Crow river, are nearly level or only slightly undulating gravel and sand of the modified drift, 10 to 20 feet above the lakes, sloughs and watercourses; but sections 31 to 34 on the southern border of Crow lake are chiefly kame-like knolls and ridges of gravel and sand 25 to 50 or 75 feet high. The remainder of this county is greatly diversified with partly undulating and partly knolly and hilly till, the latter being morainic accumulations, which on some areas have a very irregularly broken surface, though not rising to much height, while elsewhere they form hills from 50 to 200 feet high.

Morainic hills, about 100 feet above the adjoining modified drift or 150 above the Mississippi river, occur one to three miles south-southwest of St. Cloud and a mile west of the river. In the southeast part of St. Joseph, about five miles farther west, a series of morainic deposits begins west of

Mud lake, and extends thence along the southeast side of Sauk river to Rockville and Cold Spring. Northeast of Rockville it is separated from the Sauk river by a tract of nearly level modified drift averaging a half mile wide and about 25 feet above the river; and the width of this part of the moraine is about one mile, with elevations 50 to 75 feet above the adjoining country. Between Rockville and Cold Spring morainic till borders the Sauk river and occupies a width of three miles to the south, rising in hills 100 to 200 feet above the intervening hollows, attaining the greatest elevation, nearly 300 feet above the river, in section 36, Wakefield, and section 31, Rockville. Thence a low morainic belt reaches south through sections 6 and 7, Maine Prairie, and 13, 24 and 25, Luxemburg; next it extends east through Maine Prairie, forming conspicuous hills, about 150 feet high, in section 27; and from a point halfway between Maine Prairie and Fair Haven it turns northeastward, continuing through the north part of Fair Haven and into the southeast quarter of St. Augusta. In the latter portion its elevations are 50 to 75 feet above the plain of modified drift, six miles wide, which occupies the northeast part of Maine Prairie and reaches thence northward in a continuous belt, nowhere less than a mile wide, through the west part of St. Augusta and St. Cloud to the Mississippi river. On the east it is separated from the Clearwater and Mississippi rivers by flat or moderately undulating modified drift one to two miles wide in Fair Haven and Lynden.

West from the high morainic hills in the southeast corner of Wakefield, a roughly broken belt of morainic till extends through the south edge of Wakefield and Munson and the north edge of Luxemburg and Eden Lake, thence southwest diagonally across Paynesville, and averaging one and one-half miles in width, with elevations 50 to 75 feet above the hollows and 75 to 125 feet above the Sauk river, the North branch of the Crow river, and Lake Koronis. South of this moraine, most of Luxemburg and Eden lake, with the southeast edge of Paynesville are moderately undulating or rolling till; and on its northwest side a belt of nearly level modified drift, two miles wide and about 25 feet above the North branch of Crow river, extends from Roseville in Kandiyohi county northeast by the village of Paynesville to the head of Cole creek in sections 34 and 35, Zion.

North of the Sauk river, hills of morainic till, 100 to 250 feet high, extend northwest from a point one mile west of Cold Spring, through sections 21, 16, 17, 18, 7 and 8, Wakefield, and 12, 11, 2 and 3, Munson. They are very conspicuously seen from Richmond on the plain of modified drift one to two miles wide and five miles long, which lies southwest of this moraine between it and the Sauk river. Near the north line of Munson the moraine changes its course to the north-northeast, and passes through the east part of Farming and northwestern Collegeville to the Spunk lakes, forming a roughly hilly belt two or three miles wide, with elevations 100 to 150 feet above the smoothly undulating or rolling till on each side. Thence it continues north through the west part of Avon to Two River lake, consisting of hills and ridges 40 to 100 feet high, and northwesterly through Krain in a low knolly belt. Farther west, till with typically morainic contour extends from Birch Bark Fort lake through the north half of Melrose to Sauk lake. One of the more prominent

elevations of this tract is Cheney hill, about 100 feet high, in the north part of section 1, Melrose. This moraine continues northward in Todd county.

Morainic till also extends from the Sauk river in the northwest part of Rockville northward through the west half of Saint Joseph, the east edge of Collegeville, and southeastern Avon; it occupies the southern third of St. Wendel, west from the Watab river; and continues northeast in a belt one or two miles wide from sections 17, 18, and 19, St. Wendel, to near the center of Brockway, and thence north to the county line at the east side of Spunk brook. The elevations in these townships are 50 to 100 feet, or rarely more, above the adjoining land; in northwestern Rockville they rise about 150 feet above the Sauk river, and in northern Brockway their height is fully 200 feet above the Mississippi. Nearly all of Holding township, northeastern Krain, the greater part of Brockway and Le Sauk, and much of the northern two-thirds of St. Wendel and Avon, are moderately undulating till.

Level gravel and sand of the modified drift forms a belt a half mile to one and a half miles wide along the Mississippi river through Brockway and the north part of Le Sauk. Its broad southern portion, some three miles long, is the Winnebago prairie, about 40 feet above the river, but in the north part of Brockway its height is 50 or 60 feet. Moderately undulating till borders the west side of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Watab river to St. Cloud, soon ascending 40 to 60 feet, and thence maintaining the height westward. From St. Cloud to Clearwater the Mississippi is again bordered by a plain of modified drift, which increases in this distance from a half mile to two or three miles in width and from 50 to 75 feet in height above the river.

Along the Sauk river modified drift occupies a width that varies from a half mile to two miles through Sauk Centre, Melrose, Grove and Oak townships. It is mostly flat, and from 25 to 40 feet above the river; but one to two miles south from Sauk Centre, on the west side, it is partly in kame-like knolls and partly in massive swells, 15 to 40 feet above the hollows and 40 to 60 feet above the river. The plain of modified drift at Richmond and in the west part of Wakefield has a height of about 30 feet. East of this the Sauk river is bordered by morainic till for a short distance about one mile west of Cold Spring, as also again through nearly three miles, beginning one and a half miles east of Cold Spring and extending to Rockville.

A very remarkable belt of modified drift reaches from the Sauk river at Cold Spring northeast and north to the Watab river in section 30, St. Joseph, and continues thence northeasterly along this stream to the extensive plain of modified drift in the northeast quarter of St. Joseph and the northern third of St. Cloud. The village of Cold Spring is on valley drift about 20 feet above the river, and some portions of the alluvial bottoms bordering the river are only 5 or 10 feet above it, being subject to annual overflow. Next north and west of the village is a terrace of modified drift nearly three miles long and one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile wide, about 50 feet above the river, probably formed at the same date with the Richmond plain and the modified drift in Paynesville and westward along the southwest side of the North branch of Crow river. A mile north from Cold Spring there is a further ascent of 40 feet along an escarpment coinciding nearly with the south line

of sections 10 and 11, Wakefield, to a plain which occupies the southeast part of section 10, and all of section 11, and the northwest part of section 12, elevated 90 feet above the river. This tract, consisting of sand and coarse gravel, often with a foot or two of clay next to the soil, reaches northeast through the south part of section 1, Wakefield, and section 6, Rockville, and thence north two miles, with a width varying from a sixth to a third of a mile, to the Watab river in the N. E. ¼ of section 30, St. Joseph. Onward it has a width of about a half a mile along the Watab river for three miles northeast to near St. Joseph village, where it expands into the plain that stretches east to St. Cloud. Between Cold Spring and St. Joseph this modified drift, marking a former water-course, is bounded on each side by morainic till 40 to 60 feet higher. Its descent in these eight miles is about 75 feet, and the plain of similar modified drift between St. Joseph and St. Cloud, also eight miles, descends 50 feet, making the whole slope in sixteen miles approximately 125 feet, or an average of nearly eight feet per mile.

Altitudes. The highest land in Stearns county is in its northwest part, where portions of Millwood, Melrose, Sauk Centre, Ashley, Getty and Raymond are 1,350 to 1,400 feet above the sea-level. The tops of some of the morainic hills in Farming, northeastern Munson, and the southeast corner of Wakefield, are about 1,350 feet above the sea, being 150 to 250 feet above adjoining areas. The lowest land in the county is the shore of the Mississippi river at Clearwater, 938 feet above the sea.

Estimates of the average heights of the townships are as follows: Brockway. 1,125 feet; Le Sauk, 1,060; St. Cloud, 1,060; St. Augusta, 1,040; Lynden, 1,020; Fair Haven, 1,100; St. Wendel, 1,120; St. Joseph, 1,100; Rockville, 1,120; Maine Prairie, 1,140; Holding, 1,140; Avon, 1,150; Collegeville, 1,175; Wakefield, 1,160; Luxemburg, 1,180; Krain, 1,225; Albany, 1,210; Farming, 1,200; Munson, 1,175; Eden Lake, 1,180; Millwood, 1,275; Oak, 1,210; St. Martin, 1,180; Zion, 1,210; Paynesville, 1,175; Melrose, 1,275; Grove, 1,240; Spring Hill, 1,240; Lake Henry, 1,260; Sauk Centre, 1,280; Getty, 1,320; Lake George, 1,300; Crow River, 1,225; Ashley, 1,340; Raymond, 1,340; North Fork, 1,270, and Crow Lake, 1,240. The mean elevation of Stearns county, derived from these figures, is 1,195 feet above the sea.

Soil and Timber. The black soil is generally one to two feet deep throughout this county. It is the surface of the glacial or modified drift enriched and blackened by the decay of vegetation during many centuries. The subsoil for the greater part is the pebbly and stony clay called till; but considerable tracts along the Mississippi, Clearwater and Sauk rivers, and southwest of the North branch of Crow river, as also the northeast part of Maine Prairie township and adjoining portions of St. Augusta and Rockville, have a subsoil of gravel and sand. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, sorghum, potatoes, other garden vegetables, live stock, and milk, butter and cheese, are the chief agricultural products. Nineteen-twentieths of this county are probably fitted for cultivation, the exceptions being frequent sloughs, which yield good hay, the bluffs along creeks and rivers, and roughly knolly or hilly and stony portions of the morainic belts, which are valuable for pasturage.

About a third of Stearns county is prairie, including most of the area

west of Richmond and southwest of the Sauk river; also, tracts one to two miles wide along the northeast side of this river; the greater part of the plains of modified drift in St. Joseph, St. Cloud and Maine Prairie; Winnebago prairie on the Mississippi river in southeastern Brockway and northern Le Sauk; and limited areas of the modified drift in St. Augusta, Lynden and Fair Haven. Most portions of the modified drift which are not prairie bear only a scanty growth of timber, in which black and bur oaks are the leading species. Fully half of the county was originally covered by large timber, considerable of which still remains, though much wooded land has been cleared to make farms. Basswood, and species of oak, elm, maple, ash, birch and poplar, are the principal trees. A grove of white pines occurs on the bluff of the Mississippi river in St. Cloud; and both white and jack pines grow on the plain of modified drift that borders this river in Brockway. Tamarack flourishes in swamps, and supplied the name of the Watab river, and thence of Watab township in Benton county, this being the name given by the Chippewas to the long threads obtained by splitting tamarack roots, used by them in sewing their birch canoes.

Geological Structure. Outcrops of Archaean rocks, chiefly syenite, occur in Ashley, Sauk Centre and Melrose in the northwest part of this county; and in Wakefield, Rockville, St. Joseph, St. Augusta, St. Cloud, Le Sauk and Brockway in its eastern half. Cretaceous beds, containing thin seams of lignite, are exposed in the banks of the Sauk river near Richmond in Munson township, and at other localities a few miles from Richmond both to the north and south. Other portions of this county, and even the greater part of the county, are covered by the glacial and modified drift, having no exposures of the underlying formations.

Cretaceous Beds. Before the ice age Cretaceous strata probably covered the western two-thirds of Minnesota, and on this area the greater part of the material of the drift is derived from these beds. The remnants of them that escaped the glacial erosion are now nearly everywhere concealed by the drift. In Stearns county their only exposures are found in the neighborhood of Richmond.

Mr. Eames observed the following section, horizontally stratified, near this village, in the banks of the Sauk river: Sand and gravel (modified drift), 40 feet; blue clay with crystals of selenite, 4 feet; impure coal (lignitic clay, including three inches of lignite), 2½ feet; bituminous limestone, forming the bed of the river, 10 feet.

This was doubtless at the locality of the drift and shafts mentioned beyond; and the report of limestone in place is an error. About half a mile below this exposure, Eames reports a ferruginous sandstone or conglomerate four feet thick, seen in the bank of the river along a distance of twelve yards.

Three miles north of Richmond, in the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 2, Munson, north of the range of morainic hills, a section noted by Eames in a ditch dug for drainage consisted of yellow and blue clay with three seams of lignite from one to six inches thick. The stratification here was irregularly confused and in part vertical, apparently on account of slides. Three

shafts were dug near this place in the hope of discovering workable lignite, by Theodore Bock. One of these went twenty-five feet, finding a lignitic layer six inches thick at thirteen feet, enclosed in blue clay, which, by boring twenty-five feet below the bottom of the shaft, was found to reach a depth of fifty feet, containing pyrite in some portions but no other lignitic seam. The other two shafts, forty and thirty feet deep, were wholly in drift. Eames referred this "coal" to the Cretaceous age, and rightly discouraged further mining for it, stating that his survey of the lignite-bearing strata on the Sauk and Cottonwood rivers "has demonstrated the fact that the state contains no outcrop of coal of value, in so far as the counties examined and points coming under observation are concerned."

Repeated fruitless observations for lignite have been made, however, by shafts in the Cretaceous beds on the southwest side of the Sauk river in the N. W. ¼ of section 23, Munson, a fourth to a half of a mile west of Richmond. In 1871, at a point some thirty rods west of the bridge and less than a hundred feet from the river, a shaft was dug and bored to the depth of 120 feet. Its top is about 25 feet above the river. Black clay or shale with some lignite, which is seen here in the river's bank, was penetrated and found to be three feet thick. A drift dug in 1865, starting about twenty-five feet farther northwest and following the lignitic layer sixty feet, found it to dip westward about four feet in this distance. It was said to contain "a seam of lignite four inches thick, which kept increasing in thickness, but remained impure and was considerably mixed with shale." Above and below the lignitic stratum is bluish gray clay or shale containing rarely crystals of selenite (gypsum) up to three inches long. J. H. Kloos found in the material brought up from the shaft "several fragments of shale containing scales of cycloid fishes, which had been met with near the surface." At a depth of 112 feet, according to Kloos, this boring reached "a hard rock, which proved to be granite. It was drilled for eight feet, and the fragments brought to light by the pump consist of feldspar, quartz and pyrites, such as are found in varieties of pegmatite or graphic granite, which I also found at the nearest outcropping ridges of the crystalline rocks." Nearly a quarter of a mile west from this place and about 75 feet above the river, another shaft was dug and bored in 1871 to the depth of 180 feet. This passed through a considerable thickness of drift, below which were blue, white and yellowish plastic clays, and shale. No more lignite was encountered than in the drift and the other shaft.

Again, in 1880 and 1881, the Richmond mining company claimed to have bored to the depth of 125 feet at a point only ten feet distant from the shaft and boring first described, close to the river. The only lignite found is the layer seen above the river-level; blue clay, with thin laminae of white and yellow clay, lies above the lignite; and bluish or greenish gray clay and shale extend below to the bottom of this section. No sand nor gravel, nor any hard rock, were encountered. In respect to these explorations, it must be added that it seems certain that no valuable deposits of lignite exist in this region, nor indeed in any portion of this state.

The only fossils known to have been found in these shafts are the fish-

scales before mentioned. A shark's tooth was also found by Mr. Kloos in the plastic clay that here forms the bank of the Sauk river.

F. B. Meek, to whom these fossils were submitted, wrote Mr. Kloos as follows: "The specimens ——— consist of Inoceramus problematicus, impressions apparently of Ammonites percarinatus, scales of fishes and a small shark tooth allied to Corax or Galeus. Among the drawings also sent by you, there is one of the inner volutions of Scaphites larviformis, or some nearly allied form. From these fossils, and the lithological character of the bed in which they were found, there can be no reasonable doubt, that it belongs to the Cretaceous system, as well as to the Benton group of the Cretaceous series as developed in the upper Missouri country. As you have suggested, the locality at which these specimens were collected, cannot be far from the eastern limits of the great Cretaceous basin that occupies so much of the country along the Upper Missouri, and it is very desirable that the eastern boundary of this group of rocks should be traced out as accurately as possible, through Minnesota. Owing to the heavy deposits of drift there, however, this will be a difficult task, and can only be done by careful observations of all that is revealed by deep wells and other excavations. Consequently it is important that all the facts brought to light in this way should be carefully noted and published."

Glacial and Modified Drift. Glacial striae observed at Sauk Centre, as before mentioned, bear S. 40 degrees E., referred to the true meridian, being at right angles with the striae noted in Sauk Rapids, Benton county, about forty miles farther east. Nearly all the ledges of Stearns county are planed and worn to a smooth surface by the ice-sheet; but, excepting at Sauk Centre, none of them, so far as seen in this survey, retain glacial striae, because of the slight disintegration wrought upon their surface by rains and frost.

The contour and material of the drift deposits have been stated in an earlier part of this chapter. The stages in the recession of the ice-sheet which they indicate are somewhat complex. During the culmination of the last glacial epoch, an ice-current from Lake Superior and northern Wisconsin extended over the east half of this county, to a limit in Luxemburg, Wakefield, northeastern Munson, Farming, Albany, Krain, and northeastern Millwood. In these townships, extending from south-southeast to north-northwest, the ice-current from the northeast, by which the striae in Sauk Rapids were made, was confluent with the ice-current from the northwest, which striated the rock at Sauk Centre. West of this line of confluence boulders and gravel of limestone abound, derived, like the limestone everywhere present in the drift of western Minnesota and of Dakota, from the limestone strata which have their nearest outcrops in the vicinity of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Fragments of lignite, and very rarely of petrified wood, are also found in this western drift. The drift brought by the ice-current from the northeast is distinguished by the absence of limestone and the presence of boulders and pebbles of igneous and sedimentary rocks peculiar to the region of Lake Superior. A difference in color is also observable, the drift from the northwest and west being dark bluish gray, excepting near the surface, where it

is weathered to a yellowish color; while the drift from the northeast has a lighter gray color and is more or less tinted with red. These colors are due to the condition of the iron present, which in its protoxide combinations imparts a bluish hue, in the condition of limonite yellow, and as hematite red. It exists under the first of these conditions in the Cretaceous clays and shales which have contributed probably more than half of the material of the western drift; and as hematite it colors the red shales and sandstones about Lake Superior and the drift derived from them. The northeastern drift in Stearns county, however, does not usually show the reddish tint conspicuously, because it has become mingled with much material from other rock-formations in its long transportation. The morainic hills one to six miles west and northwest from Cold Spring consist of this northwestern drift, and the same forms the surface thence northeast to St. Cloud and Le Sauk and onward all the way to Lake Superior.

Remarkable changes took place in the currents of the ice-sheet during its departure. The ice from the northwest and west becoming relatively thicker, pushed back that from the northeast upon a large area reaching from the southeast part of this county east-northeastward to the Snake and St. Croix rivers, even advancing into the edge of Wisconsin. After this western ice-lobe began to retreat, the line at which it first halted or perhaps re-advanced, is marked by the morainic accumulations, referred to the time of the fifth or Elysian moraine. The continuation of this morainic series in Stearns county forms the belt of knolly and hilly till east, south and west of the plain of modified drift in Maine Prairie. The angle made in the glacial boundary by the confluence of the western and eastern ice-fields was probably at or near the southeast corner of Wakefield, where the most prominent morainic hills in this county are found. On the south margin of the northeastern ice at this time was apparently accumulated the hilly till of Rockville, of the south half of St. Joseph, excepting in sections 31, 30 and 19, and of the southeast part of St. Cloud, the continuance of this series being through northern Haven and Palmer in Sherburne county. The gravel and sand forming the plain of Maine Prairie were deposited by the waters that had flowed down from the slopes of the adjacent ice-fields, which converged toward this area.

By the next retreat of the waning ice-sheet its boundary was carried back to the sixth or Waconia moraine, which is represented in southern Stearns county by the drift hills and knolls on the east and north border of Luxemburg, along the line of Eden Lake and Munson, and thence southwest through Paynesville to Cape Bad Luck in Roseville, Kandiyohi county, accumulated along the north margin of the western ice-lobe. The south line of the ice moving from the northeast and north seems to have extended at this time along the northwest side of the Watab river in St. Wendel and St. Joseph, and thence westward through Collegeville, Farming, St. Martin and Spring Hill, Grove, Getty and Raymond. When the recession from the Elysian moraine began, the outlet of drainage from the confluent ice-fields appears to have been from Cold Spring northeast to the Watab river and St. Joseph, along the valley occupied by modified drift which has been before described.

The scarcity of limestone in the gravel along this old water-course indicates that the glacial melting was then progressing most rapidly on its north side. At the somewhat later date of the Waconia moraine, the angle of confluence of the ice from the west and northwest with that from the northeast and north seems to have been at Glenwood in Pope county. The glacial floods which there poured down from the converging ice-slopes and thence flowed southeast along the present course of the north branch of the Crow river to Paynesville and then east-northeast to the Sauk valley at Richmond, eroded a broad channel into the till of southwestern Stearns county. The northeast limit of this erosion is the bluff of till 40 to 100 feet high, which rises close on the northeast side of this river from North Fork to Paynesville, a distance of twenty miles. From these floods were deposited the extensive beds of modified drift which reach from eastern Pope county through the southwest part of Stearns and the northeast of Kandiyohi county to Paynesville and Richmond.

When the ice-sheet again retreated, to the line of the seventh or Dovre moraine, its western lobe was withdrawn from this county, but the ice-fields flowing from the north appear to have extended to the moraine in Brockway, the northwest part of St. Wendel, Avon, northeastern Albany, Krain, northern Millwood and Melrose, and the northeast corner of Sauk Centre. At this time, also, the modified drift along the upper part of the Sauk river and on the Mississipi in Le Sauk and Brockway was deposited.

Boulders are frequent or often abundant in the morainic accumulations of till; but in the smooth, undulating deposits of till they are usually so few that they give no trouble in the cultivation of the land. Numerous pieces of sandstone, up to one or two feet in size, like that outcropping at Hinckley, in Pine county, were noticed in Le Sauk and in Sauk Rapids on the opposite side of the Mississippi.

Material Resources. The agricultural capabilities of this county, and its good supply of timber have already been noticed; also, the occurrence of thin seams of lignite in the Cretaceous strata near Richmond, and the futile explorations for it in workable quantity. Water-powers have been utilized to a considerable extent. Quarrying is a most important industry. The boulders from the drift are used by the farmers for various purposes. Lime burning and brick making have both been important.

Waterpowers. The following report of the waterpowers as they existed in the county in 1885 is most interesting, though many of these dams and mills are now only memories of the past.

Ward Brothers' saw-mill and grist-mill on the south branch of Two Rivers at Holdingford; head, eight feet, flowing back nearly two miles. M. Ebnet's saw-mill, in the south part of section 25, Krain, on a tributary of Two River lake; head, about fifteen feet. William Ross' saw-mill on Spunk brook in the S. E. ¼ of section 5, Brockway; head, about six feet. J. B. Sartell & Son's grist-mill on Watab river in section 21, Le Sauk, having fifteen feet head; and their saw-mill in the same section, a quarter of a mile farther east on this stream near its mouth, having fourteen feet head. St. Joseph flouring mill, having eighteen feet head, and saw-mill, having fourteen feet head, on the

south branch of Watab river a quarter of a mile west of St. Joseph village, both owned by Ferdinand Danzel. The Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids, falls twenty-two feet in about a mile. Sauk City flouring mills, owned by F. Arnold; on the Sauk river close to its mouth, in the southeast corner of Le Sauk; head, eight feet; canal thirty rods long. Union flouring mill, J. E. Hayward; on the Sauk river a mile west from the last, in the north edge of St. Cloud; head, ten feet. Rockville flouring mill, O. Tenney; on Mill creek at Rockville, close to its junction with the Sauk river; head, fourteen feet. Cold Spring flouring mill, H. C. Waite; on the Sauk river at Cold Spring; head, eight feet; seven run of stone and three crushers. Hiltner & Proneth's flouring mill in the west edge of section 31, Oak; head, about twelve feet; canal a third of a mile long; three run of stone. Melrose flouring mill, Edwin Clark; on the Sauk river at Melrose; head, eleven to thirteen feet; five run of stone for flour, and one for feed. The mill-pond is a mile long, covering 150 acres. Sauk Centre flouring mill, T. C. McClure; on the Sauk river at Sauk Centre; head, ten feet; six run of stone. This dam raises the Little and Big Sauk lakes above their natural level, the latter being four miles long and a half to two-thirds of a mile wide, mostly in Todd county.

Neenah flouring mill, H. Beumer & Co.; on St. Augusta creek in the N. W. ¼ of section 13, St. Augusta; head, fourteen feet; three run of stone for flour, and one for feed. There were mills formerly on this creek near its mouth and in th S. W. ¼ of section 27, St. Augusta. On the Clearwater river, at Clearwater, are three powers, as follows: Thomas Tollington's saw-mill and furniture manufactory; ten or fifteen rods above the mouth of the river; head, five feet; can only be used when the Mississippi is at its low-water stage. Clearwater flouring mills, C. F. Davis & Co.; a short distance above the last; head, fifteen feet. Upper dam of C. F. Davis & Co.; one mile above the mouth of the river; known as the Fremont water-power; formerly, but not now, used; head, twelve feet. The mill on the Clearwater river at Fair Haven has about ten feet head. Crow River flouring mill, J. P. Applegreen; on the north branch of the Crow river in the east edge of the village of Paynesville; head, fourteen feet; three run of stone. Beckley & Phipps' flouring mill; on the same stream one and a half miles below the last, in the west edge of section 10, Paynesville; head, eight feet; three run of stone.

Aboriginal Earthworks. Earthworks, like lines of fortifications, three in number, each twenty rods or more in length, several rods apart and extending southeasterly, are situated about a mile north of Sauk Centre, on the southeast side of the Little Sauk lake, which is now united with the Big Sauk lake by the flowage of the Sauk Centre dam.

A natural mound of till, called Fairy Lake mound, rises some fifteen feet above the general level of the surrounding plain of modified drift on the south side of the Sauk river, in the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 32, Sauk Centre, about three miles northwest from the town. This mound is fifteen rods long and six rods wide, trending from west-northwest to east-southeast. Its outline seen at a distance is like that of a dome-shaped artificial mound; but, unlike the aboriginal mounds, it is oblong and composed of the unmodified glacial drift.

ARCHAEAN ROCKS.

The following notes on the exposed rocks of the townships in Stearns county are, like the rest of this article, a part of the "Geology of Stearns County" by Dr. Warren Upham, a distinguished savant, in the "Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota," published in 1888, and embodying research made from the year 1882 to 1885. When this was written the granite industry in Stearns county was in its infancy, and some of the possibilities of quarrying which are herein discussed have since been realized. For the development of the granite industry in recent years, the reader is referred to other chapters of this history.

Ashley. The most northwestern rock-outcrops of Stearns county are found in Ashley township, eight miles west of Sauk Centre. They lie close south and southwest of a school-house at the south side of Ashley creek, partly in the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 17, and more in the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 18. This rock has numerous exposures, the largest being about a hundred feet long, upon an area which reaches thirty rods from east-southeast to west-northwest, their height being from one to five feet above the general level. It resembles syenite, but contains much of a light-green mineral (probably epidote), like that found in the rocks outcropping thirty and forty-five miles farther north, in Todd and Cass counties. This takes the place of hornblende and mica, neither of which can be detected. Joints occur from one to five or ten feet apart. An schistose or laminated structure was observed. Veinlike masses of coarsely crystalline orthoclase, enclosing small amounts of white quartz and of the green mineral, occur in this rock at many places, often extending ten feet or more, and varying from one to several feet in width. These ledges may be quarried for coarse masonry.

Sauk Centre. Exposures of rock are found at the southwest side of the railroad from an eighth to a fourth of a mile southeast from Sauk Centre station. The largest outcrop is about fifty rods from the depot, and a hundred feet southwest of the railroad, covering an area about six rods long from the northwest to southeast by two to three rods wide, and rising only one to two and a half feet above the general surface. This ledge has several distinct varieties of rock. The greater part is a reddish feldspathic gneiss, laminated from northeast to southwest, or a similar syenite where lamination is absent. Masses a few feet in extent, not definitely separated from the foregoing, are very coarsely crystalline, flesh-colored feldspar and quartz; the latter constitutes about one-fourth part; and both occur in crystalline masses one to two inches long. Portions of this gneiss and syenite are porphyritic with feldspar crystals up to a half inch, or rarely an inch, in diameter.

The most southern part of this ledge, extending thirty feet from east to west, and ten feet wide, divided from the last by a width of about two rods which is covered with drift, is a very hard and compact, dark, granular rock, perhaps to be called syenite, in which the most abundant mineral is apparently hornblende. A small space of this, about eight feet long and four feet wide, shows a vertically laminated structure, curving from a south to a southeast

course. Glacial striae, clearly seen on the west part of this southern outcrop, bear S. 40 degrees E.

Eight rods west from the last is another exposure of the same hard, dark rock, about two rods in extent, not rising above the general level. About fifteen rods west-northwest from the large outcrop first described, another of similar rock is found, being mainly gneiss, laminated from northeast to southwest. This ledge is about fifty feet long from west-northwest to east-southeast, and rises from one to one and a half feet above the general surface. Again, some twenty-five rods southeast from the first described exposure, excavations at each side of the railroad, five to fifteen feet below the track, show the dark, tough hornblendic rock, like its two exposures farther west, except that here it is more intersected by joints, which are from one to six feet apart. On the southwest side of the railroad this rock is uncovered for a length of a hundred feet; but on the northeast side only two or three small knobs are visible. None of the outcrops are suitable for quarrying.

Melrose. The next exposure of the bed-rock is eight miles east-northeast from the last, at Clark's mill, in Melrose. This mill, situated on the south side of Sauk river about ten rods west of the bridge, is founded on a ledge of very hard, coarse, red syenite, which also extends some twenty-five feet from the mill, half-way across the waste-way of the dam.

In the west part of Melrose village, a third or half of a mile west from this mill, and on the level plain of valley drift, rock has been encountered in attempts to dig wells. Its depth below the surface is about six feet, and it has an extent of a hundred feet or more. A well blasted into this rock supplied the stone for the foundation of the Methodist church near by. It is a dark, unlaminated, rather coarsely crystalline hornblendic rock, different from any other found in this district.

Wakefield. Several outcrops of very hard, dark dioryte, and of coarse syenite occur within a radius of a fourth of a mile about the corner of sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, Wakefield. This is on the north side of the Sauk river, two miles east of Richmond, and about twenty miles southeast from Melrose. One of these knobs rises forty feet above the general level. The abutments of the Richmond bridge were quarried at this locality.

About one and a half miles farther east, near the centre of section 21, a small outcrop of coarse syenite occurs in and close south of the road, its length being four rods and its height three or four feet. It is intersected by joints at intervals of two to six feet.

At Cold Spring, one and three-fourths miles farther east, a fine-grained, reddish, much jointed syenite has abundant outcrops, underlying the mill and dam, and covering an area on both sides of the Sauk river equal to a quarter of a mile square, with its highest points 20 to 25 feet above the river. It has been somewhat quarried for local use in foundations, walls, etc.

Rockville. Four miles farther east, massive outcrops of coarse-grained, gray granite, containing black mica, which weathers to yellow, occur near Rockville. The most prominent mass of this rock is at the east side of Mill creek, a quarter of a mile south of Rockville mill, forming a knob forty or fifty rods in length and breadth, and fifty feet high. This rock is very free

from joints or seams, being sometimes unbroken for thirty or forty feet. Otherwise it appears to be well adapted for quarrying, to supply stone for heavy masonry, as bridge piers and abutments. Two other exposures of this rock are found a quarter of a mile northeast from this mill. The most southerly of these, situated east of the road, covers some thirty rods square, and rises about forty feet above the river; and the second, less than an eighth of a mile farther north, crossed by the road and lying mostly between the road and the river, covers an area of 30 by 20 rods in extent and rises 20 to 30 feet above the river. Both consist of massive, rounded ledges, with few seams or joints, which are often twenty to thirty feet apart.

St. Joseph. In the N. E. ¼ of section 26 of this township, nearly four miles northeast from Rockville, massive, coarse-grained, gray syenite or granite, closely like that of Rockville, is exposed. It forms a rounded outcrop some twenty rods broad, rising ten feet above the general level, its height above the Sauk river, three-fourths of a mile to the northwest, being about 35 feet. This ledge has few joints, one space fifty feet square being without a seam.

One and a half miles west-southwest from the last, an exposure of rock is reported in section 27, at the east side of the Sauk river, above which it is said to rise five to ten feet, covering an acre or more.

St. Augusta. Granite, containing flesh-colored feldspar and black mica, is exposed near the middle of section 19, St. Augusta, about a fourth of a mile west of Luxemburg postoffice and St. Wendel's church. This is four miles east-southeast from Rockwell and eight miles south-southwest from St. Cloud. It lies on the west side of slough, above which it rises 15 to 20 feet, its extent being about twenty rods. It is divided by joints three to fifteen feet apart; the course of their principal system, nearly vertical, is from northwest to southeast.

St. Cloud. This township has many exposures of these rocks, principally syenite.

In the N. E. ¼ of section 32 a reddish gray syenite or granite, and in the N. W. ¼ of section 33 a very dark syenite, containing a large proportion of hornblende, form quite extensive outcrops, in each case covering an area equal to a quarter of a mile square. An eighth of a mile west of the road, these rounded hillocks of rock rise 20 to 25 feet above the general level; and close east of the road and for an eighth of a mile or more from it, their height is five to ten feet. About forty rods farther north, the road goes by ledges of syenite nearly like that of the quarry at Sauk Rapids. These are probably in the southeast corner of section 29; they lie close west of the road, above which they rise 15 to 20 feet. The next two miles to the north and northwest have abundant outcrops of gray and reddish syenite, of which the following is a list in part.

On the land of Jacob Streitz, in the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 28, considerable quarrying has been done, forty cords or more of the stone having been sold for masonry in St. Paul. This is an excellent gray syenite, rising about ten feet above the general surface, well adapted for supplying dimension stone. It is near the eastern side of this tract of abundant ledges; and the

hills one to one and a half miles east and northeast, rising 50 to 75 feet higher and 125 to 150 feet above the Mississippi river, are morainic drift.

A quarter of a mile west of the last, in the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 28, ledges of the same rock as the last cover two or three acres, rising about five feet above the general level of the surrounding modified drift. Some quarrying has also been done here.

On land of Ferdinand Hartmann, in the north edge of the N. E. ¼ of section 29, he has quarried during several years, in two low outcrops of syenite, selling the stone for $8 per cord at St. Cloud. The southwestern outcrop, six rods square, is a somewhat coarse-grained, reddish syenite, divided by joints from one to eight feet apart. The other ledge, fifteen rods north-northeast from the last, is about ten rods long from west to east by six rods wide. This is mainly red syenite like the former, but includes a large mass, occupying an area about four rods square, of finer-grained, bright gray syenite, containing occasional scales of black mica. At its border a gradual change of color takes place from the gray to the red.

An area of several acres of reddish syenite, like that of the last localities, begins thirty or forty rods northwesterly from the last, and reaches a sixth of a mile or more northward. This is on the S. W. ¼ of section 20. It rises in rounded hills and knolls 30 to 50 feet above the lowland eastward.

About forty rods northwest from the last, in the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of this section 20, gray syenite forms a hill which covers six or eight acres and rises 50 feet above the general surface. It is smoothly glaciated, but retains no clear striae. This rock has few joints, sometimes none for an extent of thirty feet. Here and upon many of the ledges of this region a scale of rock, a fourth to a half of an inch thick, has become separated, or is easily separable from the surface by weathering. In some places this might be attributed to forest or prairie fires, which seem often to have produced such scaling; but here it is notably exhibited on bare ledges six rods or more in extent.

Within a mile westerly are many lower outcrops of this syenite, rising 10 to 20 feet above the average of the vicinity. Good locations for quarrying are reported on the S. E. ¼ of section 19, and in the west half of this section.

The red syenite continues from the ledges in sections 29 and 20 to the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of section 17, where excellent quarrying stone is found. A few years ago a block of this red syenite was obtained for a monument pedestal, which had been sought but could not be supplied (so reported) from the famous quarries of similar stone at Aberdeen, Scotland. The size of this block was 7 feet square by 2½ feet high, its weight being ten tons. It was cut and polished in St. Cloud, and was sold in Chicago for about $800. This quarry has been operated by the St. Cloud Granite Manufacturing Co., L. A. Evans, agent.

Excellent localities for quarrying the same red syenite also occur within a half mile west and southwest from the last, in the S. E. ¼ of section 18 and in the N. W. ¼ of section 19. Some of these localities also yield gray syenite and that which is gray, tinted reddish.

Syenite outcrops in the N. W. ¼ of section 17, at the northwest side of the road. Its extent is about fifteen by ten rods, and its height is some

twenty feet above the adjoining lowlands and river, an eighth of a mile west, and eight feet above the road. This ledge exhibits some marks of water-wearing. A system of nearly vertical joints crosses it from north to south, varying from six inches to four feet apart; and other, less conspicuous and less numerous, extend from east to west.

The only exposure of rock beside the Mississippi river in this county below the St. Cloud bridge, is about a half mile south of the State normal school. It is a coarse gray syenite, with joints ten to twenty feet apart, and forms small ledges five to ten feet above the river.

Fifteen to twenty rods south from the west end of the Sauk Rapids bridge, is a ledge of porphyritic, gray syenite, consisting mostly of feldspar, with about a fourth part of quartz, and including some hornblende and rare grains of mica. It rises some five feet above the river, and is traversed by nearly vertical joints one to eight feet apart. It has been slightly quarried.

Le Sauk. In this township, situated next north of St. Cloud, these crystalline rocks are exposed upon the lowest mile of Watab river, and at several places within three miles thence north-northwest. The gristmill and its dam, owned by J. B. Sartell & Sons, on the Watab river about a third of a mile above its mouth, are founded on gray syenite. This is exposed to view only on the south side of the river, under the foundation of the north side of the mill, rising a few feet above the water of the flume below the dam. It was quarried for this mill, and is a desirable building stone.

Mr. Sartell owns another quarry a half mile northwest from this mill, covering several acres and rising twenty feet above the general level. It is in or near the S. E. ¼ of section 17. This has a more reddish tint. Quarrying has been done here more or less during the past years, perhaps yielding quarried stone to the value of $1,000 in all, only for use in this vicinity.

A third of a mile east of the last, in the south part of section 16, is another outcrop of rock, similar to that at the grist mill. This covers about two acres. It has a low smoothed surface, not much above the general level.

Another ledge of similar syenite or granite is seen at the west side of the road, east of the north part of Clark lake, in the south half of section 8. This also covers ten acres or more, its height being about ten feet.

On or near the east line of section 9, a rock-outcrop, said to be coarse-grained and of iron-rusty color, covers several acres and rises some fifty feet above the Mississippi river, which is ten or twenty rods farther east.

Reddish fine-grained syenite has been somewhat quarried for local use, in or near the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 7. Farther northwest, near the centre of section 6, similar rock has outcrops at many places along a distance of about half a mile from east to west, not extending into St. Wendel township.

Brockway. A medium-grained, gray granite or syenite, containing garnets a fourth of an inch in diameter, is exposed on the N. W. ¼ of section 33, in the southeast part of Brockway, about a quarter of a mile west from the road. It shows only a smooth flat surface, ten by fifteen feet in extent, not rising above the general level.

Rock is also reported to occur in the west shore of the Mississippi river,

about fifteen rods south from the northeast corner of this section 33. The rock is exposed also in the east bank and in the channel of the river, but its outcrops rise only two or three feet above extreme low water. This is about a mile north of the high hills of rock at the east side of the river Watab.

CHAPTER II.

BEFORE THE WHITES CAME.

Nature's Paradise—Earliest Human Inhabitants—Era of the Eskimo—Reign of the Indian—Prehistoric Indians—Indian Tribes—Dakotas—Ojibways—Ojibway-Dakota Conflict—Social Organization of the Ojibway—Origin of the Names Sauk and Osakis in This Region—Winnebagoes—Life of the Indian—By P. M. Magnusson.

Scientists tell us that in the glacial period this region was covered by the great ice sheet and then uncovered, not only once but several times. When for the last time the glacier receded, it left behind what became in a few years a wonderfully diversified and beautiful region. The realm of Stearns was and yet is where civilization has not changed it, stretches of gently rolling prairies in summer covered with grass and spangled with flowers; park-like oak openings, verdant swells of land studded with a sparse growth of oaks; dense forests of maple, oak, elm, linden and birch; poplar thickets and tamarack swamps, where every tree is of the same age and stands straight, even and orderly like a well disciplined army; jungles of underbrush of hazel and dwarf beech, dwarf hickory, ironwood, alder, kinnikinic, as well as young trees of larger species, forming in some places almost as inpenetrable a mass as the famous jungles of the Amazon; and finally even in Stearns, here and there a little guard of conifers, mainly white pine, outposts of magnificent forests of evergreens to the northeast. And this varied landscape was flecked and ribboned and jeweled by many a stream of water and by the matchless blue and silver lakes of Minnesota. These waters, woods, and prairies fairly quivered with animal life. The most notable early animal was the mammoth. From remains found he seems to have been plentiful in Minnesota. Later the leader in animal life was the American bison, generally known as the buffalo.

A country so bountiful and inviting to man, whether primitive or civilized, would remain uninhabited only while undiscovered. J. V. Brower, the distinguished Minnesota archeologist, concludes from the finds he made of quartz artifacts near Little Falls, that man followed very close on the heels of the receding glacier.

Most scholars are of the opinion that in all probability the first inhabitants of the northern part of the United States were, or were closely related to, the Eskimo. While the data are very meager they all point that way. The Eskimos seem to have remained on the Atlantic seaboard as late as the arrival of the Scandinavian discoverers of the eleventh century, for their description of the aboringines whom they call "skrälingar" (a term of contempt about

equivalent to "runts") is much more consonant with the assumption that these were Eskimos than Indians.

So we shall probably be right if we picture to ourselves the first Stearnites as a small yellowish-brown skin-clad race, slipping around nimbly and quietly in our woods and dells, subsisting mainly on fish, but also partly on the chase. Their homes were doubtless of the simplest description and their culture not above absolute savagery. Why did the Eskimo leave Minnesota and all temperate America and withdraw to the frozen fringe of the Arctic ocean? It can scarcely be maintained that he did it from free choice. Doubtless the stronger and fiercer Indian elbowed him out of this land of plenty, and to save himself and his babies from the ruthless war club and scalping knife of the treacherous red man the peace loving little yellow man withdrew to the barren but friendly shores of the Arctic seas.

REIGN OF THE INDIAN.

Prehistoric Indians. When the white man first saw Minnesota, the region of Stearns was inhabited by the Dakotas or Sioux. But there is evidence that these had had Indian predecessors. From this we may quite confidently conclude that preceding the Dakotas there had inhabited Minnesota for long ages past several tribes of Indians, probably of Algonquin stock.

Indian Tribes. The archeology and anthropology of the American Indian is still in its infancy. But a few fundamental facts stand out in bold relief. We are told by scientists that man is of great antiquity in America; and that though the aborigines' blood is doubtless mixed with later arrivals in many localities and tribes, still, barring the Eskimo, the fundamental race characteristics are the same from Hudson Bay to Patagonia. Hence a common American ancestry of great antiquity must be predicated of the whole Indian race.

Draw a line east and west through the southern boundary of Virginia. Except for the northwest corner of British America, the red men in the territory north of this line and east of the Rocky mountains, including the larger part of the United States and British America, are and have been for centuries almost exclusively of just three linguistic stocks: Iroquoian, Siouan, and Algonquian. The one reason for classing these Indians into three ethnic stocks is that the vocabularies of their languages do not seem to have a common origin. Otherwise these Indians are so familiar physically and psychically that even an expert will at times find it hard to tell from appearance to which stock an individual belongs. These three stocks are in mental, moral, and physical endowment the peers of any American aborigines, though in culture they were far behind the Peruvians, Mexicans, and the nations in the southwestern United States. But their native culture is not so insignificant as is the popular impression. Except the western bands who subsisted on the buffalo, they practiced agriculture; and in many, if not in most tribes, the products of the chase and fishing supplied less than half their sustenance; their moccasins,, tanned skin clothing, bows and arrows, canoes, pottery and personal ornaments evinced a great amount of skill and not a little artistic taste. Their houses were not always the conical tipi of bark or skins, but

were often very durable and comparatively comfortable and constructed of timber or earth or even stone.

The Dakotas. As to how these stocks came originally into this territory, there is no certain knowledge but much uncertain speculation. Here we shall be content to start with the relatively late and tolerably probable event of their living together, in the eastern part of the United States some five centuries ago. Algonquians lived on the Atlantic slope, the Iroquois perhaps south of Lake Erie and Ontario, and the Siouans in the upper Ohio valley. Of the Siouan peoples we are interested in the main division of the Sioux, more properly the Dakota. Probably because of the pressure of the fierce and well organized Iroquois, the Sioux, perhaps about 1400 A. D., began slowly to descend the Ohio valley. Kentucky and the adjacent parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were certainly at that time a primitive man's paradise, and the anabasis begun under compulsion was enthusiastically continued from choice. They reached the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Probably here they first encountered the buffalo, or bison, in large numbers. The spirit of adventure and the pressure of an increasing population sent large bands up the Mississippi. When the Missouri was reached no doubt some followed that stream. Those who kept to the Mississippi were rewarded as they ascended the stream by coming into what was from the viewpoint of primitive man a richer country. Coming up into Minnesota a forest region was encountered soon after passing through beautiful Lake Pepin. Soon a "wakan," a spiritual mystery, blocked the way of the Dakota canoes. St. Anthony Falls, of which now scarce a remnant is left, thundered over its ledge among the leafy boskage of banks and islands. Slowly but surely up the stream pushed the Dakotas. Rum river was reached, and its friendly banks were doubtless for many seasons dotted with the Dakotas' tipis. But when the hunter-explorer's eyes first rested on the wide expanse of Mille Lacs, he rightly felt he had found a primitive paradise. M'dewakan, the lake of spiritual spell, soon became the site of perhaps the largest parmanent encampment or "city" of the Dakotas. The territory of Stearns was not overlooked by the spreading Dakotas. Whoever were their human predecessors, they fled before their presence to the north and west. Thus the skin or bark canoes of the Dakotas were soon the only watercrafts on our lakes and streams, and their owners were the only hunters on our soil.

Stearns county lies in the western half of what was the most glorious hunting region in the world. In a zone extending north-northwest we have a series of beautiful lakes. The most southerly is the M'dewakan of the Dakotas, Mille Lacs, some twenty miles long, then Gull, Pelican, and Whitefish lakes, each from eight to twelve miles long, magnificent sheets of water, small only in comparison with such giants as Leech lake, which comes next in the series. This body of water has as close neighbors, Cass, Winibigoshish, and Bemidji, lesser but still very large lakes. Continuing in the same direction, we come to Red lake, the largest body of fresh water entirely in the United States. Some eighty miles further north we find the largest lake of the series, the Lake of the Woods. This zone is two or three hundred miles long and was, and to a great extent yet is, a magnificent natural park and

game preserve. Well watered and with every variety of surface, spangled with lakes and covered with forests of all kinds and combinations possible in this climate, with here and there a prairie thrown in for good measure, this indeed was the land of Seek-no-Further for the Indian. Of this region Stearns formed a part and a favored part.

In this empire of forest, lake and streams, the Dakotas learned to be forest dwellers. Let us picture the life of the Dakotas in Stearns as it was, say at the time when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. The Dakotas dressed in skins and furs, tanned and prepared by the squaws, and sewed with bone needle and sinew thread. He lived then in the Stone Age. His arrow heads, axes, knifes and kelts were made of stone, preferably flint or quartz. His house in summer was the familiar tipi, and sometimes this was all he had even in winter. But more substantial houses of wood, stone and earth were not unknown. Such were often built for several families.

The social structure of the Dakotas was the primitive tribal one, but of the simplest variety. Though many Siouan tribes have an elaborate tribal system, as for example the Omaha, the Dakota lived in bands of the loosest description. Chieftainship devolved on him who could grasp it. Marriage was prohibited only within close blood relationships. No totem system or true clan system obtained. War parties were made up by ambitious individuals very much the same as hunting parties are among us.

The religious cult and cosmic notions of the Dakotas were essentially the same as those of other primitive people. They explained all strange, mysterious, powerful, beneficent or malevolent beings, objects, or events, by assuming that a spirit lived and expressed himself in each of them. Every lake, waterfall, tree, animal, cloud or cliff that excited their wonder, admiration, fear or awe, was "wakan," a term that can scarcely be translated by any one English word. It means mysterious, elfish, bewitched, spirit-possessed, having supernatural powers. These spirits-in-things were conceived half as personal and half as impersonal. Like all primitive men they believed that these spirits could be controlled by magic. Some spoken formula, some symbolic ceremony, some charm or amulet was supposed to ward off evil influences or even secure active coöperation of spirit powers.

The Ojibways. By far the most numerous of the Indian stocks referred to is, and was, the Algonquian. It occupied the Atlantic slope long before the coming of Columbus. When the French came to Canada they found these Indians in possession of the St. Lawrence up to Lake Ontario and of an indefinite region north of the Great Lakes. For centuries the Algonquian Indians worked their way westward, following the Great Lakes. The vanguard of the Algonquian host was the large and gifted tribes known as the Chippewas or Ojibways. Many were the sanguinary conflicts they had with the Iroquois, the "Nadowe," or "Adders," who possessed the south shore of Lake Erie and other regions. Farther west they came in contact with the Dakotas, whom they called the "Nadoweisiv" (the French wrote it Nadowessioux, from the last syllable of which we have Sioux) or "Little Adders," and some other Indian tribes, both Siouan and Algonquian, like the Sauks, Foxes, and Winnebagoes. Some three centuries ago we find them in full con-

trol of both the south and north shore of Lake Superior. This is a region rich in fur bearing animals, and very early in the seventeenth century the Indian hunter of the Great Lakes and the white fur trader discovered each other, and maintained ever afterwards a continuous trade relation. Fire arms, the iron kettle, the knife and hatchet of steel, and the blanket and calico were added from the white man's production to the red man's possessions.

Early in the eighteenth century, so scholars believe, the Ojibways were in possession of even the western shores of Lake Superior, and hunted as far west as the St. Louis river could serve them as a highway. The Dakotas were in possession of the wonderful lake-and-river region we have described. The highway of this region was the Mississippi. Where the Mississippi in its great swing eastward comes nearest to Lake Superior we find just east of the river a beautiful lake, called from its sandy beach, Sandy lake. The Savanna river empties into this lake, and from this river to the East Savanna river which empties into the St. Louis river, is the portage between the Mississippi and the Great lakes; and at Sandy lake, according to tradition, the two powerful tribes, the Dakota and the Ojibway, first met.

The Ojibway-Dakota Conflict. It was a case of, not love, but hate and war at first sight. Though the boundless forest could easily have supported them both, grasping human nature would not permit peace. Still, we must not imagine that the war was uninterrupted. Periods of peace, or rather, truce abounded. The two tribes often hunted and gathered rice together. Yes, they even intermarried. But whenever a member of one tribe injured or killed a person belonging to the other, the tribal feud law, common among primitive peoples, and not extinct among the "mountain whites" of our own day and nation, demanded that the injured man's family and tribe take vengeance on the offender's kin. Thus two rival tribes found almost constant cause for war, as there was no lack of degenerate or careless people whose deeds of violence or guile must be revenged, in addition to tribal jealousy and rivalry over possession of hunting grounds.

The Ojibways were the stronger. Slowly but surely they expelled the Dakotas from the great hunting zone of Minnesota. The great Dakota "city" at Mille Lacs fell into the hands of the Ojibway. J. V. Brower thinks the date was about 1750. All of the Mississippi region above Brainerd was in the hands of the Ojibways. Still they pressed southward. Stearns was for over a century in the frontier between the Dakotas and the Ojibways. An attempt was made by the treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1825 to stop the age-long feud between the Dakota and the Ojibway, and the United States, acting as a friendly conciliating and arbitrating power, got the hostile tribes to agree to a division of their territory. This "international" boundary line ran diagonally across Minnesota from the neighborhood of Marine, a few miles south of Tailors Falls on the St. Croix, in an irregular line to Georgetown on the Red river, the general direction being northwest. The portion of the boundary between the Dakota and the Ojibway, extending from Chippewa river to Otter tail lake, was surveyed in 1835 by S. A. Bean. The line enters Stearns where the Watab empties into the Mississippi, and according to treaty, follows this stream to its source; but by this surveyor, according to Winchell

in "The Aborgines of Minnesota," "the head of the Watab river was assumed to be a small lake located in the N. E. corner of T. 124 N., R. 30 W., which is in reality the head of a tributary to that stream, the actual main source of the river being a number of miles to the southwest." This lake chosen by the surveyor must be one of the lakes near St. John's college. From here the line runs almost parallel with the Great Northern main line, diverging, however, slightly from it, so that the boundary crosses the western edge of the county some three or four miles from its northwest corner. North of this line we have Ojibway Stearns and south of it is Dakota Stearns. The Indians were never known to respect this line to any appreciable extent, but in all its subsequent treaties with the Indians, the United States government religiously recognized this line as divding the territorial rights of the "Sioux" and "Chippewa" "nations."

In these raids of the two hostile tribes, the Mississippi was oftener than not the highway. Many a savage band of painted warriors have portaged their canoes through the site of St. Cloud to get past the Sauk rapids. Thus, about the time of the great French and Indian war, when the English and the French were killing each other in grand style on three continents, the Ojibways and the Dakotas imitated their civilized brethren as well as in their heathen darkness they could, but their slaughter was only a little retail affair in comparison. However, what they lacked in magnitude of slaughter they made up in ferocity and truly savage heartless cruelty.

Let us trace briefly one series of attacks. Some time near the middle the eighteenth century a gay and powerful flotilla of Dakota canoes paddled up the river, and leaving it at the Crow Wing confluence, went to Leach lake and began a circuit of murder of women and children in the populous communities of Ojibways living on the great initial loop of the Mississippi. The expedition ended disastrously for the assailants, however, for in the battle of Crow river they were routed by their adversaries. As a result, the Dakotas thought best to evacuate the Rum river country and move their villages from that river to the Minnesota river. Doubtless they also left Stearns, for when a couple of years later Ojibway war parties floated down the Mississippi, they saw no signs of their hereditary enemy until they reached the Elk river. Later, however, the Dakotas seem to have returned to Stearns. But as this region was decidedly in the "Road of War" the Indian population ever afterwards, was more than ordinarily transitory.

Fierce though the Ojibway certainly was, his reputation for ferocity did not equal that of the Sioux or Dakota. The Ojibway is credited with more generosity and less treachery than his hereditary enemy, though it must be confessed that in their struggles with one another the honors are about equal in reference to cruelty and treachery. But in their relations to the whites, while the Ojibways uniformly were friendly to the whites and never engaged in any war with them, the Dakotas were the most implacable enemy of the paleface and made no permanent peace with civilized man until they were utterly crushed.

Social Organization of the Ojibway. The tribal polity of the Ojibway was somewhat more advanced than that of the Dakota. They had a fully

developed totemic system. The totem was generally that of an animal, as the bear, crane or wolf. The "spirit" of the animal was supposed to be the guardian spirit of the clan or phratry of that name. These communal totems should not be confused with the individual totems which Indians often assume, generally after a revelation obtained by fasting and prayer. The clan, or phratry totem, on the other hand, descends among the Ojibway as relationship does with us, in the male line. We may notice that on the contrary it descends in the female line among the Iroquois. Among the Ojibway when tribal traditions are strictly observed, persons belonging to the same totemic phratry are not allowed to intermarry.

The Ojibways have a highly developed mystic and religious lore. The shamans of the tribe seem to know as much about clairvoyance, telepathy and trance revelations as civilized man—which, perhaps after all, is not saying much. The Medawe rite partakes much of the nature of a secret fraternal society, though the mystic nature is most prominent.

Origin of the Names Sauk and Osakis in This Region. Our principal "inland" river is named Sauk, the rapids at its confluence with the Mississippi and the town located by those rapids are called Sauk Rapids, and the lake from which the river rises is Osakis. This seems very puzzling, as the Sauk (Sac or Osakis) Indian tribe never dwelt within two hundred miles of Stearns.

Judge L. W. Collins contributed a paper on this subject to the 1897 meeting of the Stearns County Old Settlers Association, from which the following is quoted:

"Among the Sioux the tradition is that both river and lake were called O-za-te, which in their language means the fork of a stream or road. Although this tradition is not very well authenticated its truth may rest on a solid foundation, as you will discover when you compare the pronounciation of this word with that by which the lake and river have always been known to the Chippewas. Assisted by the late H. P. Beaulieu, one of the best Chippewa interpreters, I learned from Kay-zhe-aush, Key-she-by-aush and Zhe-bing-o-goon, patriarchs among the Leach lake band, that the river was never known to the Chippewas by any other name than the O-zau-gee, while the lake was O-zau-gee lake, the fact being that after the Sioux were compelled to remove their habitation from that part of the Mississippi valley north of the Rum river, and while the country was still debatable territory as between the Sioux and the Chippewas and the scene of many a conflict, five Sacs, refugees from their own tribe on account of murder which they had committed, made their way up to the lake and settled near the outlet upon the east side. Three had wives of their own people, but the other two ultimately took wives of the Fondulac band of Chippewas. The men were great hunters and traded at the post of the North Western Fur Company, located on the lower Leaf lake, about six miles east of the eastern extremity of Otter Tail lake. This post was visited by bands of Sioux and Chippewas, and the traders were frequently entertained by deadly conflicts among their visitors. * * *

"The Sacs Indians were known to the Chippewas as O-zau-kees. * * *

"On one of the excursions made by some of the Pillager bands of Chip-

pewas to the asylum of the O-zau-kees, it was found that all had been killed, supposedly by the Sioux. * * *''

The Winnebagoes. Another tribe of the Siouan stock was introduced into the territory of Stearns by the white man—the Winnebagoes. This once powerful Wisconsin tribe had for some years been knocked from pillar to post by treaties and sale of land to the Federal government. In 1846 they were induced to accept a reservation of 800,000 acres in Minnesota west of the Mississippi between the Long Prairie and Watab rivers. Hence this reservation covered a considerable part of northern Stearns. With a great deal of trouble the tribe was finally removed to the reservation in the summer of 1848. That is, through the instrumentality of Henry M. Rice, who afterwards became one of the two first United States senators from Minnesota, the greater part of the tribe was located in the reservation for a few years. Indians and whites seem to have conspired to antagonize the Winnebagoes against their new home. Many left the tribe before they arrived here, and many deserted later. In 1855 a new reservation, one in southern Minnesota, was found for the Winnebagoes, and thither they were removed.

The Life of the Indian. Here may be the proper place to notice the great and sad change which has come over the life of the Indian since the far-off days of which we have spoken. The life of the red barbarian before he came in contact with civilization, and even later when he got no more from the whites than his gun, knife, kettle, and blanket, was, though primitive, poor and coarse, still not mean and base. The Indian was healthy and sound in body and mind, and true and loyal to his standards of morality. To be sure, his standards were not our standards, and we rightly consider them crude and low; but as they were the best the Indian knew, his fidelity to his moral code is worthy of all honor.

But evil days came for the simple child of the forest, when as scum on the advancing frontier wave of civilization came the firewater, the vices and the diseases of civilized man. Neither his physical nor his spiritual organization is prepared to withstand these powerful evils of a stronger race, and the primitive red man has often, perhaps generally, been reduced to a pitiful parasite on the civilized community, infested with the diseases, the vermin and the vices of the white man and living in a degradation and squalor that only civilization can furnish.

Happily, of late there has been a turn for the better. Christian missionaries have since the white man first came, been a power for good among the Indians. They have educated not only the Indians, but also the whites upon the Indian question. Now substantial improvements testify that the missionaries have been heard. Our national policy towards the Indian has almost always been liberal, but generally in the past shortsighted, and with shame we must confess that this liberal policy has in the past been—not to use a stronger word—very indifferently executed. But here the reform has been very marked. It is probably not too much to say that wisdom and efficiency are today the almost universal attributes of government administration of Indian affairs. And the results are encouraging. The census seems to indicate that the Indian is no longer a vanishing race. Steady and considerable progress is made in his civilization, and his physical condition is improving.

CHAPTER III.

COMING OF THE WHITES.

Groseilliers and Radisson—Le Sueur and Charleville—Fur Traders and Explorers—Zebulon M. Pike—His Account of Passing Stearns County—Lewis Cass—Expedition of 1832—J. N. Nicollet—Tide of Civilization Begins—By P. M. Magnusson.

Groseilliers and Radisson. The meager accounts which these two explorers have left of their two expeditions which are supposed to have penetrated into Minnesota, are capable of more than one interpretation. Prof. Winchell's interpretation seems to recommend itself best, and according to this, Groseilliers and Radisson, the first known white explorers of Minnesota, entered it near the southeast corner, and proceeded up the Mississippi through Lake Pepin to Prairie Island. Here the French explorers and the Indians that accompanied them, together with other Indians, spent the year 1655-1656. Thus when Cromwell ruled Great Britain and Ireland, when the Puritan theocracy was at the height of its glory in New England, and when the great emigration of Cavaliers was still going on to Virginia, Minnesota saw its first white man—unless indeed the Scandinavians visited this region centuries before, as the Kensington Stone avers.

About New Years, 1660, if we may trust Radisson's narration and its interpretation, our two "Frenchmen" are again in Minnesota. Traveling with a big band of Indians, they passed a severe January and February, with attendant famine, probably (according to Prof. Winchell) at Knife lake, Kanabec county. According to Hon. J. V. Brower (in his monograph "Kathio," 1901) the lake was called Knife lake and the Dakota tribe of this region the Knife tribe (Issanti) because early that spring deputations of Dakotas came to the encampment and here for the first time procured steel knives from the white men and from the Indian band that was with them. Until this time the Stone Age had ruled supreme in the realm of Stearns, but now we may well suppose that within a short time many an enterprising brave cherished as his most precious possession one of these magic knives that cut like a stroke of lightning. Very soon after meeting these Dakotas at Knife lake, Groseillier and Radisson went to the great Dakota village at Mille Lacs, and were there received with every mark of friendship and respect.

Now follows the story of a seven days' trip to the prairie home of the "nation of the Boefe" (buffalo), that is to say, the Dakotas living farther west and south. To me this story seems likely to be fiction, but if it is true, there is a fair chance that it was to Stearns the journey went. This was the nearest and most accessible buffalo country from Mille Lacs. So it is possible that these two Frenchmen were the first white men to tread Stearns' soil. But the supposition favored by Winchell is that they went due south. However that may be, it is certain that with Groseillier and Radisson the first glimmer of European civilization reached Stearns.

Le Sueur and Charleville. Dr. Warren Upham, Secretary of the Minnesota State Historical Society, in a letter to the author says: "Doubtless numerous French and British fur traders and explorers had voyaged along your part of the Mississippi many times during more than a century preceding the expedition of Pike, whose narrative journal is our first detailed record of travel on that part of our great river. Probably the earliest explorers were Le Sueur and Charleville, about the year 1690 or earlier. They made a canoe voyage far up the Mississippi, probably, as Brower and Hill have supposed, to a northern limit at the outlet of Sandy lake."

In his excellent and monumental work, "Minnesota in Three Centuries," in Vol. I., pp. 253-4, Upham says: "Brower and Hill" come to the conclusion that on the Mississippi at the outlet of Sandy lake "a village of Sioux doubtless then existed, as it has also been during the last century or longer the site of an Ojibway village. The estimates noted, that the distance traveled above the Falls of St. Anthony was about a hundred French leagues, and that an equal distance of the river's course still separated the voyageurs from its sources, agree very closely with the accurate measurements now made by exact surveys, if Le Sueur's journey ended at Sandy lake.

"Very probably Charleville, whose narration of a similar early expedition of a hundred leagues on the part of the Mississippi above these falls is preserved by Du Pratz in his 'History of Louisiana,' was a companion of Le Sueur, so that the two accounts relate to the same canoe trip. Charleville said that he was accompanied by two Canadian Frenchmen and two Indians; and it is remarkable that Charleville, like Le Sueur, was a relative of the brothers Iberville and Bienville, who afterwards were governors of Louisiana."

Zebulon Montgomery Pike. During the century and a half from 1655 to 1805 Minnesota was explored by a number of white travelers, some of whom left a record of their wanderings, but besides Le Sueur and Charleville only a few fur traders seem to have visited Stearns. The Indians here, however, were steady customers of the white traders, and as a result firearms had partly taken the place of the bow and arrow, the iron kettle of the earthen pot, the steel of the stone knife and tomahawk, and the blanket and strouds of the skin garments.

Immediately after the territory west of the Mississippi was acquired by the United States, the government took steps to acquaint us with our new domain. The Lewis and Clark expedition is the most famous of these undertakings. In 1805 Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, whom Upham justly calls "one of the grandest and most beloved heroes in the early history of our country," was sent to explore the headwaters of the Mississippi. Both in going and returning, Pike traveled on the river along the boundary of Stearns. Hon. Warren Upham has furnished us with the following annotated extract from Lieut. Pike's journal:

9th Oct., Wednesday. Embarked early; wind ahead; barrens and prairie. Killed one deer and four pheasants. Distance 3 miles.

10th Oct., Thursday. Came to large islands and strong water early in the morning. Passed the place at which Mr. Reinville and Mons. Perlier wintered in 1797; passed a cluster of islands, more than 20 in the course of four miles;

these I called Beaver islands from the immense signs of those animals, for they have dams on every island and roads from them every two or three rods. I would here attempt a description of this animal, and its wonderful system of architecture, was not the subject already exhausted by the numerous travelers who have written on this subject. Encamped at the foot of the Grand Rapids. Killed two geese, five ducks, and two pheasants. Distance 16½ miles.

11th Oct., Friday. Both boats passed the worst of the rapids by eleven o'clock, but we were obliged to wade and lift them over rocks, where there was not a foot of water, when at times the next step would be in water over our heads. In consequence of this, our boats were frequently in imminent danger of being bilged on the rocks. About 5 miles above the rapids, our large boat was discovered to leak so fast as to render it necessary to unload her, which we did. Stopped the leak and reloaded. Near a war encampment, I found a painted buckskin and a piece of scarlet cloth, suspended by the limb of a tree; this I supposed to be a sacrifice to Matcho Manitou, to render their enterprise successful; but I took the liberty to invade the rights of his diabolic majesty, by treating them, as the priests of old have often done, that is, converting the sacrifice to my own use. Killed only two ducks. Distance eight miles.

12th Oct., Saturday. Hard ripples in the morning. Passed a narrow, rocky place, after which we had good water. Our large boat again sprung a leak, and we were obliged to encamp early and unload. Killed one deer, one wolf, two geese and two ducks. Distance 12½ miles.

13th Oct., Sunday. Embarked early and came on well. Passed a handsome river on the east which we named Clear river; water good. Killed one deer, one beaver, two minks, two geese, and one duck. Fair wind. Discovered the first buffalo signs. Distance 29 miles.

Notes by Mr. Upham:

"In the larger edition of Pike's Journal by Dr. Elliot Coues, in three volumes, 1895, reprinting the edition of 1810 with addition of many geographic and other notes, the journal above quoted, for October 9-13, comes on pages 99-102 in Vol. I.

"Dr. Coues identifies the camping place for the night of October 9 as 'between Plum creek and St. Augusta.' The winter trading post of the well-known French fur trader, Joseph Renville, was between that camp and St. Cloud's 'Thousand islands,' which Pike named Beaver islands. The Sauk rapids were called Grand rapids. The 'narrow rocky place' passed October 12 was Watab rapids; and the stream mentioned on October 13 and named Clear river by Pike is the Platte river tributary to the Mississippi river from the east, opposite to the northeast corner of Stearns county.

"On the descent of the Mississippi, in 1806, Pike left his wintering place near Pike rapids, on the morning of Monday, April 7. He passed by Stearns county on Monday and Wednesday, having stopped through Tuesday at the trading post of Dicksom and Paulier, where Renveille and Perlier had traded in the winter of 1797, as was noted in the journal of October 10. The names Paulier and Perlier are supposed to refer to the same person, a partner or agent of the prominent British fur trader, Robert Dickson.

"The part of the journal relating the downward voyage along the boundary of Stearns county, in pages 89 and 90 of the original edition in 1810, is as follows:

" '7th April, Monday. Loaded our boats and departed forty minutes past ten o'clock. At one o'clock arrived at Clear river, where we found my canoe and men. Although I had partly promised the Fols Avoin (Menomonee) chief to remain one night, yet time was too precious, and we put off; passed the Grand rapids and arrived at Mr. Dickson's just before sundown; we were saluted with three rounds. At night he treated all my men with supper and dram. Mr. Dickson, Mr. Paulier and myself sat up until four o'clock in the morning.

" '8th April, Tuesday. Were obliged to remain this day on account of some information to be obtained here. I spent the day in making a rough chart of St. Peters, making notes on the Sioux, etc., settling the affairs of the Indian Department with Mr. Dickson, for whose communications, and those of Mr. Paulier, I am infinitely indebted. Made every necessary preparation for an early embarkation.

" '9th April, Wednesday. Rose early in the morning and commenced my arrangements. Having observed two Indians drunk during the night, and finding upon inquiry that the liquor had been furnished by a Mr. Greignor or Jennesse, I sent my interpreter to them to request they would not sell any strong liquor to the Indians, upon which Mr. Jennesse demanded the restrictions in writing, which were given to him. On demanding his license, it amounted to no more than merely a certificate that he had paid the tax required by a law of the Indian territory, on all retailers of merchandise, but it was by no means an Indian license. However, I did not think proper to go into a more close investigation. Last night was so cold that the water was covered with floating cakes of ice, of a strong consistence. After receiving every mark of attention from Messrs. Dickson and Paulier, I took my departure, at 8 o'clock.' "

What an interesting glimpse this journal gives us into the life of man and nature in Stearns a hundred and more year ago! The river we recognize as very much the same as today, but unfettered by dams. What a hunter's paradise this region was! Ducks, geese, mink, wolf, beaver, deer, pheasants were picked up by the voyageurs along the river apparently without going out of their way. We notice the hospitality of the frontier. Indians and traders vie with one another in entertaining the traveler and keeping him as long as possible. Down by the river a few miles below St. Cloud, the gallant lieutenant, the canny Scotch trader and the affable French frontiersman spent a companionable evening together, one to be long remembered in each of their lives. The spring night was almost gone and the east showed ruddy when they bade each other good night. We may be sure that they all three enjoyed the prospect of having the whole next day together.

Lewis Cass. While territorial governor of Michigan, Governor Lewis Cass, who was later to become one of the most noted statesmen of the period just before the Civil War, went on an expedition of exploration into the remotest parts of the great domain of which he was governor, in search of

the sources of the Mississippi. On his return from his visit to the lakes near the source of the Mississippi, he made use of the Mississippi highway and passed the site of St. Cloud on July 29, 1820. Henry R. Schoolcraft, the scholarly frontiersman, was in the party. These two, together with about a dozen more white men and perhaps twice as many Indians, viewed on that day on their right hand the bosky shores of the Mississippi in Stearns.

The Expedition of 1832. When Cass became Secretary of War, he had an expedition dispatched to explore further the source country of the Mississippi. In this expedition we find Schoolcraft and the Rev. W. T. Boutwell, a missionary who acted as interpreter. It was during this trip that Lake Itasca received its name from the Latin words veritas and caput, properly decapitated and "detailed," as we are informed by Mr. Boutwell. This party, too, passed along Stearns' eastern boundary on its return trip at about the same time of the year as on the former occasion.

J. N. Nicollet. In his exploration trip in 1838, both on his up and down trip on the Mississippi, Nicollet passed the realm of Stearns. He drafted, as a fruit of his expedition, by far the best map that had as yet been produced of this region. On this map we find the Sauk rapids as "the second rapids" and Sauk river under the name of Osakis river. The group of islands below St. Cloud are also indicated, and Clearwater river and Watab creek appear under these names.

The Frontier of Civilization. Though Stearns borders the greatest waterway in Minnesota, it was not until relatively late that this rich domain attracted settlers. This was partly due to the fact that Stearns is west of the river, and to a surprisingly late date the superstition obtained that the Mississippi ought to be the western boundary of civilization; but mostly to the fact that though the Mississippi is the greatest natural highway through Minnesota, historically it played a very secondary part in the white man's coming to Minnesota. The rich Indian country centering around Leech lake was tapped by the Lake Superior-Sandy lake route. The outlet of the Mille Lacs region was the Rum river.

But the tide of civilization was setting hitherward slowly but irresistibly. At the time our story closes, 1849, the Indian trader, the trapper and the hunter had discovered and taken possession of the realm of Stearns, and the agricultural pioneer was ready to transform the region in a decade.

CHAPTER IV.

CHANGES IN SOVEREIGNTY.

European Monarchs Who Have Ruled Over Stearns County—State and County Affiliations—In the Columbian Empire of Spain—In French Louisiana—Again Spanish—Once More French—Under the Stars and Stripes—By P. M. Magnusson.

In the Columbian Empire of Spain. Stearns, all Minnesota, the whole of the United States, yes, all of the Western Hemisphere, was included in the truly imperial domains claimed by the crown (or rather crowns) of Spain by virtue of the discovery of Columbus. As the then inhabitants of Stearns and the government of Spain were mutually sublimely unconscious of each other, a mere mention of the theoretic sovereignty will suffice.

In French Louisiana. The world has never known any more intrepid and indefatigable explorers and pioneers than the French. When La Salle on April 9, 1682, at the mouth of the Mississippi took possession for the King of France of all the territory drained by the great river, Stearns passed technically from the sovereignty of his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, into the realm of his Most Christian Majesty, Louis XIV, King of France. Stearns was now part of Louisiana, as this vast Mississippi region was called in honor of the king. To be sure, the French had already claimed this land under the proclamation of Sieur de St. Lusson in 1671 at Sault de St. Marie, since there he claimed for the king not only the region drained by the Great Lakes, but also "all the countries * * * adjacent thereto * * * bounded by the seas, north, west, and south." As Stearns does not drain into the Great Lakes, it comes under this last clause. But this is rather too sweeping a claim even to be considered valid by the easy customs of that day. The French did more, however, than merely take formal possession of it after discovery. At once, with an energy that is astonishing, they took actual possession of these vast regions and entered into the life of their newly acquired subjects. As traders, as explorers, as missionaries, as settlers, they radiated their influence through the vast wilderness from one end to the other. Unfortunately for them, their number was altogether inadequate for making French civilization permanent. But even the wild hunter in Stearns soon felt the influence of the French. He found a market for his furs, had a steel knife, and the boom of the flintlock was heard in the land.

Hence the modern inhabitants of Stearns may extract all the nurture for pride that we can from the fact that we may count le Grand Monarque, Louis XIV, and Louis XV, "the well beloved," as sovereigns of Stearns.

Again Spanish. In 1762, after just one hundred years of formal possession, France ceded all of her territory west of the Mississippi by a secret treaty to Spain. This was probably a precaution to keep it out of the hands of the English, who were then victorious in the war known to us as the "French and Indian War" and in European history as the "Seven Years' War." The next

year France ceded practically all of her territory east of the Mississippi to England. Hence Stearns became Spanish while right across the river, Benton and Sherburne became English. The Mississippi river became an international boundary, and divided the territories of His Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, from His Britannic Majesty, Defender of the Faith. The main part of St. Cloud stands on territory twice Spanish and twice French, while East St. Cloud is located on what was once British soil after having been a part of the dominion of France and earlier of Spain. The Spanish monarchs of Stearns were Charles III and Charles IV, while across the river ruled George III, King of Great Britain and Ireland.

However, while the political sovereignty was Spanish, what little civilizing influences and white man's products came to Stearns were, as before, French, whether it was blankets, gunpowder, whiskey or Christianity. These things came, to be sure, mostly from British territory and had the British stamp of origin, but the traders were the same as before, or their sons, hence French or French halfbreeds.

Slowly, however, British capital and enterprise began to penetrate Minnesota, the eastern part of which was the 'ultima thule'' of British North America. The British fur trader came and after a while these traders in 1787 formed the Northwest Company. Though Stearns was never British soil, its fur trade went to the British.

Meanwhile, by the treaty of Paris of 1783, the territory east of the Mississippi was ceded by Great Britain to the United States. Thus in St. Cloud we are in the original United States when on the east side of the river. This territory was claimed by the state of Virginia until it was ceded by that state and became a part of the Northwest Territory in 1787. This territory was established by the Congress under the Confederation out of land ceded by several of the states. It was bounded by the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, Pennsylvania, the Great Lakes, and the British dominions.

Very little effect did these mighty political mutations have on the life of the Stearnites of those days. East of the river, Virginia succeeded Great Britain as the rightful wielder of the police power, and Virginia was followed by the Northwest Territory; the Continental Congress, or to use the less common but correct designation, the Congress of the Confederation, followed George III as chief executive, and Congress was succeeded by Washington and John Adams, but it is safe to say that of all this the Dakota and Ojibway inhabitants of Stearns knew nothing. They themselves were engaged in an internecine war over this very territory and they would doubtless have been very much surprised to hear that the land was lost to both of them.

The British, in spite of treaties, kept possession of the fur trade practically unmolested till the day of young Lieutenant Pike. Hence, as far as the dusky Stearnite was concerned, the only change in his ''foreign relations'' during the forty years following the cession to Spain (1762) was that when he went to Sandy Lake or Prairie du Chien to sell his pelts, buy his powder and lead, and get his annual spree on firewater, he found towards the end of the period a greater and greater sprinkling of British traders among the familiar French. Thus he found a Warren among the Cadottes and he may have chanced upon

Captain Jonathan Carver or one of the Ponds. But even at the end of the period the "coureur de bois" were on the whole as French as their name and as Indian as their complexion—that of "bois brule."

Once More French. By the secret treaty of San Ildefonso, March 13, 1801, Stearns together with the rest of Spanish Louisiana became once more French. Since 1762 great changes had taken place in France. The monarchy was overturned, the king and queen executed, and France transformed into a radical republic by the great revolution. Now the revolution had spent itself, the rule of the visionary and the lawyer was over, and the dominion of the Man on Horseback had come. Napoleon, at once the free choice of a free people and an absolute ruler, sat in France in the seat of the mighty and ruled as First Consul nominally, but really as the absolute sovereign of France.

American writers, naturally getting their knowledge mostly through the English language, and hence from English historians, have pretty generally adopted the English prejudice against Napoleon. It is quite natural, I had almost said proper, for an Englishman to be prejudiced against Napoleon. He was the arch enemy of England. But for Americans to follow blindly the historical prejudices of the English just because they read more English than anything else, does not show much critical acumen or breadth of mind. One of their superstitions is that Napoleon "by thinly veiled military coercion" made himself master of France. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Napoleon was the idol of the French masses from the day he proved to them his great military genius until his death. This is shown clearly by his return from Elba. Without any military power he landed on French soil. A thoroughly organized government had all the resources of France at its command, and still he won France without striking a blow. If any government ever governed "by the consent of those governed" it was that of the First Consul Bonaparte and Emperor Napoleon. So great, so dear a place had he in the hearts of the French people that a generation after his death his nephew was the practically unanimous choice of the French people for emperor, almost exclusively because of the love and admiration for his great uncle. It is true that the theorizers and the doctrinaires believed in the revolution and the republic, but they were a small minority, as we say in mathematics, a negligible quantity.

It is well to remember that the French Revolution was engineered and "put through" by a very few fanatical theorists with the help of the Paris mob; and that never for a day even had the republic been favored by the French millions. Not until the eighteen-eighties was there a truly "stay-so" republican majority in France.

Far from having his whole career planned when he started his Italian campaign, as so many historians seem to take for granted, Napoleon, like the rest of us, had many plans that failed. It scarcely admits of a doubt that his personal aim with his Egyptian campaign was to outrival Alexander and found a mighty oriental empire into which, like Alexander, he then was to introduce European civilization. That dream was doomed to speedy disillusion; but he snatched victory from defeat and made himself First Consul of France. But even Napoleon could scarcely have dared to hope in 1799 that

it would be possible to transform revolutionary France into an empire and an empire that was to dominate Europe. So he made haste and acquired from Spain territory for an American empire. Louisiana together with Haiti and perhaps all the rest of the West Indies would, when developed, have made a splendid empire. Nor need we suppose that he intended to stop with this territory. The western hemisphere had limitless possibilities for territorial expansion. But here again he met failure. The Haitian revolution, led by Touissant L'Overture, the Negro Washington, was finally quelled by the French, but it was a bad beginning for empire-building. Besides, he began to see possibilities looming up in Europe far outshining his American dream. Therefore, with that swift certainty in execution which marked his genius, he reversed his plans and when the American envoys asked for New Orleans, he sold them the whole magnificent empire of Louisiana.

During the Spanish period Stearns had belonged to Upper Louisiana and had been governed by a lieutenant governor residing in St. Louis. Napoleon sold Louisiana before he took possession of it, so our connection with the Napoleonic autocracy is reasonably slim. For one day only, March 10, 1804, did a representative of Napoleon's government exercise sovereignment over Upper Louisiana at St. Louis, and that only in order to turn over the country formally to the United States.

Under the Stars and Stripes. Finally the sovereignty over Stearns had been settled and settled right and to stay. Stearns was now in the American territory of Louisiana. In 1805 Stearns became a part of the new territory of Missouri, which included approximately what had been Upper Louisiana with the Spaniards. From 1820, when Missouri was admitted to the Union as a state, to 1834 Stearns and all territory north of Missouri and west of the great river was without any organized government. It was the Indians' country, supposed to be valueless for civilization. In 1834 as a makeshift to provide for the needs of the pioneers that in spite of sage advice from the wiseacres who knew that the great American desert began just across the river, still persisted in settling there and raising bumper crops, this territory was annexed for governmental purposes to the territory organized east of the river, Michigan. Then Stearns was in Crawford county, Michigan. In 1836 Stearns became a part of Crawford county, Wisconsin. In 1838 Stearns came into the territory of Iowa. When Iowa in 1846 was admitted as a state into the Union, a bill was introduced to organize the territory north of Iowa. The names Chippewa, Jackson, and Itasca were suggested together with Minesota and Minnesota as the name of the new territory. We should remember with thankful admiration the good taste of the Fathers in finally choosing our present beautiful name—Minnesota. This year the bill failed, however, of passage, because Congress quite naturally considered it unnecessary to erect a territorial government for a country that did not contain over 600 white inhabitants.

But two years later a bill was introduced for organizing the territory of Minnesota. Its western boundary was the Missouri river, so it was almost twice as large in territory as the state is today. Early in 1849 the bill was passed and in the spring of the same year our first territorial government was

organized under Governor Ramsey. In the census taken that year by the territorial government, they were able by careful search and counting the 317 soldiers at Fort Snelling to record 4,780 inhabitants in Minnesota.

It certainly would be hard to find, even in the most historic corners of Europe, a piece of territory with a political history having more varied mutations of sovereignty than our county of Stearns. Denoting this territory by the pronoun we, it may be said that we have been twice Spanish, twice French, and as Americans we have been in Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa before we bore the name of Minnesota. For a long time we were a mark or "palatinate" country, being situated on an international boundary. Where I sit now in the city of St. Cloud on the west side of the river, I can look out of the window and see land across the Mississippi which was English or United States when we were French or Spanish, and which as American territory has been Virginia, the Northwest Territory, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Before and partly contemporaneously with the white man's rule there were on both sides of the river the Indian dominions stretching back in an illimitable vista into the unknown past. Of this history we know only the tradition of a few generations back, of the rivalry of the mighty Indian tribes, the Dakota and the Ojibway.

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CHAPTER V.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Treatment of the Indian—Treaty of 1785—Dakota Treaty of 1837—Chippewa Treaty of 1847—Treaty of Traverse de Sioux—Treaty of Mendota—Other Indian Treaties—Reign of the Red Men Ends and the County of Stearns Is Opened to Settlement—By P. M. Magnusson.

It is fashionable to be very much scandalized and to stand pharisaically aghast at the unconscionable way in which the Indian has been treated by our government. For the record shows that from the purchase of Manhattan island to our day, the Indian has been induced to sell lands of imperial value for sums that in comparison are beggarly. But this criticism shows to what ridiculous lengths an abstract theory may lead the uncritical.

True, the Indian sold lands now worth a hundred dollars per acre, or even per front foot, for a fraction of a cent per acre; but consider first how much the land was worth to the Indian. Is it not the white man and his civilization that have given the land its present value? And what title did the Indian have to the land? Why should the Indian be considered the owner of the land just because he occupied it first? One would judge that by the highest ethical standards the superior civilization has the right to the land.

But our government wisely and liberally decided to pay the Indian for his land, and always to secure his formal consent to its occupation by the whites. Millions of dollars have been paid to the Indians for the land on

which they scalped each other, and it is safe to say that if the Indians had used wisely what our government has paid them, every man, woman and child of the race would today be well-to-do.

But, unfortunately, while the theory of our government has been wise and liberal, its execution, while liberal, has been far from wise. The Indian has been treated as a contractual equal, and the simple child of nature has been given fortunes which he could not care for. Many are the stories of how the day after an apportionment had been received by the Indians, one could see elegant carriages, furniture fit for a palace, and even pianos moving into the wilderness accompanied by their dusky owners on the way to their teepees. And this was the relatively innocent way in which they parted with their fortune. Much, perhaps most, was spent for firewater, or under its influence gambled away. Incompetent and dishonest Indian agents also cheated the Indian and allowed him to be cheated by traders and speculators.

But during the last quarter of the nineteenth century our Indian service and our methods of dealing with the Indian have been thoroughly reformed, and today the United States of America can safely challenge the world to show a more honest, efficient, and liberal treatment of a primitive race than the one we accord the American aborigines.

Treaty of 1785. The first treaty of the United States with the Indians that even remotely refers to the territory of Stearns was the treaty of "peace" which the United States concluded at the above date at Fort McIntosh on the Ohio river with the "Wyandott, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa Nations of Indians." As to that date the Ojibway, or Chippewa, held the northern part of Stearns, we may say that this territory was at least theoretically affected.

Dakota Treaty of 1837. In that year Agent Taliafero with a delegation of Sioux (Dakota) chiefs went to Washington and here with Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, who had been appointed commissioner for that purpose, the Indians concluded a treaty ceding all the Dakota lands on the east side of the Mississippi and all islands in the stream. The Dakota rights were supposed to extend up to Watab. The consideration amounted to $396,000, and in addition annuities for twenty years amounting annually to $15,000. The only part of Stearns county affected are some islands in the Mississippi.

Chippewa Treaty of Fond du Lac of Superior, 1847. By this treaty the Ojibway's portion of Stearns was ceded to the United States. Parts of Morrison and Todd were also included in this session. For this the Indians got $34,000 within six months of ratification, and an annuity of $1,000 per annum for forty-six years. No provision was made in this treaty for the exclusion of intoxicating liquors.

Treaty of Traverse de Sioux, 1851. At this time the red man in theory yet possessed all the land west of the great river and south of the Chippewa boundary in Minnesota. A few years before, the whites had considered this land worthless for civilization, but now they had sufficiently discovered their very great mistake. The Northern pioneers were clamorous for a chance to build civilized communities on these fertile acres. But the slaveholding South held the balance of political power in the nation at the time, and the South was not anxious for another state sure to be opposed to slavery. But finally

the pressure became too great and President Fillmore in the spring of 1851 appointed Governor Ramsey and Luke Lee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to arrange for a cession of this territory. The two upper tribes of the Dakotas lived in the upper part of the Minnesota (or St. Peter) river basin, that is, from Lake Traverse to Traverse de Sioux, the present St. Peter. The commissioners met with these tribes, the Wahpetons and Sissetons, at Traverse de Sioux and after a month's deliberation and waiting the treaty was finally drawn up and signed, ceding the immense territory of half Minnesota and thousands of acres in Iowa and South Dakota. It must be said, however, that the Indians had not the slightest claim to two-thirds of this territory.

Treaty of Mendota, 1851. The two "Lower" Dakota tribes, the Wapekuta and M'dewakanton tribes, were met at Mendota, near St. Paul, and after many long and wordy conferences in which the wily wisdom and primitive sagacity of the barbarian was finally outmatched by the bland and canny diplomacy of civilization, the end desired by the white man was finally achieved. By these two treaties the red man parted with the remainder of Minnesota, except the reservations. Included therein was the Dakota part of Stearns county. The considerations promised the Indian in these two treaties in 1851 amounted to several millions of dollars. Only a very little of this was ever paid, for after the horrible Indian massacre of 1863, which was perpetrated by these very Indians, Congress annulled the treaty.

Other Indian Treaties. Having discussed them previously in the text, we do not here repeat anything about the earlier French treaties and proclamations to the Indians. For the same reason we shall only mention again the treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1825 in which Minnesota and Stearns were divided between the Dakota and Ojibway tribes; and the treaty at Washington with the Winnebagos in 1848 when they received the reservation between the Watab and Crow Wing rivers.

CHAPTER VI.

DAWN OF CIVILIZATION.

Sudden Transformation by Which the Arts of the White Took the Place of Centuries of Aboriginal Life—Stearns County's Share in the Evolution of Society—Completing Dr. P. M. Magnusson's Chapters on "The Realm of Stearns County Before Minnesota Was Minnesota."

Here endeth the ancient history of Stearns. As we have noted, all but the last century of the unnumbered aeons of the past are shrouded in the gloom of unrecorded barbarism. Lying as it does, west of the Mississippi, Stearns was a full generation behind adjacent lands on the east side of the river in the white man's exploration and occupation.

In the seventeenth century the white man's knife, hatchet, kettle, and gun began to replace the utensils and weapons of the Stone Age, and the blanket appeared with the skin and fur; but yet for two centuries the savage roamed uncontrolled.

In the chancellories of Europe, the territory of Stearns, with other American lands, was repeatedly transferred on parchment from one dominion and majesty to another, but as far as this teritory was concerned, it was a game of trading "sight unseen." Little effect it had upon the savage who continued to hunt and scalp as before. Even the trader recognized these political changes but tardily if at all. These two centuries of twilight came suddenly to an end. Almost with the swiftness of a tropical sunrise, civilization arrived and flooded this region with the light of the white man's culture. A few years near the middle of the nineteenth century saw this transformation. The Indian hunter, his teepee, the scalp dance, the trading post vanished and in half a generation there appeared the cultivated acres, the farmsteads, the railroads, the schools, and the churches of civilization.

The suddenness of the transformation is well indicated by the fact that it was not until 1847 that a white man could legally acquire title to any part of Stearns' soil, except possibly to some islands in the Mississippi; and not until 1851, two years after a territorial government was organized, was the southern and greater part of Stearns opened to civilization; and yet less than half a dozen years later the white man's civilization had taken possession with a complete set of flourishing institutions, schools, churches, newspaper, county, town, and village government, business houses and farms; and in the great struggle for national union which came in the next decade, Stearns did the share both intellectually and physically of a mature as well as a patriotic community.

Thus with befitting suddenness the day of doom came to the epic of the dusky race in Stearns, and began the drama of the paleface. The day of the Indian, the trader and the explorer were over. Antiquity, the ancient race and the ancient ways were at an end. In 1849, where this chapter of the story

ends, Stearns, still a land of savages in the newly created Territory of Minnesota, faced the sudden morning of civilization with its larger problems, grander struggles, and nobler blessings.

CHAPTER VII.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Minnesota Admitted as a Territory—Ramsey Arrives and Perfects Preliminary Organization—Stearns County Included in Second Judicial District—In Sixth and Seventh Council Districts—Territorial Legislature Meets—Original Counties Created—Stearns in Dakotah and Wahnahta Counties—Attached to Ramsey County—Stearns in Cass County—Cass Attached to Benton for Judicial Purposes—Other Sessions of the Territorial Legislatures.

After Wisconsin had been admitted as a state of the Union May 29, 1848, steps were taken to have that part of the former territory which was left outside the state boundaries organized into a new territory to be called Minnesota. This, however, was not the initial movement in that direction. The Wisconsin enabling act was passed by congress August 6, 1846. On December 23 following a bill was introduced in the lower house by Morgan L. Martin, the delegate from that territory, providing for the organization of the territory of Minnesota. This bill was referred to the committee on territories, of which Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, was the chairman, who, January 20, 1847, reported in favor of the passage of the bill, but with the name changed to Itasca. When the matter came up again, February 17, there was much discussion as to the name. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, proposed Chippewa; J. Thompson, of Mississippi, who didn't care for Indian names, wanted Jackson; while Mr. Houston, of Delaware, spoke strongly in favor of giving recognition to the Father of his Country by calling it Washington. The matter ended with the retention of the name originally proposed, Minnesota, this being the name of the largest tributary of the Mississippi river within the borders of the new territory. It is a composite Sioux Indian word, and while there is some difference of opinion as to the exact meaning, that most generally accepted is "sky-tinted-water," which is a very satisfying as well as poetical interpretation.

At the so-called "Stillwater convention" held at Stillwater August 26, 1848, at which sixty-one delegates were present, memorials were prepared addressed to the President of the United States and to congress praying for the organization of a new territory. It had been assumed that the territorial government of Wisconsin still existed over that part of the original territory excluded from the state boundaries, and for this view there was the authority of a letter from James Buchanan, then secretary of state of the United States. John Catlin, the territorial secretary of Wisconsin, who had removed to Stillwater, issued a proclamation in his official capacity as acting governor of

Wisconsin (Governor Henry Dodge having been elected United States Senator) calling an election to be held October 30, to select a delegate to congress. John H. Tweedy, the territorial delegate from Wisconsin, who was in sympathy with the movement, resigned and Henry H. Sibley was elected his successor. Mr. Sibley proceeded to Washington and presented his credentials, but it was not until the fifteenth of the following January that he was admitted to a seat, there having been much discussion as to whether excluded territory was entitled to continued political existence and representation.

Mr. Sibley devoted himself assiduously to securing the passage in the United States senate of the bill for the creation of the territory of Minnesota which had been introduced at the previous session and met with gratifying success. His efforts in the house of representatives were less satisfactory, political questions entering largely into the matter, and it was not until March 3, 1849, the very last day of the session—and then only with the aid of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, who having been in the meantime elected to the United States senate from Illinois, was chairman of the committee on territories in that body as he had previously been in the house—that he succeeded in securing the passage of the bill. This was finally done under suspension of the rules, the previous opposition having been unexpectedly withdrawn. This being before the days of railroads and telegraphs in the West, the good news did not reach St. Paul until thirty-seven days afterwards, when it was brought by the first steamer coming from the lower river.

At the time of the organization of Minnesota as a territory the country was described as being "little more than a wilderness." That which lay west of the Mississippi river, from the Iowa line to Lake Itasca, had not yet been ceded by the Indians and was unoccupied by the whites save in a very few instances. On the east side, in this more immediate vicinity, were trading posts with the cabins of a few employes at Sauk Rapids and Crow Wing. Away up at Pembina was the largest town or settlement within the boundaries of the new territory, where were nearly a thousand people, a large majority of whom were "Metis" or mixed bloods, French Crees or French Chippewas.

In "Minnesota in Three Centuries" attention is called to the fact that at this time the east side of the Mississippi, as far north as Crow Wing, was fast filling up with settlers who had come to the country when it had been announced that the territory was organized. The settlers were almost entirely from the Northern States, many being from New England. The fact that the state which would succeed the territory would be a free state, without slavery in any form, made it certain that the first settlers would be non-slaveholders, with but few people from the Southern States interested in or in sympathy with the "peculiar institution."

Alexander Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, then only thirty-four years of age, was appointed by President Taylor the first governor of the new territory of Minnesota. His previous public experience had been as a member of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth congresses, in which he had displayed the sterling qualities and the marked ability which characterized his long after-career. From the time of his coming to Minnesota until the close of his life he remained one of its most loyal and honored citizens, filling many important

positions both in the state and the nation. He arrived in St. Paul, May 27, 1849, and the hotels being full to overflowing proceeded with his family to Mendota, a fur-trading station at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, where he became the guest of Henry H. Sibley, remaining there until June 26.

On the first of June he issued a proclamation, said to have been prepared in a small room in Bass's log tavern which stood on the site now occupied by the Merchant's Hotel, making official announcement of the organization of the territory, with the following officers: Governor, Alexander Ramsey, of Pennsylvania; secretary, C. K. Smith, of Ohio; chief justice, Aaron Goodrich, of Tennessee; associate justices, David Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Bradley B. Meeker, of Kentucky; United States marshal, Joshua L. Taylor; United States attorney, H. L. Moss. Mr. Taylor, having declined to accept the office of marshal, A. M. Mitchell, of Ohio, a graduate of West Point and colonel of an Ohio regiment in the Mexican War, was appointed to the position and arrived in St. Paul in August.

A second proclamation issued by Governor Ramsey June 11 divided the territory into three judicial districts, to which the three judges who had been appointed by the president were assigned. The present Stearns county was included in the Second district, which comprised the county of La Pointe (a former Wisconsin county) and the region north and west of the Mississippi and north of the Minnesota and on a line running due west from the headwaters of the Minnesota to the Missouri river, and over this district Judge Meeker presided.

The census of the territory taken in 1849 by an order of Governor Ramsey issued June 11, although including the soldiers at the fort and pretty much every living soul in the territory except the Indians, footed up the disappointing total of 4,764—of which number 3,058 were males and 1,706 were females. Additional and revised returns made the population exactly 5,000—males, 3,253; females, 1,747. Of these Benton county had 249 males and 108 females.

Another proclamation issued July 7, 1849, divided the territory into seven council districts and ordered an election to be held August 1 to choose one delegate to the house of representatives at Washington, and nine councillors and eighteen representatives to constitute the legislative assembly of Minnesota. The election passed off very quietly, politics entering scarcely at all into the contests, which were wholly personal. In all 682 votes were cast for the delegate to congress, Henry H. Sibley, who was elected without opposition.

The council districts were described in Ramsey's proclamation as follows: "No. 1. The St. Croix precinct of St. Croix county, and the settlements on the west bank of the Mississippi south of Crow village to the Iowa line. 2. The Stillwater precinct of the county of St. Croix. 3. The St. Paul precinct (except Little Canada settlement). 4. Marine Mills, Falls of St. Croix, Rush Lake, Rice River and Snake River precincts, of St. Croix county and La Pointe county. 5. The Falls of St. Anthony precinct and the Little Canada settlement. 6. The Sauk Rapids and Crow Wing precincts, of St. Croix county, and all settlements west of the Mississippi and north of the Osakis river, and a line

thence west to the British line. 7. The country and settlements west of the Mississippi not included in districts 1 and 6." The area that is now Stearns county was included in the Sixth and the Seventh districts, that part north of the Sauk river being in the Sixth district and that part south of the Sauk river being in the Seventh district.

The first Territorial Legislature—called the Territorial Assembly—met Monday, September 3, in the Central House, St. Paul, a large log building weatherboarded, which served both as a state house and a hotel. It stood on practically the present site of the Mannheimer block. On the first floor of the main building was the secretary's office and the dining room was occupied as the Representatives' chamber. As the hour for dinner or supper approached the House had to adjourn to give the servants an opportunity to make the necessary preparations for serving the meal. In the ladies' parlor on the second floor the Council convened for their deliberations. The legislature halls were not to exceed eighteen feet square. Governor Ramsey, during his entire term of office, had his executive office in his private residence, and the supreme court shifted from place to place as rooms could be rented for its use. Although Congress had appropriated $20,000 for the erection of a capitol, the money could not be used as "a permanent seat of government" for the territory had not yet been selected, so the machinery of government had to be carted around in the most undignified manner.

David Olmsted, of Long Prairie, and William R. Sturges, of Elk River, were the members of the Council from the Sixth district, which comprised the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the Osakis river to the British boundary line. David Olmsted, who was a native of Vermont, came from Iowa in 1848 to Long Prairie when the Winnebago Indians were transferred there, and established a trading post which he continued for several years. He was elected president of the Council at this, the first, session. He died February 2, 1861, at his old home in Vermont.

William R. Sturges was elected by his constituents to both the Council and the House, and his election was so certified and proclaimed by the governor. He resigned the office of Representative and at a special election Allan Morrison was chosen in his stead.

The members of the House of Representatives from the Sixth district were Jeremiah Russell, of Crow Wing; Lorenzo A. Babcock and Thomas A. Holmes, of Sauk Rapids; and Allan Morrison, of Crow Wing. Jeremiah Russell was born in Madison county, New York, February 2, 1809; came to Fort Snelling in 1837, and was engaged as clerk and Indian trader in the Minnesota country for ten years. In 1848 he took charge of Borup & Oakes' trading house at Crow Wing, and in the fall of 1849 located at Sauk Rapids, opening the first farm in that section of the territory. He was one of the original proprietors of Sauk Rapids, and in 1855 established the Sauk Rapids Frontierman, the sixteenth paper started in Minnesota. He was afterwards treasurer of Benton county several years and county auditor one year. He died June 13, 1885.

Lorenzo A. Babcock was born in Sheldon, Vermont, and came to Minnesota from Iowa in 1848, locating at Sauk Rapids. After serving in the legislature he was appointed by Governor Ramsey territorial attorney general,

holding the office for four years, 1849-53. He was secretary of the Republican wing of the constitutional convention in 1857, and practiced law in St. Paul until his death.

Thomas A. Holmes was a native of Pennsylvania, born March 4, 1804; lived a number of years in Ohio; in 1835 built the second house and became the second permanent settler in the town-site of Milwaukee; made the first settlement at Janesville, Wis., and was virtually the founder of that city, selling his interest there in 1839 for $10,000. In the winter of 1849 he located at Sauk Rapids and was elected a few months later to the legislature. Two years afterwards he became the first settler at Shakopee; and in 1852, before the Indian title to the site was fully extinguished, he laid out and named the town. He also surveyed, located and named the town of Chaska. Died at Culman, Ala., July 2, 1888.

Allan Morrison was a Canadian by birth, having been born June 3, 1803, and was a brother of William Morrison, an early explorer of Minnesota and one of the first white men to visit Lake Itasca. Allan Morrison located as a trader in northeastern Minnesota in 1821, and for more than thirty years was engaged in the Indian trade, successively at Sandy Lake, Leech Lake, Red Lake, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing (where he was the first settler), accompanying the Indians when they were removed to the White Earth Reservation, where he died and was buried November 28, 1878. His wife was Charlotte Charbouillier, a mixed-blood Chippewa. The county of Morrison was named for him, and not for his brother William, as has often been stated.

The Seventh district was represented in the council by Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle; and in the house by Alexis Bailly, of Mendota, and Gideon H. Pond, of Oak Grove.

When the first Territorial legislature assembled, David Olmsted was elected president and Joseph R. Brown secretary of the council. In the house Joseph W. Furber was the speaker and W. D. Phillips clerk. The session opened with prayer by the Reverend E. D. Neil and Governor Ramsey delivered his message to the two houses which had assembled in joint convention in the hotel dining room.

By the act of this legislature approved October 27, 1849, the territory was divided into nine counties: Washington, Ramsey, Benton, Itasca, Wabashaw, Dakotah, Wahnahta, Mahkahto and Pembina. What is now Stearns county was included in Dakotah and Wahnahta counties. Only the counties of Washington, Ramsey and Benton were fully organized for all county purposes. The others were created only for the purpose of the appointment of justices of the peace, constables, and such other judicial and ministerial officers as might be specially provided for. Each of these unorganized counties were entitled to "any number of justices of the peace and constables, not exceeding six in number, to be appointed by the governor, and their term of office was made two years unless sooner removed by the governor," and they were made conservators of the peace. Dakotah, Wahnahta and Mahkahto counties were attached to Ramsey county for judicial purposes. Ramsey county, with these counties attached, was constituted the first judicial district, and Hon. Aaron Goodrich was assigned as judge thereof. St. Paul was made the seat

of justice of this district, and the term of the district court was appointed to be held there every year on the second Monday of April and the second Monday of September.

By act of November 1, 1849, a tax of one mill on the dollar was levied for the purpose of raising a territorial revenue. Among other provisions it was ordered that the property in Dakotah and Wahnahta (which would include the present Stearns county) was to be assessed by a board of three in each county, appointed by the governor, and that these assessors were to report the results of their findings to the county commissioners of Ramsey county who would order the collector of Ramsey county to collect the tax.

Dakotah county, as erected by the act of October 27, 1849, embraced a strip of land bounded on the east by the Mississippi river and on the west by the Missouri river. Its northern boundary was a line due west from the mouth of the Clearwater river. Its southern boundary was a line drawn due west from the mouth of the St. Croix river. Thus that part of the present Stearns county that lies south of a line drawn due west from the mouth of the Clearwater river was in this original Dakotah county.

Wahnahta county, as erected by this act, was bounded on the east by the Mississippi and on the west by the Missouri. On the south it was bounded by a line drawn due west from the mouth of the Clearwater and on the north it was bounded by a line drawn due west from the mouth of the Crow Wing river. Thus that part of the present Stearns county that lies north of a line drawn due west from the mouth of the Clearwater was included in this original Wahnahta county.

The seat of justice of Benton county, which lay just across the river from what is now Stearns county, was much nearer than St. Paul, which was the seat of justice for what is now Stearns county. This act creating the counties provided that "the seat of justice of the county of Benton should be within one-quarter mile of a point on the east side of the Mississippi, directly opposite the mouth of the Sauk river," in other words, at Sauk Rapids. Contrary to general belief, Stearns county was never a part of Benton county, though later it was attached to that county for judicial purposes. Originally, however, as noted, it was attached to Ramsey county for judicial and taxation purposes.

No session of the legislature was held in 1850. For the session the following year the legislature assembled January 2 in a brick building on west Third street, which afterwards burned, the site being occupied by the present Metropolitan hotel. St. Paul was selected as the permanent seat of government and arrangements were made for the erection of a capitol building on a block of ground, afterwards known as "Capitol Square," which was donated to the government for that use by Charles Baziell.

The session assembled January 1 and adjourned March 31. The Sixth district was represented in the council by David Olmsted and William R. Sturges; in the house by David Gilman, S. B. Olmsted, W. W. Warren and D. T. Sloan. The Seventh district was represented in the council by Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle county, and in the house by Alexander Faribault, then of Mendota; and B. H. Randall, then of Fort Snelling.

By the revised statutes passed at this session the territory was re-divided into nine counties: Benton, Dakota, Itasca, Cass, Pembina, Ramsey, Washington, Chisago and Wabashaw. What is now Stearns county was included in Cass county.

The boundaries of Cass county (within which was included the territory afterwards erected into the county of Stearns) were defined as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Crow river; thence up the Mississippi river to Itasca lake; thence on a direct line to Otter Tail lake; thence on a direct line to the source of Long Prairie river; thence south to the north boundary of Dakota county; thence along said line to the place of beginning." This north boundary of Dakota county was the Crow river and the north branch thereof.

Cass county, together with the counties of Itasca, Wabasha, Dakota and Pembina, was declared to be "organized only for the purpose of the appointment of justices of the peace, constables and such other judicial and ministerial officers as may be specially provided for." Each of these counties was entitled to any number of justices of the peace, not exceeding six, and to the same number of constables, the said justices and constables to receive their appointment from the governor, their term of office to be for two years unless sooner removed by the governor.

Cass, Itasca and Pembina counties were attached to the county of Benton for judicial purposes.

An apportionment bill, based on the census of 1850, was passed by the legislature March 29, 1851, after a bitter personal discussion. The territory was divided into seven council districts, of which Benton and Cass counties constituted the Fifth. The apportionment was denounced as unfair in that Benton county, with 4,000 acres under cultivation, was given but one-half the representation given to Pembina county, where there were but seventy acres under cultivation, more than one-half of which belonged to one individual; and for the further reason that, excepting soldiers, at least seven-eighths of the population were Indians. Seven members of the legislature opposing the bill resigned their seats, among the number being David Gilman, of Benton county.

The legislature of 1852 passed a prohibitory law and submitted it to the people of the territory, who adopted it by a vote of 853 for to 622 against. This law was declared to be unconstitutional by Judge Hayner on the ground that it was a violation of the constitution to submit a law to the vote of the people. After rendering his decision Judge Hayner resigned his office.

At this session of 1851 a memorial to Congress, adopted March 13, depicts very vividly the condition of affairs which then existed in this part of the new territory and how it was proposed to provide for the needs of the people in the enforcement of law and order. This memorial follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota respectfully represents: That the county of Benton is situated in the midst of an Indian country and is sparsely settled and peculiarly exposed to the incursions and depredations of the Indians, especially the Winnebagoes and Chippewas; that a large portion of said county

is excellent farming lands, no portion of which was ever surveyed and made subject to pre-emption until within a few weeks past; that this circumstance, added to the frequent outbreaks and trespasses perpetrated on the inhabitants here, in the absence of a work house, jail or any other proper place of confinement, rendered the administration of the laws comparatively inefficient, and deterred farmers and settlers from making their residence and fixing their homes in that otherwise desirable portion of our territory. The few who have settled in this county are altogether too few in number to afford each other mutual protection and too destitute of means at present for building a jail, court house and other necessary county buildings essential to an efficient execution of the laws in their midst Your memorialists would further state that the forty thousand dollars so generously placed at the disposal of the governor and legislature to erect public buildings has been by them ordered for these purposes to be expended in Ramsey and Washington counties, to-wit: at St. Paul and Stillwater, both at a great distance from the settlements of Benton, whither it would be very inconvenient and expensive to the county to transport each petty trespasser, even if it were proper to use a penitentiary for common jail purposes. Now therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the fact that a large portion of the land of said county is unappropriated by sale or settlement, your memorialists respectfully ask a donation of one township of land therein in behalf of said county, to be located by the county commissioners and placed at their disposal to be by them applied to the speedy erection of county buildings. Your memorialists are the more urgent in their prayers as Benton is the only organized county in the territory which has not received a liberal portion of the public appropriation to Minnesota.

This appeal evidently fell on deaf ears, as Congress failed to make any grant either of lands or money to meet the necessities of Benton county, so urgently set forth in this memorial, and no public buildings were erected until they were built by individuals or by the county itself. The first was a log jail, a two-story structure, located at Sauk Rapids—the first story being for the incarceration of offenders and the second story for the use of the jailer and his family.

The legislature assembled for its third session January 7, 1852, adjourning March 6. The Fifth district was represented in the Council by Sylvanus B. Lowry, who then lived at Watab, and in the house by James Beatty and David Day, the latter then a resident of Long Prairie, but who afterwards removed to St. Paul, where in much later years he was postmaster and superintended the building of the present court house and city hall. The progressiveness of the people of Benton county was shown by the early evidences they gave of their appreciation of the importance of agriculture in the development of the territory. At this session of the legislature an act approved March 5, 1852, was passed whereby David Gilman, David Olmstead, Baldwin Olmstead, William Sturgis, Jeremiah Russell, James Beatty, O. H. Kelly, C. W. Hancock, John Depue and Allen Morrison, with their associates, were constituted a body corporate to be known as the Benton County Agricultural Society. The objects of the society, as set forth in the act, were to be "the collection and dissemination of agricultural knowledge and the encouragement and advance-

ment of agricultural pursuits.'' These objects were certainly most laudable, but unfortunately all efforts apparently ceased with the passage of the act and no society was organized. As the act for a Ramsey county agricultural society was not passed until the following day and for a similar society for Hennepin county not until a year later, Benton county had the lead, at least so far as legislation was concerned. Hennepin county was created at this session of the legislature.

The fourth session assembled January 5, 1853, and adjourned March 5. The Fifth district was again represented in the council by Sylvanus B. Lowry; and in the house by David Day (who was elected speaker) and J. McGee.

By an act approved March 5, the counties of Cass and Pembina were attached to Benton for judicial purposes, the three to constitute the Third judicial district of the territory (there being but three) and the Hon. Bradley B. Meeker, one of the associate justices of the supreme court, or any judge of the previous session had provided that the terms of the district court should appointed in his stead, was assigned to be the district judge thereof. An act be held on the second Monday in June and December of each year.

Franklin Pierce having been elected president of the United States in the previous November, promptly proceeded after his inauguration, in accordance with the good old Jacksonian doctrine, to remove the Whig officeholders and distribute the spoils among the victors. The new territorial appointees were: Governor, Willis A. Gorman, of Indiana; Secretary, J. T. Rosser, of Virginia; Chief Justice, W. H. Welch, of Minnesota; Associates, Moses Sherburne, of Maine; and A. G. Chatfield, of Wisconsin. Soon after entering on the duties of his office Governor Gorman concluded a treaty at Watab with the Winnebago Indians for an exchange of territory. At the election in October Henry M. Rice was elected delegate to Congress.

In 1854 the legislature of Minnesota for the first time assembled in a regular capitol building, its previous sessions having been held haphazard wherever accommodations could be had. This building, begun in 1851, but not completed until the summer of 1853, at a cost of something over $40,000, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of March 1, 1881, while both branches of the legislature were in session. Some of the more valuable papers in the various offices were saved, but the law library and many thousands of documents and reports were burned. The total loss was about $200,000. The present ''Old Capitol'' was erected on the site of the first building. The fifth session assembled January 4 and adjourned March 4. The Fifth district was represented in the council by S. B. Olmstead, of Belle Prairie, who was elected president; in the house by R. M. Richardson and Peter Roy.

The sixth legislature assembled January 3, 1855, and adjourned March 3. The Fifth district was represented in the council by S. B. Olmstead; in the house by James Beatty and Fred Andros. A reapportionment of the territory was made at this session, the number of districts being increased from seven to eleven, and the membership to fifteen councilmen and thirty-eight representatives. The new Fifth district was composed of the counties of Benton, Cass, Todd, Stearns (organized at this session) and Wright. An event of world-wide interest took place when on the afternoon of December 12 a four-

horse vehicle passed through St. Paul bearing the remains of the great Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin, which were being taken to Canada. The journey from Montreal Island, where the precious relics had been found, was begun August 9 and had continued without interruption from that time.

The seventh legislature assembled January 2, 1856, and adjourned March 1. The Fifth district was represented in the council by Lewis Stone, and in the house by John L. Wilson (of St. Cloud) and William Sturges.

The eighth and last territorial legislature assembled January 7, 1857, adjourning March 7. The Fifth district was represented in the council by Lewis Stone, and in the house by Samuel B. Abbe, W. W. Kingsbury and John L. Wilson. At this session was the memorable struggle over the removal of the capitol from St. Paul to St. Peter, when "Jo" Rolette, the member who had charge of the removal bill, mysteriously disappeared with that document in his possession and remained in seclusion until the hour for adjournment arrived, to the great joy and relief of St. Paul, which thereby retained the capitol.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

Constitutional Convention—Minnesota Admitted as a State—Men Who Have Represented Stearns County in the Law-Making Bodies of the State—Congressmen Who Have Represented Stearns County in Washington—Boundary Lines of Legislative and Congressional Districts.

Under the enabling act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, a constitutional convention of one hundred eight members (each council district to elect two for each councilman and representative to which it was entitled) was authorized to meet at the capitol in St. Paul on the second Monday in July, the 13th, for the purpose of framing a constitution to be submitted to the people of the territory for their adoption or rejection. Pursuant to a proclamation issued by Samuel Medary, the territorial governor, an election was held the first Monday in June, the number of delegates to be chosen being 108.

In the constitutional convention the Fifth district, consisting of the counties of Benton, Cass, Todd, Stearns and Wright, was represented by eight delegates, of whom seven were Democrats, viz., David Gilman, of Watab, a resident of Minnesota since 1848 and who had been a member of the territorial legislature; William Sturgis, of Little Falls, who also had been a member of the territorial legislature; W. W. Kingsbury, afterwards (1857-8) a delegate to Congress; R. H. Barrett, Henry C. Waite, J. C. Shepley and John W. Tenvoorde, of St. Cloud. Frederick Ayer, the pioneer missionary among the Chippewas, was the only Republican delegate from this district.

The history of this convention is so graphically given by W. H. C. Folsom, who was one of its members, in his interesting volume, "Fifty Years in the Northwest," that we quote it almost entire:

"The state was nearly equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats, still the question of politics did not enter largely into the contest except as a question of party supremacy. The people were a unit on the question of organizing a state government under the enabling act and in many cases there was but a single ticket in the field. It was a matter, therefore, of some surprise that there should be a separation among the delegates into opposing factions, resulting practically in the formation of two conventions, each claiming to represent the people and each proposing a constitution. The delegates, although but 108 were called, were numbered on the rolls of the two wings as 59 Republican and 53 Democratic, a discrepancy arising from some irregularity of enrollment, by which certain memberships were counted twice. The Republican members, claiming a bare majority, took possession of the hall at midnight, twelve hours before the legal time for opening the convention, the object being to obtain control of the offices and committees of the convention, a manifest advantage in the matter of deciding upon contested seats.

"In obedience to the call of the leaders of the party, issued the day before, the writer, with other Republicans, repaired to the house at the appointed hour, produced his credentials as a delegate, and was conducted into the illuminated hall by Hon. John W. North. The delegates were dispersed variously about the hall, some chatting together, others reading newspapers, smoking or snoring, as here and there one had fallen asleep in his seat. Occasionally a delegate nervously examined his revolver as if he anticipated some necessity for its use.

"The Democratic delegates were elsewhere, probably plotting in secret conclave to capture the hall, and perhaps it might be well enough to be prepared for the worst. Thus the remainder of the night passed and the forenoon of July 13. As soon as the clock struck twelve the Democratic delegates rushed tumultuously in, as if with the purpose of capturing the speaker's stand. That, however, was already occupied by the Republican delegates and the storming party was obliged to content itself with the lower steps of the stand. Both parties at the moment the clock ceased striking were yelling "order" vociferously, and nominating their officers pro tem. Both parties effected a temporary organization, although in the uproar and confusion it was difficult to know what was done.

"The Democratic wing adjourned at once to the senate chamber and there effected a permanent organization. The Republicans, being left in undisturbed possession of the hall, perfected their organization, and the two factions set themselves diligently to work to frame a constitution, each claiming to be the legally constituted convention, and expecting recognition as such by the people of the state and congress. The debates in each were acrimonious. A few of the more moderate delegates in each recognized the absurdity and illegality of their position and questioned the propriety of remaining and participating in proceedings which they could not sanction.

"The conventions continued their sessions inharmoniously enough. Each framed a constitution, at the completion of which a joint committee was appointed to revise and harmonize the two constitutions, but the members of

the committees were as belligerent as the conventions they represented. Members grew angry, abusing each other with words and even blows, blood being drawn in an argument with bludgeons between two of the delegates. An agreement seemed impossible, when some one whose name has not found its way into history made the happy suggestion that alternate articles of each constitution be adopted. When this was done, and the joint production of the two conventions was in presentable shape, another and almost fatal difficulty arose, as to which wing should be accorded the honor of signing officially this remarkable document. One body or the other must acknowledge the paternity of the hybrid. Ingenuity amounting to genius (it is a pity that the possessor should be unknown) found a new expedient, namely, to write out two constitutions in full, exact duplicates except as to signatures, the one to be signed by Democratic officers and members and the other by Republicans. These two constitutions were filed in the archives of the state and one of them, which one will probably never be known, was adopted by the people October 13, 1857.

"The question arises in the writer's mind as to the legality of the constitution of Minnesota. Have we a constitution? If so, which one? The question of legality, however, has never been raised before the proper tribunals, and it is perhaps well to leave it thus unquestioned."

Mr. Folsom is slightly in error. The enabling act did not specify any hour for the meeting of the convention, nor did it designate any definite place in the capitol where the sessions should be held, both of which omissions contributed to the confusion in organization. W. W. Folwell, in his "History of Minnesota," narrates the preliminaries as follows: "To make sure of being on hand the Republican delegates repaired to the capitol late on the Sunday night preceding the first Monday in June and remained there, as one of them phrased it, 'to watch and pray for the Democratic brethren.' These did not appear till a few moments before twelve o'clock of the appointed day. Immediately upon their entrance in a body into the representatives' hall Charles R. Chase, secretary of the territory and a delegate, proceeded to the speaker's desk and called to order. A motion to adjourn was made by Colonel Gorman, and the question was taken by Chase, who declared it carried. The Democrats left the hall to the Republicans, who proceeded to organize the convention. Fifty-six delegates presented credentials in proper form and took their oaths to support the constitution of the United States. At noon of Tuesday the Democratic delegates assembled about the door of the hall, and finding it occupied by citizens who refused to give them place, met in the adjacent council chamber and proceeded to organize the convention. Henry H. Sibley was made chairman, on motion of Joseph R. Brown, and later became president of the body."

After the adjournment of the constitutional convention the Republicans and Democrats held their party conventions, each nominating a full state ticket and three candidates for Congress. The Republican candidate for governor was Alexander Ramsey and the Democratic candidate Henry H. Sibley. The election was held October 13, 1857, the constitution being adopted by an overwhelming vote; H. H. Sibley was elected governor by a majority of only 240 in a total of 35,240 votes, and the Democrats had a small majority in the

legislature. By the provisions of the new constitution a re-apportionment of legislative districts was made, the number of districts being 26, with 37 senators and 80 representatives. The Twentieth district comprised the counties of Benton, Stearns and Meeker, with one senator and three representatives.

First Legislature—1857-8. The first Minnesota state legislature assembled December 2, 1857. There was a serious question, however, as to whether it was really a state legislature, as Minnesota had not yet been admitted to the Union. There was a question as to the recognition of Samuel Medary, the territorial governor, as governor of the state, but by a vote of 59 to 49 he was so recognized by the legislature, and he, in turn, in his message recognized the law-making body as a state legislature. None of the state officers could take the oath of office, and the Republican members of the legislature entered a formal protest against any business whatever being done until after the admission of the state as a member of the Union. But the Democrats, having a majority, decided to hold a joint convention December 19 for the election of two United States senators. Henry M. Rice was elected for the long term on the first ballot, but it was not until after several ballotings that General James Shields won the short term. He was a new comer from Illinois and his election was a bitter pill for many of the old Democratic war-horses, such as Sibley, Steele, Brown and Gorman.

As a means of relieving the state from the awkward predicament in which it was placed the legislature adopted March 1 an amendment to the constitution authorizing the newly-elected officers to qualify May 1, whether the state was admitted by that date or not, this amendment to be submitted to the voters at an election called for April 15. A second amendment, submitted at the same time, provided for the famous $5,000,000 railroad bond loan, which was the cause of great loss and great bitterness to the people. Both amendments were overwhelmingly adopted, but in November, 1860, the bond amendment was expunged from the constitution, after $2,275,000 bonds had been issued. The legislature, March 25, took a recess until June 2.

In the meantime the steps looking toward the recognition of Minnesota's statehood by Congress had lagged sadly. For some unknown reason President Buchanan had delayed until the middle of January, 1858, transmitting to the United States Senate the constitution adopted by the people. A bill for the admission of Minnesota as a state was introduced by Stephen A. Douglas, chairman of the committee on territories. When this bill came up February 1 there was a prolonged discussion, a number of the senators being in opposition because it would add another to the number of free states, thus disturbing the "balance of power" between the free and slave states. Among those participating in the debate were Senators Douglas, Wilson, Gwin, Hale, Mason, Green, Brown and Crittenden, the latter being much more moderate in his expressions than most of his fellow-senators from the South. The debate continued until April 8, when the English bill, which provided for the admission of Kansas as a supposed slave state having passed, the opposition ceased, and Minnesota's bill was adopted by a vote of 49 to 3. The bill then went to the House, where it met the same kind of objections as had been raised in the Senate, the English bill standing in the way until May 4, when it was passed.

One week later, May 11, the bill admitting Minnesota passed the House by a vote of 157 to 38, the following day receiving the approval of the President, and May 12, 1858, Minnesota obtained full recognition as a state in the Union. Informal news of the action of Congress reached St. Paul, by telegraphic information brought from La Crosse, Wisconsin, May 13, but the official notice was not received until some days later, and May 24 the state officers elected in October, 1857, took their oaths of office.

The legislature, which had taken a recess until June 2, reassembled on that day, when Governor Sibley delivered his inaugural address. Among the many other acts at this session was the establishing of the first of Minnesota's five state normal schools, that at Winona. Final adjournment took place August 12. The senator from the Twentieth district was R. M. Richardson; representatives, J. B. Atkins, John L. Young and Joseph B. Carpenter.

Second Legislature—1859-60. Assembled December 7; adjourned March 12. The senator from the Twentieth district was C. C. Andrews; representatives, George W. Sweet, M. C. Tolman and U. S. Wiley. A new apportionment was made at this session of the legislature (1860), the number of districts being reduced to 21, with 21 senators and 42 representatives. The Third district, which became famous as "the district with nineteen counties," was composed of Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Toombs, Breckinridge, Douglas, Beaker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake counties, with one senator and three representatives.

Third Legislature—1861. Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8. The senator from the Third district was Seth Gibbs; representatives, Thomas Cathcart, Levi Wheeler and P. L. Gregory.

Fourth Legislature—1862. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7. The senator from the Third district was Sylvanus B. Lowry; representatives, R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy and John Whipple. On account of the Indian outbreak an extra session of the legislature was called by Governor Ramsey, which assembled September 9 and adjourned September 29.

Fifth Legislature—1863. Assembled January 6; adjourned March 6. The senator from the Third district was William S. Moore; representatives, L. R. Bentley, H. C. Waite and R. M. Richardson.

Sixth Legislature—1864. Assembled January 5; adjourned March 4. The senator from the Third district was Joseph P. Wilson; representatives, R. M. Richardson, W. T. Rigby and Charles A. Ruffee.

Seventh Legislature—1865. Assembled January 3; adjourned March 3. The senator from the Third district was Joseph P. Wilson; representatives, Oscar Taylor, Louis A. Evans and W. T. Rigby.

Eighth Legislature—1866. Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2. The senator from the Third district was R. M. Richardson; representatives, Nathan F. Barnes, Thomas Cathcart and Barney Overbeck. The apportionment made at this session of the legislature divided the state into 22 districts, with 22 senators and 47 representatives. The Third district was unchanged territorially, but the representation in the house was reduced to two members.

Ninth Legislature—1867. Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8. The

senator from the Third district was Louis A. Evans; representatives, N. H. Miner and Nathan Richardson.

Tenth Legislature—1868. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 6. The senator from the Third district was Charles A. Gilman; representatives, D. G. Pettijohn and N. H. Miner.

Eleventh Legislature—1869. Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5. Senator, Charles A. Gilman; representatives, Ludwig Robbers and William E. Hicks.

Twelfth Legislature—1870. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4. Senator, Henry C. Waite; representatives, John L. Wilson and Isaac Thorson.

Thirteenth Legislature—1871. Assembled January 8; adjourned March 3. Senator, Henry C. Waite; representatives, William S. Moore and Luke Marvin. It is interesting and somewhat surprising to observe how slight representation, comparatively, the eastern part of this large district had during these years, while at no time was Stearns county without a member of the senate or the house, if not one in each. A new apportionment was made at this session of the legislature, with 41 senatorial districts, to which were given 106 representatives. Stearns county became the Thirty-first district, with one senator and four representatives.

Fourteenth Legislature—1872. Assembled January 2; adjourned March 1. Senator, E. M. Wright, of St. Cloud. Representatives, John M. Rosenberger, St. Cloud; Randolph Holding, Holding; Martin Greeley, Maine Prairie; Alphonso Barto, Sauk Centre.

Fifteenth Legislature—1873. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7. Senator, Henry C. Burbank, St. Cloud. Representatives, Henry Krebs, St. Augusta; Hubert Rieland, Oak; Bartholomew Pirz, Eden Lake; A. Barto, Sauk Centre.

Sixteenth Legislature—1874. Assembled January 6; adjourned March 6. Senator, Henry C. Burbank, St. Cloud. Representatives, Nathan F. Barnes, St. Cloud; Hubert Rieland, Oak; Charles Walker, Sauk Centre; Joseph Martin, Fair Haven.

Seventeenth Legislature—1875. Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5. Senator, Joseph Capser, Sauk Centre. Representatives, Charles A. Gilman, St. Cloud; W. Mertz, St. Joseph; B. Pirz, Eden Lake; M. A. Taylor, Melrose.

Eighteenth Legislature—1876. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 3. Senator, Joseph Capser, Sauk Centre. Representatives, Charles A. Gilman, St. Cloud; C. Klosterman, Munson; W. H. Stinchfield, Maine Prairie; C. D. Lamb, Melrose.

Nineteenth Legislature—1877. Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2. Senator, C. F. Macdonald, St. Cloud. Representatives, Edmund Meagher, North Fork; Charles A. Gilman, St. Cloud; G. Klosterman, Munson; B. Pirz, Eden Lake.

Twentieth Legislature—1878. Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8. Senator, C. F. Macdonald, St. Cloud. Representatives, Charles A. Gilman, St. Cloud; D. B. Standley, Maine Prairie; Henry J. Emmel, Spring Hill; H. Rieland, Oak.

Twenty-first Legislature—1879. Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7. Senator, C. F. Macdonald. Representatives, Charles A. Gilman, St. Cloud; M. Barrett, St. Wendel; F. A. Bissell, Wakefield; A. M. Stiles, Ashley.

Twenty-second Legislature—1881. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4. (While annual elections were held until 1886, the annual meetings of the legislature ceased with that of 1879, and beginning with 1881 the sessions have been biennial). Senator, C. F. Macdonald. Representatives, L. W. Collins, St. Cloud; Carl Herberger, Albany; D. J. Hanscom, Eden Lake; Alexander Moore, Sauk Centre. An extra session of the legislature was called by Governor Pillsbury for the purpose of considering legislation relating to the old railroad bond issue, the supreme court having decided that the expunging amendment of 1860 was in violation of that provision of the constitution of the United States forbidding states from enacting any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The bondholders were more than willing to accept fifty cents on the dollar of the amount due on their bonds, and the legislature passed an act providing for the issue of $4,253,000 so-called "Minnesota state railroad adjustment bonds" with which to settle those claims. At the same time a bill for a constitutional amendment providing for the sale of 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands belonging to the state, the proceeds to be devoted to the payment of the new issue of bonds, was passed and approved by the people. The extra session began October 11 and adjourned November 13. By the apportionment of 1881, made at the regular session, the state was divided into 47 districts with one senator to each and a total of 103 representatives. Stearns county constituted the Fortieth district, with one senator and four representatives.

Twenty-third Legislature—1883. Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2. Senator, Henry C. Waite. Representatives, L. W. Collins, St. Cloud; Alexander Moore, Sauk Centre; Alexander Chisholm, Paynesville; Casper Capser, St. Joseph.

Twenty-fourth Legislature—1885. Assembled January 6; adjourned March 6. Senator, Henry C. Waite, St. Cloud. Representatives, B. Reinhard, St. Cloud; Casper Capser, St. Joseph; D. E. Meyers, Maine Prairie; J. H. Bruce, Sauk Centre.

Twenty-fifth Legislature—1887. Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4. Senator, Henry Keller, Sauk Centre. Representatives, Martin Heisler, Spring Hill; George Engelhard, Munson; Daniel H. Freeman, St. Cloud; Kettel Halvorson, North Fork.

Twenty-sixth Legislature—1889. Assembled January 8; adjourned April 23. The length of the session was extended to ninety days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. Senator, Henry Keller, Sauk Centre. Representatives, W. Merz, St. Joseph; Joseph Capser, Sauk Centre; Martin F. Greely, Maine Prairie; Frank E. Searle, St. Cloud. The apportionment of 1889 increased the number of districts to 54, with one senator to each and 114 representatives. Stearns and Benton counties and the Seventh Ward of the City of St. Cloud in Sherburne county composed the Forty-fifth district, with one senator and four representatives.

Twenty-seventh Legislature—1891. Assembled January 6; adjourned

April 20. Senator, Henry Keller, Sauk Centre. Representatives, Frank E. Searle, St. Cloud; Joseph Capser, Sauk Centre; J. H. Linneman, St. Joseph; Joseph H. Coates, Sauk Rapids.

Twenty-eighth Legislature—1893. Assembled January 3; adjourned April 18. Senator, Henry Keller, Sauk Centre;. Representatives, P. B. Gorman, St. Cloud; J. H. Linneman, St. Joseph; Frank E. Minette, Sauk Centre; C. H. Hunck, Duelm.

Twenty-ninth Legislature—1895. Assembled January 8; adjourned April 23. Senator, Henry Keller, Sauk Centre. Representatives, John J. Boobar, St. Cloud; Fred Schroeder, St. Joseph; Alexander Chisholm, Paynesville; W. L. Nieman, Sauk Rapids.

Thirtieth Legislature—1897. Assembled January 5; adjourned April 21. Senator, Henry Keller, Sauk Centre. Representatives, J. G. Hayter, Fair Haven; Fred Schroeder, St. Joseph; Joseph Kraker, Melrose; E. S. Hall, Minden. A new apportionment made by this legislature created 63 senatorial districts, with 119 representatives. Stearns county was made a part of two districts—the Forty-seventh, which comprised Benton county, the Seventh ward of St. Cloud in Sherburne county, the City of St. Cloud, and the townships of St. Cloud and Le Sauk in Stearns county, with one senator and one representative; and the Fifty-fourth district, comprising all of Stearns county except the City of St. Cloud and the townships of St. Cloud and Le Sauk, with one senator and two representatives.

Thirty-first Legislature—1899. Assembled January 3; adjourned April 18. Forty-seventh district—Senator, Ripley B. Brower, St. Cloud; representative, Oscar Daggett, Sauk Rapids. Fifty-fourth district—Senator, Valentine Batz, Holding; representatives, Frank Benolken, Oak, and W. F. Donohue, Melrose.

Thirty-second Legislature—1901. Assembled January 8; adjourned April 12. Forty-seventh district—Senator, Ripley B. Brower, St. Cloud; representative, Oscar Daggett, Sauk Rapids. Fifty-fourth district—Senator, Valentine Batz, Holding; representatives, Frank Benolken, Oak, and Edward C. Hogan, Sauk Centre. An extra session of the legislature was called by Governor Van Sant for the purpose of considering the report of the Tax Commission created at the regular session. This session convened February 4, 1902, and adjourned March 11.

Thirty-third Legislature—1903. Assembled January 6; adjourned April 21. Forty-seventh district—Senator, Ripley B. Brower, St. Cloud; representative, J. J. McGregor, Minden. Fifty-fourth district—Senator, Val. Batz, Holding; representatives, Frank Minette, Sauk Centre, and Chris. H. Block, Fair Haven.

Thirty-fourth Legislature—1905. Assembled January 3; adjourned April 18. Forty-seventh district—Senator, Ripley B. Brower, St. Cloud; representative, P. C. Lynch, Glendorado. Fifty-fourth district—Senator, Val. Batz, Holding; representatives, William J. Stock, Melrose, and H. C. Block, Fair Haven.

Thirty-fifth Legislature—1907. Assembled January 8; adjourned April 24. Forty-seventh district—Senator, John E. C. Robinson, St. Cloud; repre-

sentative, Otis F. Doyle, St. Cloud (Benton county). Fifty-fourth district—Senator, John J. Ahmann, Munson; representatives, John R. Howard, Sauk Centre, and Joseph Friedman, Eden Valley.

Thirty-sixth Legislature—1909. Assembled January 5; adjourned April 22. Forty-seventh district—Senator, John E. C. Robinson, St. Cloud; representative, Otis F. Doyle, St. Cloud (Benton county). Fifty-fourth district—Senator, John F. Ahmann, Munson; representatives, Joseph Friedman, Eden Valley, and Henry J. Emmel, Melrose.

Thirty-seventh Legislature—1911. Assembled January 3; adjourned April 19. Forty-seventh district—Senator, John D. Sullivan, St. Cloud; representative, L. Wisniewski, Foley. Fifty-fourth district—Senator, John J. Ahmann, Munson; representatives, Frank E. Minette, Sauk Centre, and August M. Utecht, Munson. An extra session of the legislature, called by Governor Eberhart, assembled June 4 and adjourned June 18, 1912. This session passed the so-called state wide primary law, the special object for which it had been convened, but little other legislation being attempted.

Thirty-eighth Legislature—1913. Assembled January 7; adjourned April 24. Forty-seventh district—Senator, John D. Sullivan, St. Cloud; representative, Joseph H. Coates, Sauk Rapids. Fifty-fourth district—Senator, John J. Ahmann, Munson; representatives, Frank E. Minette, Sauk Centre, and J. A. Henry, Albany.

At several successive sessions of the legislature prior to that of 1913 attempts had been made to secure a new apportionment. The last had been in 1897 and a great change in the population had taken place in the meantime —the northern part of the state having increased while in the southern part the gain had been slight, in some counties an actual loss having taken place. But all attempts at a fair and equitable apportionment, based on population, as required by the plain provisions of the constitution, were frustrated by the southern senators, who realized that a readjustment of representation on a constitutional basis would materially reduce their numbers, leaving a bunch of ambitious politicians to cool their heels at home instead of warming them in the legislative chambers. But at the last session, after a protracted struggle, a compromise bill was agreed upon, by which the number of senators was increased to 67 and the number of representatives to 130, although the legislature was already one of the largest in the United States and altogether out of proportion to the population. The increase, however, was a sop to the southern senators, and was necessary in order to secure re-apportionment on anything even approaching a fair basis.

By the apportionment of 1913 the former Thirty-eighth and Fifty-fourth senatorial districts became the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth. These districts are composed as follows:

Forty-fifth District. The Forty-fifth district shall be composed of the County of Benton, the Seventh ward of the City of St. Cloud situated in the County of Sherburne, and the City of St. Cloud and the villages of St. Joseph, Rockville, Sartell and Waite Park, and the towns of St. Joseph, Brockway, St. Wendel, Le Sauk, Rockville, St. Cloud, St. Augusta and Lynden situated

in the County of Stearns, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows: The County of Benton and the Seventh ward of the City of St. Cloud in Sherburne county shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards of the City of St. Cloud and the villages of St. Joseph, Sartell, Rockville and Waite Park, and the towns of Brockway, St. Wendel, Le Sauk, St. Joseph, St. Cloud, St. Augusta, Rockville and Lynden situated in the County of Stearns shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

Forty-sixth District. The Forty-sixth district shall be composed of the villages of Holding, Freeport, Albany, Eden Valley, St. Martin, Cold Spring, Richmond, Kimball Prairie, Avon, New Munich, Meire Grove, Brooten, Belgrade, Paynesville and Spring Hill, and the towns of Holding, Millwood, Oak, St. Martin, Krain, Albany, Farming, Munson, Eden Lake, Avon, Collegeville, Wakefield, Luxemburg, Maine Prairie, Fair Haven, Ashley, Sauk Center, Melrose, Raymond, Getty, Grove, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill, Crow Lake, Crow River, Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville, and the cities of Sauk Centre and Melrose situated in the County of Stearns and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows: The villages of Meire Grove, Brooten, Belgrade, Paynesville and Spring Hill, the towns of Ashley, Sauk Centre, Melrose, Raymond, Getty, Grove, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill, Crow Lake, Crow River, Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville, and the cities of Sauk Centre and Melrose shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The villages of Holding, Freeport, Albany, Eden Valley, St. Martin, Cold Spring, Richmond, Kimball Prairie, Avon, New Munich and the towns of Holding, Millwood, Oak, St. Martin, Krain, Albany, Farming, Munson, Eden Lake, Avon, Collegeville, Wakefield, Luxemburg, Maine Prairie and Fair Haven shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

Thirty-ninth Legislature—1915. Assembled January 4. Forty-fifth district—Senator, John D. Sullivan, St. Cloud; representatives (in Stearns county), Charles A. Gilman, St. Cloud; (in Benton county) Edward Indrehuston, Glendorado, Foley, R. F. D. 4. Forty-sixth district—Senator, P. A. Hilbert, Melrose; representatives, Fred Minette, Sauk Centre; Henry Stoetzel, Millwood, Freeport R. F. D. 3.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

During the period of its territorial existence Minnesota was represented in congress by one delegate, who while entitled to a seat in the house of representatives and to take part in debate had no vote, his duties supposedly being devoted primarily to caring for the interests of his territory. As has been stated, the first delegate was Henry H. Sibley, whose term extended from January 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853. He was succeeded by Henry M. Rice, who served from December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857. W. W. Kingsbury was the

delegate during the brief succeeding period of territorial existence, from December 7, 1857, to May 11, 1858.

The state constitution adopted in 1857 provided that for the purposes of the first election the state should constitute one congressional district and should elect three members of the house of representatives. This was based on the belief that the population at that time was 250,000. The election was held October 13, 1857, for state officers and congressmen. The three members elected were George L. Becker, William W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh. But the completed census showed the population to be only 150,037, and the act providing for the admission of Minnesota as a state allowed only two congressmen. It was agreed among the three gentlemen who had been for five months on the anxious seat, because they could not get any other, to decide by lot who should present their credentials. The long straws were drawn by Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh, the ill-fortune of Mr. Becker, who was generally regarded as the ablest of the three, being generally regretted.

The legislature of 1857-8 divided the state into two congressional districts, Stearns county being in the second district, which comprised the more northern counties. Each district was entitled to elect one representative to congress.

A new apportionment was made in 1872, providing for three congressional districts, Stearns county being included in the Third, with Ramsey, Hennepin and the other counties in the state to the north.

The apportionment of 1881 divided the state into five districts, Stearns county, with Mille Lacs, Benton, Morrison, Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Big Stone, Traverse, Grant, Todd, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Cass, Becker, Clay, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Hubbard, Kittson, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties constituting the Fifth district.

The next apportionment, that of 1891, increased the number of districts to seven, Stearns county being in the Sixth district, with Aitkin, Anoka, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, St. Louis, Sherburne, Todd, Wadena and Wright counties.

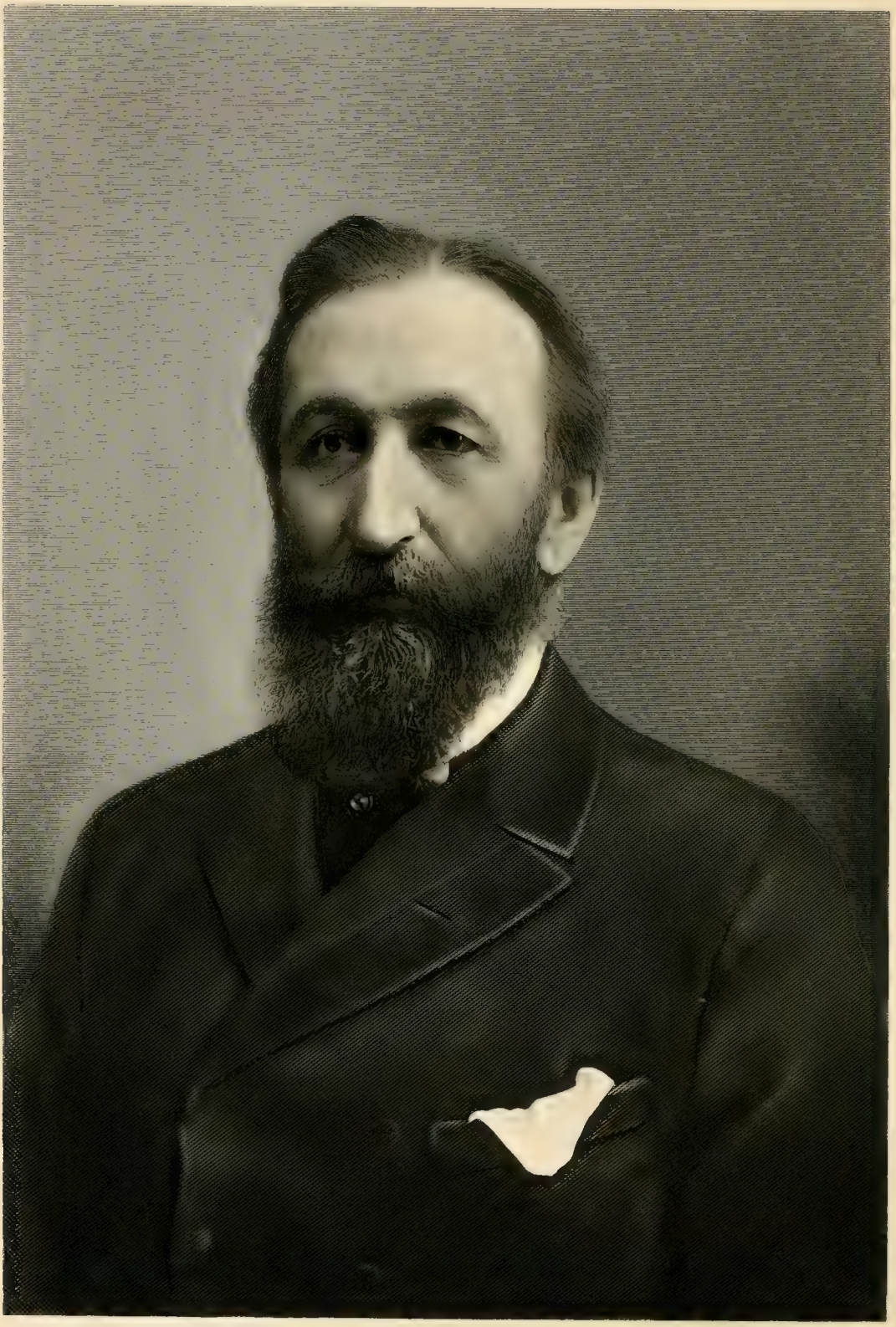
By the apportionment of 1901 the state was divided into nine congressional districts, Stearns county remaining in the Sixth district, with the counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Todd, Wadena and Wright.

The national census of 1910 gave Minnesota an additional member of congress, who was elected at large at the election held November 4, 1912.

The legislature of 1913 divided the state into ten congressional districts. The Sixth district is composed of the counties of Benton, Sherburne, Stearns, Morrison, Aitkin, Todd, Crow Wing, Wadena, Hubbard, Cass and Beltrami—a veritable "shoe-string" district, extending from south of the geographical center of the state to the extreme northern boundary.

Stearns county has been represented in congress since Minnesota became a state, as follows:

W. W. Phelps, Democrat (Goodhue county), May 12, 1858, to March 4, 1859. Cyrus Aldrich, Republican (Hennepin county), March 4, 1859, to



N. T. Clarke

March 4, 1863. Ignatius Donnelly, Republican (Dakota county), March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869. Eugene M. Wilson, Democrat (Hennepin county), March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871. John T. Averill, Republican (Ramsey county), March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1875. William S. King, Republican (Hennepin county), March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877. Jacob H. Stewart, Republican (Ramsey county), March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879. William D. Washburn, Republican (Hennepin county), March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1883. Knute Nelson, Republican (Douglas county), March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889. S. G. Comstock, Republican (Clay county), March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891. Kittel Halvorson, Alliance (Stearns county), March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893. M. R. Baldwin, Democrat (St. Louis county), March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895. Charles A. Towne, Republican (St. Louis county), March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1897. Page Morris, Republican (St. Louis county), March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1903. C. B. Buckman, Republican (Morrison county), March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1907. Charles A. Lindburgh, Republican (Morrison county), March 4, 1907, to March 4, 1915. At the election in November, 1914, Mr. Lindburgh was re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1917.

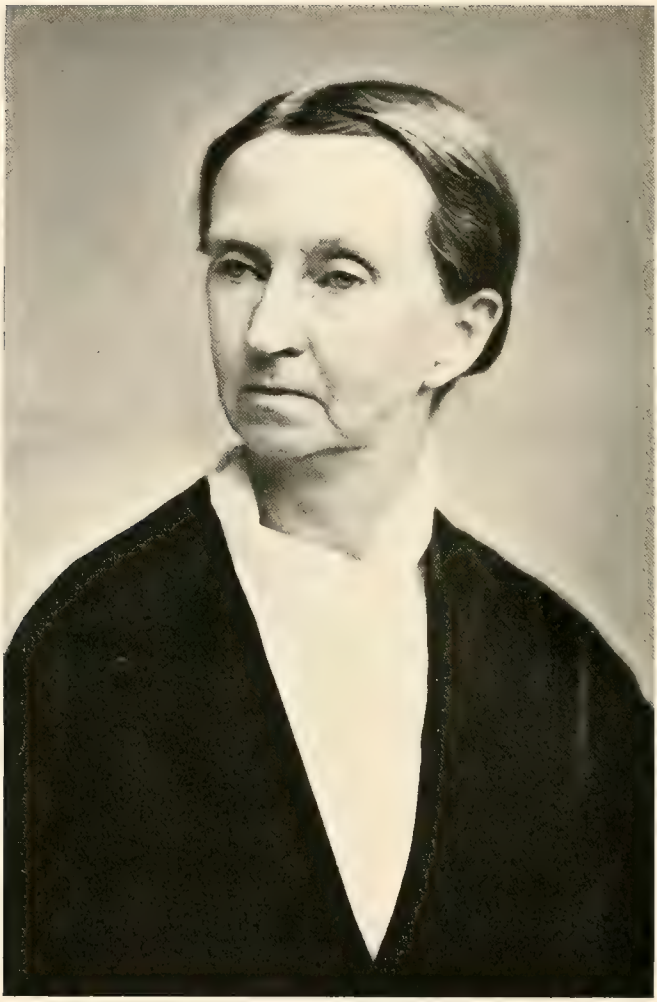
CHAPTER IX.

BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.

Important Incidents in the Lives of Several Men and Women Who Have Been Prominent in the History of Stearns County—Causes Which Have Contributed to Their Success—Family Genealogy.

Nehemiah Parker Clarke. Few men in Minnesota have achieved greater success along the chosen lines of work than did Nehemiah P. Clarke. A man of untiring energy, of indomitable perseverance, of keen insight, and of unusual business acumen, he went into large enterprises with perfect confidence of final success, and success was almost invariably the result of his efforts. Two fields of endeavor and opportunity claimed practically the sum of his efforts—business and the raising of the highest grades of stock. In both he won a place among the foremost, and his reputation as a stock breeder was national, if not international. Mr. Clarke was born April 8, 1836, at Hubbardston, Worcester county, Massachusetts. His father, Dr. Shepherd Clarke, was a practicing physician, but the son, having no desire to follow in his father's footsteps, early left home, and made his first venture in Kentucky as a book agent at the age of fourteen. He remained in that state two years and was so successful that thirty years later the firm wrote urging him to take up the business again. He was called home by the death of his only brother, John Flavel Clarke. After attending school for a year and a half at Westminster, Vermont, he went to Detroit at the age of eighteen, and secured employment in a wholesale grocery house, where he remained for a year. In September, 1855, he went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and worked in Deacon's hardware store, by these experiences laying the foundation for

much of the active work of his after life. Moving still further westward in 1856, Mr. Clarke came to Minnesota, reaching St. Cloud on July 4, when he had not yet attained his majority. The few houses which made up the new-born hamlet were scattered up and down the river and the inducements for trade seemed meager indeed. But he was full of the life, energy, and business sagacity which marked his entire career, and he at once engaged in the merchandise business. While at Fond du Lac, Mr. Clarke had formed a close acquaintance with John H. Proctor, of Athol, Mass., and the two made the journey further westward together. They took the steamboat on the Mississippi to St. Paul, and went from there to St. Anthony, now Minneapolis, arriving early in July, 1856. Finding that the stage would not leave for several days, they walked to St. Cloud, a distance of sixty-five miles, along the west bank of the Mississippi, taking two days for the trip. By the time they had reached Monticello, Mr. Proctor, who was the less vigorous of the two, was thoroughly exhausted, and urged that they wait the coming of the stage. But as the next day was the Fourth of July, and as Mr. Clarke had set his heart on spending that day in his new home, he insisted that they proceed. At times, when his companion had completely given out, he carried him for a distance on his back, until he could rally sufficiently to resume his foot-sore journey. At once upon their arrival, they formed a business partnership, and Mr. Clarke returned to the East, where he purchased a stock of general merchandise. They occupied the two-story building which stood on the east side of Fifth avenue, North, just north of the present Great Northern railroad track. The first floor was used as a store room, while the proprietors kept "bachelor's hall" up stairs. Next season they put up a building on the site occupied by the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with a warehouse in the rear, facing Sixth avenue, to accommodate their largely increased business. Their stock included nearly everything in the way of general merchandise, as well as farming implements and hardware. When the Indian war broke out, Mr. Proctor's family becoming alarmed, he sold his interest in the business to A. Montgomery, and returned to the East. Soon afterward, Mr. Clarke disposed of his interest to J. E. West, and engaged in the transportation business to the far West, where the government posts were located, using mules and ox teams in the filling of contracts for supplies. His enterprises, among which was laying out the stage route to the Black Hills, carried him much of the way through a wholly unsettled country, where Indians and stage robbers were frequently encountered. He also engaged in the banking business, first as a member of the firm of Clarke & McClure, and later taking the business wholly into his own hands and name. He was one of the leading lumbermen of the state, both as an owner of pine lands and as a manufacturer and shipper from Minneapolis and other points. But in his latter years, the raising of pure bred stock, especially horses and cattle, became a passion with Mr. Clarke, and he devoted to attaining the highest results along this line, a great deal of time and large sums of money. He carried on three good farms, Meadow Lawn of 1,600 acres, Clyde Mains of 1,900 acres, and Nether Hall of 300 acres, all in Stearns county. His Shorthorn cattle included some of the choicest animals to be found in the country and



MRS. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

they were prize winners wherever shown. The Galloways were equally successful. He owned the celebrated Clydesdales, Prince Patrick and Queen Lily, who won the world's championship prizes at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Mr. Clarke visited Great Britain and selected the choicest animals, regardless of cost, for the Stearns county farms. While caring little or nothing for office, he was much interested in politics, and exerted a potent influence in the direction of his preferences. While yet a young man, he was clerk of the district court of the county, his first term being in 1859, the victory being won by his personal popularity in the face of a strong adverse political majority. He was re-elected in 1861. When St. Cloud became a city he was elected a member of the common council. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Cincinnati in 1876, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency. He was president of the Minnesota Agricultural Society, of the American Clydesdale Association, and of the American Galloway Association, and an active member of the American Shorthorn Association.

No matter how busy he was with other things, Mr. Clarke always found time to promote the agricultural interests of Minnesota. When president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, he was mainly responsible for the presentation of the present state fair grounds by Ramsey county to the commonwealth. He then went before the legislature and succeeded in getting an appropriation of $100,000 to equip the grounds. When the buildings were finished a shortage of about $110,000 was discovered. Mr. Clarke drew his personal check for the difference and carried the indebtedness until the legislature reimbursed him. He helped the State Agricultural School at St. Anthony Park in all possible ways, talked to the students at commencement on practical subjects, and spent much time working for the necessary appropriations.

He was a member of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association and the Old Settlers' Association of Stearns county. Mr. Clarke was a Unitarian and the son of New England Unitarians. He was one of the founders of Unity Church, of St. Cloud, and always actively interested in its welfare.

At Roxbury, Mass., September 12, 1860, Mr. Clarke married Caroline E. Field, who survives him. Three children were born to them: Charlotte E., Mary Ann, and Ellen C. Ellen C. became the wife of C. F. de Golyer, who died in Florida December 6, 1895. Mrs. de Golyer resides in Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Clarke had been in ill health for several years before his death, which occurred in St. Cloud, Saturday, June 29, 1912. The work which he began and so successfully carried forward will continue to be of advantage to the people of Minnesota and its neighboring states for many decades to come.

Mr. Clarke's father, Dr. Shepherd Clarke, was born August 17, 1794, at Hubbardstown, Massachusetts, and his mother, Mary Ann Dickinson, at Petersham, Massachusetts, where they were married in January, 1825, making their home at Hubbardstown, where they died, the father September 24, 1852, and the mother in 1876. N. P. Clarke was the last survivor of the family, which included one other son and six daughters.

Jane Grey Swisshelm. It is easily within the limits of a conservative

judgment to say that the influence of Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm was more potent in Minnesota, during the period of its late territorial and early state history, than that of any other woman. The anti-slavery issue was convulsing the entire nation, and even on the soil of this far-northern state, the master asserted his ownership of his slaves. Mrs. Swisshelm had brought with her to her new home the most intense anti-slavery convictions, and had been preceded by her reputation as a vigorous and fearless writer. She was also earnestly devoted to securing legislation which would give to women an equality of marital, civil and legal rights with those enjoyed by men. In these two causes she was enlisted heart and soul, giving to them all her strength and all her gifts of tongue and pen, and lived to see the complete triumph of one and a most gratifying measure of success—since then also become complete—of the other.

Her life began December 6, 1815, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, her father being Thomas Cannon and her mother Mary Scott, both of Scotch-Irish descent. Her grandmother on the maternal side, Jane Grey, was of that family which was allied to royalty, having given to England her nine-days' queen, Lady Jane Grey, in 1553. At the age of fifteen she began teaching school in the village of Wilkinsburg, a suburb of Pittsburgh, to which hamlet her father had removed and engaged in business the year following her birth. She was married November 18, 1836, to James Swisshelm, who lived on a near-by farm, on which was located a small saw-mill run by the water of a little stream which dashed into the buckets of an "over-shot" wheel, so familiar in the small mills of that early day, but now a thing wholly of the past. During her girlhood, she had developed a taste for painting, but conditions after her married life began were unfavorable for its continuance and development, to her bitter disappointment. In 1838 her husband moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in business, and where she came into close contact with human slavery, witnessing its brutality, its horrors, its wickedness, its degrading influence on whites and blacks alike. Her whole nature revolted against the wrong and injustice done to an entire race, and one of the great purposes of her life was then and there formed. Mr. Swisshelm's business not proving successful, they left Louisville in 1842 and returned to the Pennsylvania farm, which Mrs. Swisshelm then named Swissvale, the near-by station on the Pennsylvania railway still having that name. She now began writing stories, rhymes and abolition articles for different Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers under the nom de plume of "Jennie Deans." Later, under her own name, she published a series of letters in a Pittsburgh paper on the subject of a married woman's right to hold property. Other women labored in the same cause and with such success that in the session of 1847-48 the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a bill giving to women the right to hold property in their own name. These editorial labors led to the establishing of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter, the first number of which appeared January 20, 1848, and Mrs. Swisshelm became one of the early pioneers in the world of journalism for women. While the Visiter had attractive literary features, its main purpose was to advocate the abolition of slavery and the securing to women of their just marital and legal rights.

It rapidly gained a wide circulation (having in its second year six thousand subscribers) and great influence.

In 1850 she paid her first visit to Washington, where she remained for some time, there meeting Colonel Benton, Henry Clay, Senators Chase and Hale and others of the Whig and anti-slavery leaders. During this time she corresponded regularly with Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, and from Washington wrote a letter to the Visiter regarding the personal habits of Daniel Webster, then a candidate for the presidency, which attracted much attention but drew forth no reply.

Women's rights conventions had their beginning in these days. Mrs. Swisshelm was invited to attend and preside over the second, which was held in April, 1850, at Salem, Ohio, but declined. She did attend one held at Akron, Ohio, in May of the following year, but failed to find anything that was inspiring in its proceedings. She described it as being "so much more ridiculous than ridicule, so much more absurd than absurdity." The so-called "bloomer" costume for women, named for a Mrs. Bloomer, editor of a little paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., had a limited vogue, receiving, however, the favor of so wise a woman as Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who believed that in the matter of dress lay the remedy for all the ills that womankind was heir to. Mrs. Swisshelm, after giving the costume a brief trial, discarded it. About the only result from its use she found was to give the opponents of women's rights the opportunity of saying that what they most wanted was to "wear the pantaloons." Mrs. Swisshelm was not at that time an advocate of female suffrage, she thought it would be a hindrance rather than a help to the end she had most at heart. "The government," she said, "is now struggling under the ballots of ignorant, irresponsible men," and "must have gone down under the additional burden of the votes which would have been thrown upon it by millions of ignorant, irresponsible women." Her advice to women was "not to weaken their cause by impracticable demands," to "take one step at a time, get a good foothold in it and advance carefully," and that "suffrage in municipal elections for property holders who could read and had never been connected with crime was the place to strike for the ballot. Say nothing about suffrage elsewhere until it is proved successful here." Her own married experience impressed her with the necessity for a determined struggle to secure for women a legal recognition of their rights to a decent if not an equal share in what she had jointly contributed to produce. In 1859 in a suit brought in a Pittsburgh court by a local tradesman to collect from her husband a bill for some articles of women's wear sold to her, the judge charged the jury as follows: "If a wife have no dress and her husband refuses to provide one she may purchase one—a plain dress—not silk or lace or any extravagance; if she have no shoes she may get a pair; if she be sick and he refuse to employ a physician she may send for one and get the medicine he may prescribe; and for these necessaries the husband is liable, but here his liability ceases." As the merchant could not testify that at the time Mrs. Swisshelm made her purchases she "had no dress," he lost his case. It seems incredible in view of woman's present legal rights that any such condition as that outlined above could ever have existed in any state in this country,

let alone a state as far along in the march of progress and as high in the scale of intelligence as Pennsylvania.

Through the inefficiency of its business manager, the Visiter became so badly involved financially that it was sold to the Pittsburgh Journal and united with that paper, Mrs. Swisshelm continuing in an editorial capacity. The conditions of her married life no longer being tolerable, she left Pittsburgh in the spring of 1857, with her little daughter and only child, arriving at St. Cloud June 7. Very soon afterwards she became the proprietor of the Minnesota Advertiser, which had been established at the beginning of that year, but had not been financially successful. Her radical anti-slavery utterances brought her into antagonism with powerful political influences, and on the night of March 24, 1858, the office in which the newspaper plant was located was broken into and the type and a part of the press with which the paper was printed thrown into the Mississippi river. The citizens of the place, without respect to party, rallied to her support and purchased an entirely new outfit, which was placed at her disposal and the publication of the paper was resumed. A suit being brought against the printing company for certain utterances claimed to be libelous, Mrs. Swisshelm assumed the ownership of the paper, changed the name from the Visiter to the Democrat and continued its publication. She was hampered by many difficulties, especially in the matter of efficient help, and herself did a part of the mechanical work in the office.

In January, 1863, Mrs. Swisshelm went to Washington City and soon afterwards became engaged in work in the government hospitals, although having had no previous experience in nursing. But her good sense, her good judgment and her sympathy with the sick and wounded soldiers sent in from the field of battle or from the camp for treatment made her services of great value, and the sufferers, who came to regard her as a mother as much as a nurse ministering to them in their need, acquired a deep affection for her. Taking a very brief vacation in September to return to St. Cloud and complete the sale of her newspaper plant, she continued her hospital service. Her devotion and success here were the subject of much favorable newspaper comment. Among many the following extract from the Philadelphia Dial may be taken as indicative of the others: "Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm is to the Washington hospitals what Florence Nightingale was to the Crimea." After the battle of the Wilderness she went to Fredericksburg, which appeared to be the scene of the greatest need, and engaged in the care of the wounded there. Without salary, without reward of any kind, she persisted in remaining in the hospital work until her strength entirely gave out and for weeks she was herself on a bed of sickness. When sufficiently recovered she took a position in the quartermaster's office in Washington, to which she was appointed by Secretary Stanton, long her personal friend, at a salary of $60 per month, this being her only means of livelihood at the age of fifty years. Even this was soon taken from her by direct order of President Andrew Johnson, who ordered her discharge for "speaking disrespectfully of the president of the United States."

In the early part of 1866 she established in Washington City a paper

called the Reconstructionist. Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of President Johnson, was one of its first subscribers in the District of Columbia, although the paper vigorously opposed the president's reconstruction policy. The paper was not a financial success, not having sufficient capital to sustain it until it should become established.

The years between 1866, when she finally left Washington, until her death, which occurred July 21, 1884, were spent at St. Cloud, at Chicago, and at Swissvale, with one year in Europe. While living in Chicago she was the intimate personal friend of the widow of Abraham Lincoln, who was also then making that city her home. It was also while here that her only daughter, Zoe Swisshelm, was married to Ernest L. Allen, a prominent young business man whose home had earlier been in St. Cloud. During this time she was a contributor to a number of leading papers and lectured occasionally on labor problems and other questions of current interest. At this time she became an advocate of woman suffrage, believing that it would be an influence in doing away with many of the evils of intemperance as well as aid in securing to women fuller legal rights. She also wrote a book, "Half a Century," in which was narrated many of the incidents of her eventful life. Some time before a successful suit at law had given her possession of a valuable property at Swissvale, a part of the original homestead, so that her later years were passed in comparative comfort.

The life of Jane Grey Swisshelm was one of absolute self-denial, of unreserved consecration to the welfare of others, whether it was the poor slave, her fellow woman deprived of her just personal and property rights, or the soldier stretched on a bed of suffering. She never stopped to consider the consequences to herself when a matter of principle was involved or she felt that a humanitarian demand was made on her. Her life was a continuous struggle against unjust and oppressive conditions, not only incidentally as they affected herself but in their larger and wider fields of contact with human rights.

In her editorial work she was keen, incisive, logical, witty and ready at repartee. In her earlier career she measured swords with George D. Prentiss, editor of the Louisville Journal, who had a national reputation as a wit, and the general verdict was that she by no means came out second best. She was at home in almost any field of discussion—moral, social, political or religious—although caring little for any in which there was not some principle at stake, and was without doubt the most widely-known woman journalist of her day. Always radical, she believed that the right time to do the right thing was to do it now, an attitude of mind which sometimes led her to injudicious lengths, as when she criticised President Lincoln for revoking General Fremont's order, issued in the early days of the war, confiscating the slaves of rebels in arms. The unusual vigor of her style and her reputation as a controversialist led those who did not know her personally to picture her as bold, masculine, Amazonish, but nothing could be farther from the fact. She was physically slight, even fragile, of less than medium height, with pleasant face, eyes beaming with kindliness, soft voice and winning manners. What was masculine was her intellect and her courage. She was aggressive because she was so

terribly in earnest. Her heart was tender to the very core, and her sympathies led her to make any personal sacrifice for the welfare of others.

In brilliance of intellect, in the comprehensive grasp of facts, in clear, logical perception, in unswerving devotion to what she believed to be right, in willing service to the individual needs of those in distress, Jane Grey Swisshelm is entitled to a first place in the ranks of woman journalists and of the representatives of true womanhood.

William T. Clark. The sturdy New Englanders have been the subject of song and story, and there are few histories of the subduing of the wilderness in any part of the globe that do not contain the names of the sons of the descendants of the Puritans. The type of old school New England is rapidly passing, but the worth of these men will never be forgotten. Courteous of manner, considerate in bearing, widely informed, and masters of conversational powers, they left their impress on the lives of whatever community they bettered with their presence. Born to the advantages which a community of substantial, educated, God-fearing people affords, many of them risked their lives, their fortunes, their health and their peace of mind in the interests of civilization. Some, pressing gradually westward with the "Star of Empire," found their way to Minnesota, and the influence of their coming has moulded the thought of the more recent influx of population from the countries of Europe. Among these early New England arrivals may be mentioned William T. Clark, the lumberman, who lived in St. Cloud nearly fifty-seven years.

William T. Clark was born in Strong, Franklin county, Maine, September 1, 1830, son of Richard and Hannah (True) Clark, the former of whom, after the death of the latter, came to St. Cloud, and spent his declining years here, dying at the age of seventy-nine. William T. Clark was reared on the home farm, attended the district schools, and was nurtured in the faith of his fathers. Having a mechanical turn of mind, he went to Boston, then the Mecca for all Yankee boys, and there entered the old Boyer Repair Shop on Merrimac street. That was before the days of highly specialized work and elaborate machinery, and young Clark received a thorough insight into all branches of mechanical construction and operation, paying especial attention to woodworking and building. But the wanderlust was in his blood. Horace Greeley was urging young men to go west, Boston was stirred with stories of the possibilities of the upper Mississippi valley. The young man of whom we are writing consequently closed up his affairs and started for Chicago. There he fell in with a group of young railroad men, with whom he went to Aurora. From there he found his way to Galesburg, so soon to become the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten Lincoln-Douglas debate. There he met some young men from Boston. They pooled their interests, and full of youthful enthusiasm and vigor, opened a general repair shop. This gave them all a valuable business experience which stood them in good stead in after life. But Mr. Clark did not feel that he had yet reached the frontier where his life work was to be done. In 1857 he went back East, married, and with his bride started for the Northwest, reaching St. Cloud after a voyage up the Mississippi river. He at once became identified with the woodworking, building and lumber business. To detail his various connections and activities would be



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM T. CLARK

to relate the every-day life of a busy man. He erected many of the early houses in the city, he with F. H. Dam had a sash, door and shingle mill. He was connected with Mr. McClure at one time and with Coleman Bridgeman at another in the lumber and manufacturing business. He was associated with N. P. Clarke in various lumber ventures for some twenty years. He had two lumber yards. In the early nineties, his son, Edward Everett, became his partner, and in 1900 he took charge of the business. Mr. Clark spent a part of the year 1879 in Northwood, Iowa, and a part of 1880 in Mandan, N. D. Aside from this, his activities centered in St. Cloud, though he had extensive timber interests elsewhere. Mr. Clark was an active member of the school board for fifteen years. He was a devoted member of the Congregational church. At the time he furnished the facts for this sketch, though in the last months of his life, and in his eighty-third year, he was wonderfully well preserved, his clean life and his outdoor labors being apparent in his rigorous constitution. For more than half a century he was one of the most notable figures in St. Cloud life. Mr. Clark died October 15, 1913, and the people united in their grief at their loss, and praise of his character. He was widely known and universally respected. He impressed all with a feeling of his absolute honesty and uprightness. He was quiet and reserved in manner, but his convictions were strong and deep and guided by a mature judgment. The death of such a man leaves the city poorer.

Mr. Clark was married March 1, 1857, to Caroline M. McCleary, born in Strong, Maine, October 6, 1833, daughter of William and Sally (Hunter) McCleary. Coming to St. Cloud in 1857, the kindly, gracious presence of Mrs. Clark has influenced the church and social life of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were gladdened by the birth of seven children: Hannah A., Susan M., George R., Edward E., Carrie C., True W., and Theodore (deceased). Susan M. married William Tait, and they have an adopted daughter, Florence. George R., a St. Cloud jeweler, married Alice Brooks, of Chicago, and they have three children, Harry B., Carol, and Helen A. Edward Everett, a St. Cloud lumberman, married Annie Mitchell, and they have one child, Catherine. Carrie C. married B. F. Carter, a St. Cloud druggist, and they have one daughter, Helen. True W. married Inis Snow. They have a son, John, and live in Los Angeles, California.

The ancestry of Mrs. William T. Clark is most interesting. John Hunter moved from his home a few miles from Ayr, Scotland, in 1656, and settled in County Londonderry, in the northern part of Ireland. There he erected a stone mansion which still remains in the family. Henry Hunter, son of John, was born in this stone mansion, in 1676, and married Nancy Kennedy. Several of their descendants became founders of American families, distinguished in many lines. Henry (2) was the youngest of the children of Henry and Nancy (Kennedy) Hunter. He was born in the same stone mansion as his father, and came to America before the French war. For a time he engaged in trade with his nephew. With his own vessel he carried troops to Quebec when it was taken by General Wolfe. Once his ship was captured by the British, but the commander was an old schoolmate, and not only released him and his ship, but gave him a paper which protected him from seizure in the future. This

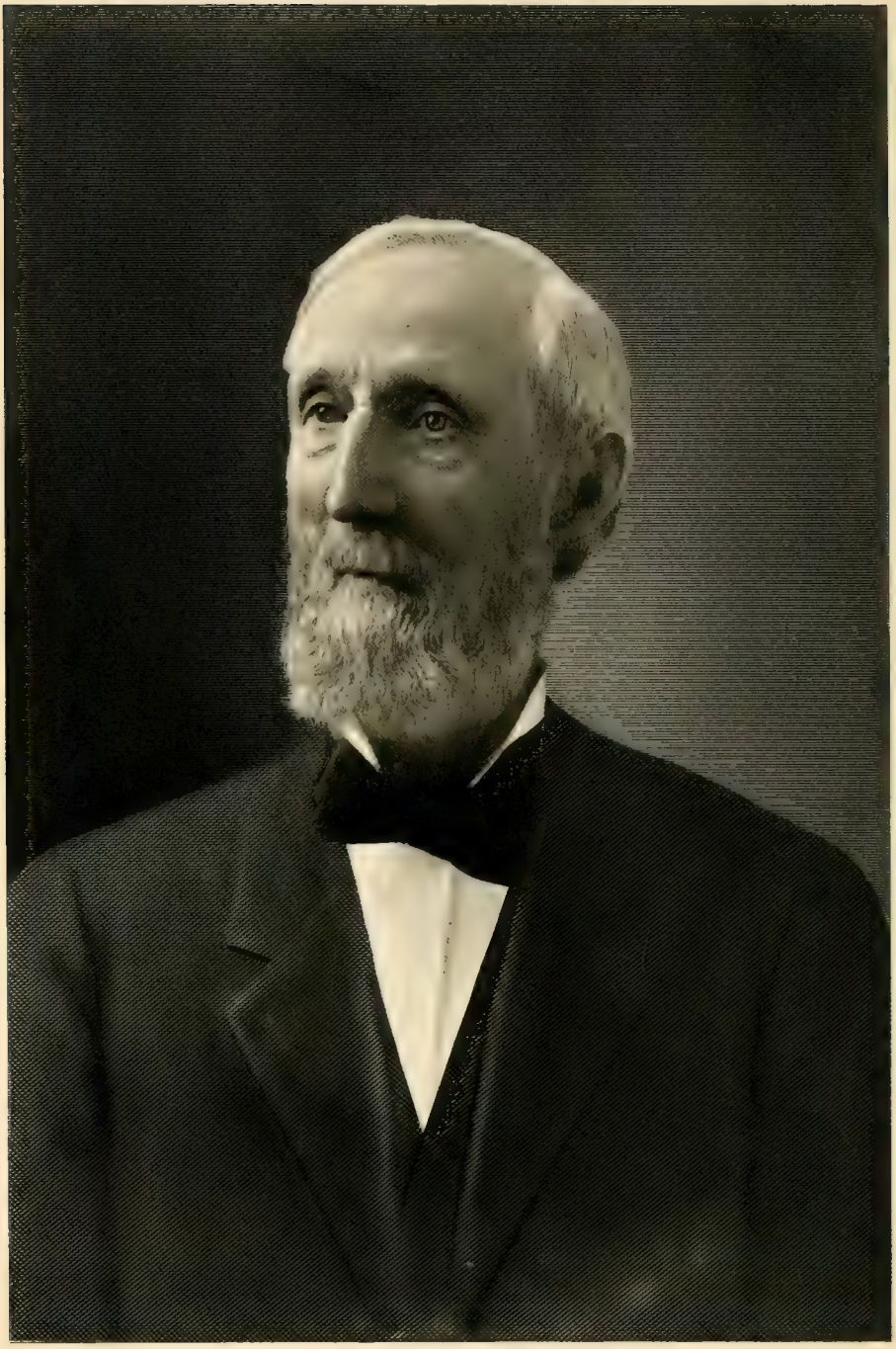
Henry Hunter married Sarah Wyer, who came from Londonderry, Ireland. The ceremony was performed under the Old Elm on Boston Common. Four years later she died and was buried in the cemetery on Boston Common. Later, in 1760, he married another lady of the same name, from Londonderry, New Hampshire. Then he settled in Bristol, Maine. His son, David Hunter, was a pioneer of Strong, Maine. He died May 7, 1871, at the age of ninety-eight years. In 1796 he had married Eleanor Fossett, a daughter of Henry Fossett, of Bristol, Maine. One of the daughters of David and Eleanor (Fossett) Hunter was Sally Hunter. She married William McCleary, and their daughter was Caroline M. McCleary, who married William T. Clark.

Edward Everett Clark, proprietor of the Clark Lumber Company, St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, June 3, 1864, son of William T. and Caroline M. (McCleary) Clark, the pioneers. He received his early education in the schools of his native city, and was graduated in 1884 from the Minneapolis Business College. Then he became manager and accountant for Franklin Benner, manufacturer of gas and electric fixtures, at Minneapolis. At the end of eight years he returned to St. Cloud, and became associated with his father in the lumber business. Since the death of his father he has been sole owner. He carries a full line of lumber and other building materials, and during business hours is always to be found at the store. He is one of the active and progressive men of the Granite City, and is well adapted to his chosen line of endeavor. Fraternally he is a member of St. Cloud Lodge, No. 516, B. P. O. E. Mr. Clark was united in marriage June 5, 1898, to Annie J. Mitchell, of Medelia, Minnesota, and they have one daughter, Catherine M., a student in the St. Cloud High School. Mr. Clark and his family attend the Presbyterian church. The residence is at 321 Fourth avenue, South.

George R. Clark, jeweler and optometrist, is one of St. Cloud's busy business men. He was born in St. Cloud, August 14, 1861, son of William T. and Caroline M. (McCleary) Clark, the pioneers. He passed through the common, the Union and the High schools of St. Cloud, and served four years as an apprentice watchmaker and jeweler. In May, 1884, he engaged in this line of business for himself. After ten years of successful endeavor, he took a course in the Chicago Ophthalmic College. In addition to doing a large business in jewelry and watches, he makes a specialty of his work as an optometrist, and is considered one of the best in his line in this part of the state. Mr. Clark is a member of the Congregational church, but in the absence of a church of that faith in St. Cloud he attends the Presbyterian church and has been elected its treasurer. He was married April 29, 1889, to Mary Alice Brookes, of San Diego, California, daughter of Henry and Harriet N. (Bosworth) Brookes. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had five children. Two died in infancy. Henry B. is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Carol H. is a graduate of the St. Cloud High school, and a student in Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn. Helen A. is a student in the St. Cloud High school.

Edward E. Clark, for many years intimately connected with the management of the public utilities of St. Cloud, was born at Hudson Falls, New York,





Lewis Clark

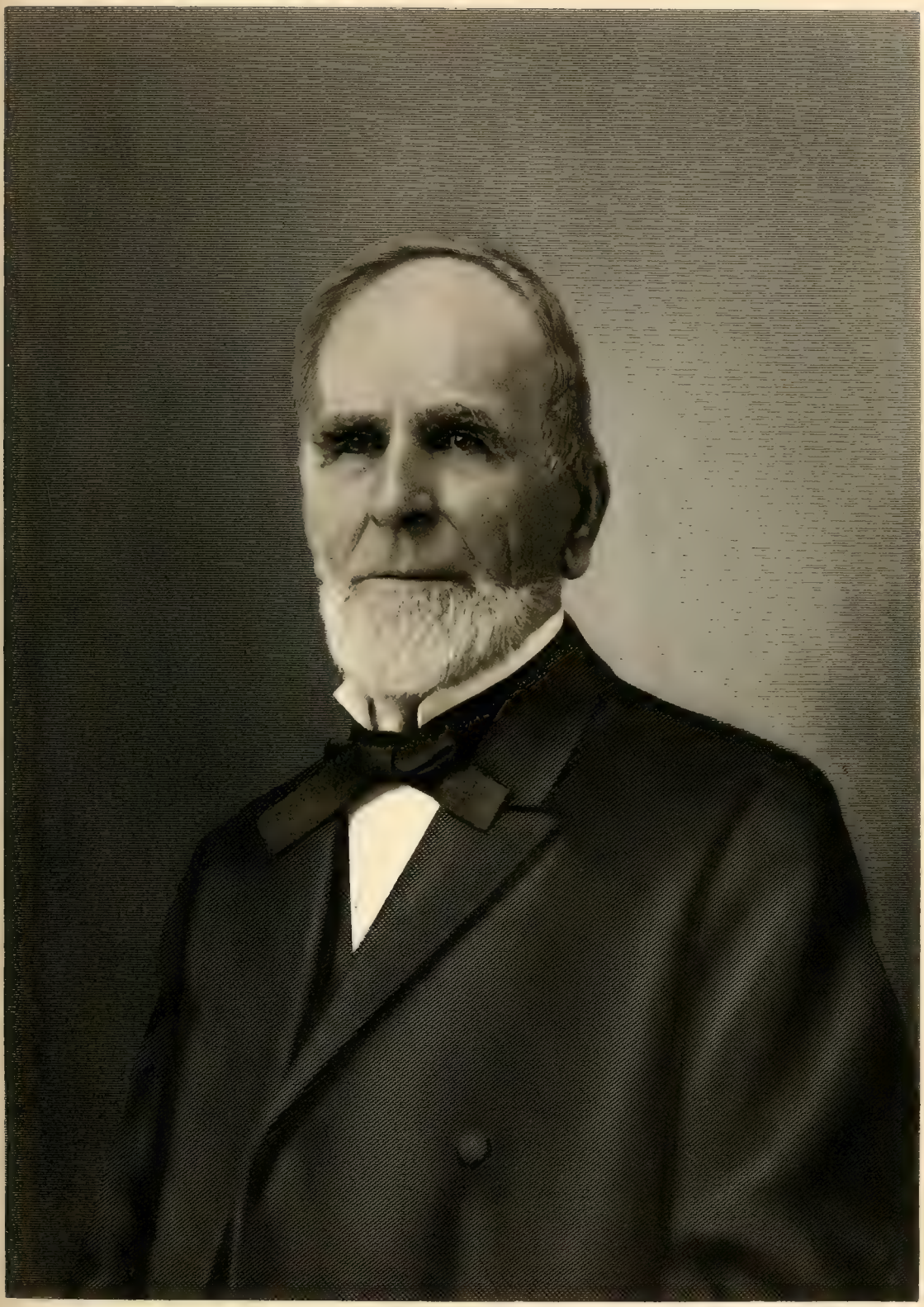
January 26, 1857, son of Guy W. and Deborah (Howland) Clark. He attended the public schools of his native town, and the Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York, and received his business training in the store of his father, who was one of the leading merchants of that place. He came to St. Paul, and remained for several years, spending in the meantime, a few months as manager of an orange grove in Florida. It was in the fall of 1883 that he took up his residence in St. Cloud, where he became the popular and efficient cashier of the First National Bank. In 1896, Judge D. B. Searle selected him as receiver for the old St. Cloud Railway Co., and in this capacity he gave evidence of excellent executive ability and a capability for hard work. He took the line poorly equipped, and put it in good condition and made it pay. Then began his association with A. G. Whitney, in whose companies he was an official until the time of his death. He was superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the Granite City Public Service Co., and of the St. Cloud Water Power Co., and treasurer of the Granite City Railway Co. In these offices he served for many years. After an heroic fight with ill health, he died at Rockledge, Florida, March 15, 1914, and was laid to rest in Hudson Falls, New York. At the time of his death it was said of him: "The success of the public utility companies of St. Cloud was due in a large degree to the ability of Mr. Clark. He was a man of keen judgment, commanded the loyal co-operation of his associates, and held the confidence and good will of the community. The wonderful growth of the street car company called for hard and strenuous work on the part of the general manager, and no other man in the city came so close to so large a number of people. Few men in so trying a position could have maintained the very friendly relations with all the patrons that Mr. Clark did, and his popularity grew because he proved to be an absolutely fair man. He looked after the interests of his companies, and promoted their great development, but he never forgot that his companies were serving the city and the people, and to make that service satisfactory was his ambition. He has been in a large way a part of the history of the city for the past fifth of a century, years when St. Cloud emerged from a country village to the fifth city in the state. Personally he was a most delightful citizen, optimistic, hopeful, cheerful and friendly. . . . He made good. Perhaps no man in the city will be more sincerely mourned. He had a host of loyal friends in every walk of life. He was of a most genial disposition, and had faith in his fellow men, a faith born of his own optimism, and a faith that inspired those associated with him to do their best. For twenty years he filled a large place in the business interests of the city and he filled it faithfully." At the time of his death, Mr. Clark was the oldest member of the local Royal Arcanum. He was also a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Commercial Club.

Mr. Clark married Elizabeth F. Martin, April 25, 1878, a native of New York state, and there are two children, Guy W. and Edith M. Edith M. is a member of the faculty of the St. Cloud Public Schools. Guy W. is a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Lewis Clark. The subject of this mention, now one of the venerable figures of St. Cloud, has had a notable career, has taken more than the average man's part in the progress of events, and deserves more than passing notice in the

list of those who have helped to make St. Cloud. Lewis Clark was born in Auburn, Worcester county, Mass., January 4, 1829, son of John and Sarah (Rice) Clark, and traces his ancestors back to the earliest Colonial days—the Clarks to 1695 and the Rices to 1711. He was reared on the home farm, received his early schooling in Auburn, and took courses in the Baptist Seminary at Worcester. He started to learn the machinist's trade in Whitinsville, Mass., and finished his apprenticeship in Worcester, working in numerous shops. For several years he worked in the railroad shops at Springfield, Mass., qualified as an expert, and was sent to Canada-West, with the first steam locomotive ever seen in that part of the country, making his headquarters at Fort Erie. In 1853 he made his first trip to the middle-west portions of the United States. In 1855 he left his employment in Springfield and, upon reaching Minnesota, spent the first winter in St. Paul. In the spring of 1856 he and Burnham Hanson erected a saw mill at Watab. It was in the fall of 1856 that he took up his residence in St. Cloud. At that time the village was a hamlet of log cabins with one frame house. The succeeding years were filled with the busiest activities. For a time he sold farm implements. For some years he operated a flour and feed mill at Clearwater, and a store at St. Cloud, in partnership with C. F. Davis. When the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Davis took the mill and Mr. Clark the store. For a time, Mr. Clark had J. E. Wing, as a partner. In 1893, Mr. Clark retired from some of his more arduous activities, but still occupies a considerable part of his time in looking after his various interests. He is a well preserved man in every way. Mr. Clark's personal reminiscences of St. Cloud are very interesting. From a small village of a few houses, three merchants and one hotel, he has watched it grow to its present proportions. In the old township days he was chairman of the board of supervisors, and after the incorporation he was a member of the city council for a number of years. Mr. Clark was married March 24, 1859, to Harriett A. Corbett, the marriage taking place in the first frame house built in St. Cloud. She was born in Fremont, Ohio, daughter of Appleton and Harriet (Richmond) Corbett. Mr. and Mrs. Clark had three children, John Lewis, Hattie Frances and Mary Elizabeth. John Lewis died in infancy. Hattie Frances, now deceased, married Samuel C. Gilman, and is survived by a son, Charles L., of Minneapolis. Mary Elizabeth died at the age of three years.

Charles A. Gilman. It is not often that a single family contributes so much to the history of a state or period as does the Gilman family of New Hampshire. From the time of the first councillor Gilman, who was born in Hingham, England, in 1624, and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, about 1648, the political, ecclesiastical, social and financial history of New Hampshire was more influenced by the Gilman family than by any other, for a century and a half at least. Other names like that of Wentworth may have been more prominent for a time, or men with such names as Waldron, Weare, Stark, Langdon, Sullivan and Scammel, may have performed more conspicuous services or undergone more extraordinary trials, but the sturdy phalanx of the Gilmans did more to keep up the steady course of the colony, the province and the state, until 1815, than any two or three other families, always being well represented in the military service, during the Indian Wars, the French and English



Yours truly
D. A. Gilman

War, the Revolutionary War and the War of the Rebellion. Many prominent persons in public life of other names have descended from the Gilman family through marriage. Among them may be mentioned Hon. Lewis Cass, whose mother was Molly Gilman, also Frances Folsom, widow of President Grover Cleveland. These and many others including Daniel Coit Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University, have the same ancestor as C. A. Gilman. From the earliest period of our country's history, the name of Gilman has been conspicuous both in state and nation, and has appeared with such titles as governor and state treasurer; member of the Continental Congress, both bodies of the United States Congress, United States Constitutional Convention and Committee of Safety; commissioner under Washington, to adjust the war accounts of the states; and Federal Judge of the Northwest territory, including all northwest of the Ohio river. The family was also numerously represented in the State Legislatures. During Colonial times, the family had numerous grants of land in New Hampshire, including the town granted and named Gilmanton by King George; that however was granted to others as well as to twenty-four persons named Gilman.

Charles Andrew Gilman for many years prominently identified with the political history of Minnesota, is a lineal descendant of Edward Gilman, who came from England in 1638, and whose descendants figured so conspicuously in the chronicles of New England. Edward Gilman was a descendant of Gilman troed-dhu, who in 843 was the leader of the "fifteen noble tribes of North Wales" which battled for hundreds of years from their mountain strongholds with the people of Britain living on the plains, and later on called the English. Mr. Gilman, the subject of this record, is the son of Charles and Eliza (Page) Gilman. His birth occurred at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, February 9, 1833. He grew to sturdy, healthy boyhood on his father's farm, gave close attention to his studies in the district schools, and like all the boys of the better families in his neighborhood, was sent to the Gilmanton Academy and later to East Andover, where he received an insight into the higher branches, and came in contact with some of the sturdy thought and scholarship for which New England of that period is noted. Like so many young men of his time and circumstances, he started teaching a school, his first employment being near Manchester and later near Dover and finally in his home school; and at odd times he taught in the Academy which he had himself attended. It was in 1855, when he left the state so intimately associated with his family name and started for the state which was to bear his own name so conspicuously on its record. He located at Sauk Rapids, then the largest town in the state north of the Twin Cities. His worth was apparent to his fellow citizens and even at that early day he served as register of deeds and county auditor of Benton county and while so serving, in 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed him receiver of the United States Land Office at St. Cloud, and he moved to that city. After four years in this position his term expired. In 1865 he engaged in lumbering in Benton and Morrison counties and continued until the early nineties, during which period he had built three saw mills. He was unfortunate during this time to lose his mills including a large quantity of lumber which was burned all without insurance, involving a great loss. In the

meantime Mr. Gilman had been again appointed to the receivership of St. Cloud U. S. Land Office by President Andrew Johnson, in 1866, and as register of the same office by President U. S. Grant, in 1869. Mr. Gilman, at odd times, continued his explorations for timber and farming lands, and occasionally for minerals, not only during those years but nearly up to the present time. The greater part of his explorations have been in Northern Minnesota, some in Ontario, and some on the Pacific Coast. After an irregular study of the law for several years he was admitted to the bar in December, 1876. He practiced but little other than in matters pertaining to his family. By a resolution of the Minnesota House of Representatives, while he was its speaker, he was made one of the managers of the prosecution in the famous impeachment trial of Judge Sherman Page, of Austin, in 1879. In 1867 he was elected, and in 1868 and in 1869 he served, in the upper house of the Minnesota Legislature, for the Third District which took in a very large area in the northern and central portion of the state. The Senate was then composed of but twenty-two members of whom none are now understood to be living, except Hon. H. L. Gordon, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., and former Lieutenant Governor Gilman, of St. Cloud. The latter has evidently satisfied his home people as in 1874, when vital local as well as more general interests were agitating the people, Mr. Gilman was elected representative by a constituency two to one Democratic, while he was a Republican, and he was continuously re-elected four times, once without opposition and served in the House of Representatives in the sessions of 1875 to 1879 inclusive, and in 1878 and 1879 was Speaker of the House. During that five year period occurred a legislative struggle of most vital interest to St. Cloud and Stearns county, particularly, and in general to the region northerly to Brainerd and northeasterly to Duluth. In a very long and hard-fought contest it resulted favorably to St. Cloud, Stearns county and the adjacent country above named as to their future railway points and lines. In fact all profited by the legislation, to which now is largely due the fact that Northern Minnesota is covered with railroads, and that James J. Hill is properly styled the "Empire Builder," as he might, perhaps, have been at a much greater cost, without that legislation, in the securing of which Mr. Gilman was the recognized leader. The proper scope of this article does not warrant details in this matter.

The Great Northern Line from Duluth southwesterly through St. Cloud had its foundation laid by a grant of state swamp lands which was increased and made attractive by this change of from four to ten sections per mile, by Mr. Gilman while in the Senate in 1869. These things may have had an influence on the public, when, in 1879, Mr. Gilman was nominated and easily elected as lieutenant governor over the opposition of powerful political opponents; and he was renominated and re-elected in 1881, also in 1883, the last time for a three year term, so that in all, Mr. Gilman has been presiding officer in the Legislature nine years, or three years longer than any other person.

At the age of eighty-one, Governor Gilman, in his walk, his feelings and his daily associations, seems like one of the younger men of St. Cloud, showing no sign of diminution of mental, and very little of his physical powers; in fact he is vigorous of mind and body, possessed of unusual faculties and

endowed with a wonderful memory. Filled with the ripe wisdom that years of experience have taught him, he brings to every matter that attracts his interest, powers of accomplishment, that seem almost impossible. He travels constantly looking after his business in various parts of this state and as far away as Montana and the Pacific Coast. His beautiful home is pleasantly situated on a rise of land overlooking three miles of Mississippi river, and commands a splendid view. At the time of going to press (1914) Mr. Gilman has once more been elected to the state legislature.

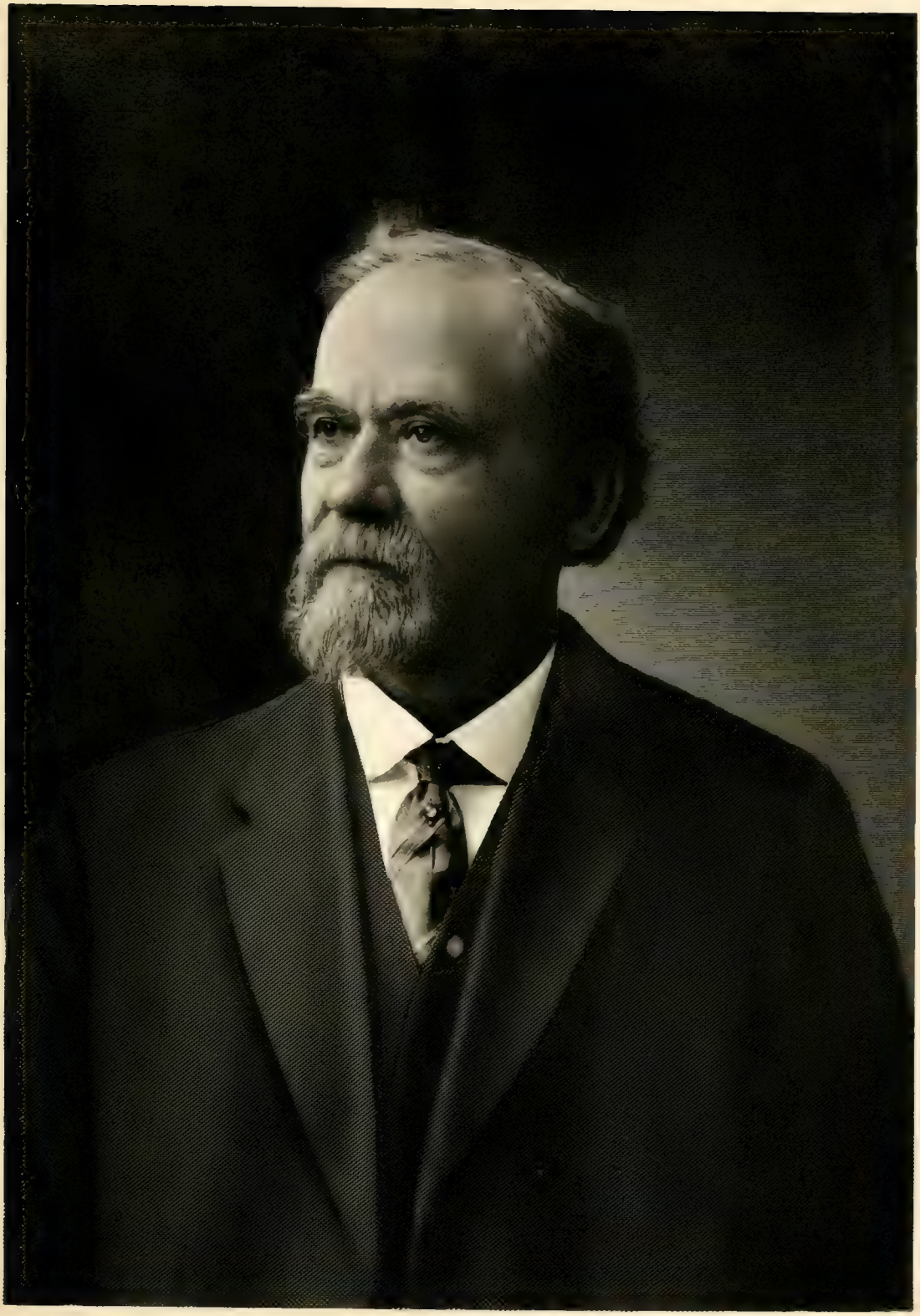
Charles A. Gilman was married at Sauk Rapids, January 1, 1857, to Hester Cronk, of Scotch, English and Dutch descent, daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Ferguson) Cronk, and a native of Big Island, near Belleville, Ontario. Of their fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, there are living but six: Helen, John, Beulah, Constance, Hester and Nicholas. Helen married George S. Rankin, of North Yakima, Washington, and they have three children. John is an iron land explorer. He married Ida Wettingel and they live in St. Paul, and have two children. Beulah is principal of the Washington school in St. Cloud, and lives at home. Constance married Arthur A. Ames and they have one child. They live at North Yakima, Washington. Hester E. married John Cornell, now deceased, and lives at home. Nicholas, a graduate of the State University, is now city engineer of North Yakima, Washington. He married Elizabeth McIlvaine and they have two daughters. The oldest son, Samuel Charles, a civil engineer, married Harriet Frances Clark, of St. Cloud. Both died, leaving one son, Charles Lewis, a graduate of the State University, who is an author, and, who, with his wife, Wilma Anderson Gilman, are responsible for Governor Gilman having a great-grand daughter. Gertrude, his second daughter, married William T. Meigs, of Lafayette, Indiana, a nephew of Quartermaster-general Montgomery Meigs, of the U. S. Army, during the Civil War. Both died in 1910, leaving five children, three of whom are being educated at Purdue University, Indiana, and two of whom, John and Jerusha, reside with their grandfather, Governor Gilman. Jerusha is a graduate of the St. Cloud High School and of the State Normal School.

Mrs. Gilman was a lady of most lovable presence and character, firm in her friendships and principles and a model wife and mother. She and her husband enjoyed greatly the celebration of their golden wedding on January 1, 1907, when their capacious house was thronged with relatives and friends, some from long distances. Soon afterward, however, she was stricken with what proved to be a fatal malady and though most patiently and heroically resisted by her, brought the sad end on March 19, 1910. "A most gracious lady, a grand good woman, and it is not too much to say that she was the first lady of the city in the best sense of that term," was the position accorded her by the appreciative and able editor of the Daily Journal Press in an editorial of March 19, 1910. During her life in St. Cloud, Mrs. Gilman was active in all matters of public improvement, she was one of the charter members of the Reading Room Society and was honored at different times with all the offices including that of president of this society. Her death was peaceful, befitting one whose life had been sweet and blest. Hester Park named in

honor of Mrs. Gilman, has been established by the city government along the Mississippi river adjacent to the Gilman home, and it is hoped and expected that it will be a source of much pride and pleasure to the city of St. Cloud. For a more extended history of the Gilman family in Europe and America, the "Gilman Genealogy, English Edition 1895," "Gilman Genealogy 1869," and the "History of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, 1845," may be consulted.

John Coates, of St. Cloud, an early pioneer of Minnesota, was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 9, 1844, son of James and Frances (Hardy) Coates. In 1849 the father, mother and seven children left for America. The father died three weeks after the vessel left the English port, and it required ten more weeks for the ship to reach Mobile Bay. During the last days of the voyage before reaching the West Indies, drinking water was all exhausted but the last cask, which the captain gave to the women, and so desperate was the thirst of the passengers in the excessively hot weather that there were many personal encounters in the efforts to get a drink of the life saving fluid. The brave mother and the fatherless children, landing at Mobile, went to New Orleans by rail, then embarked on a Mississippi river steamer. Arriving within sixteen miles of St. Louis, the river was frozen over and the passengers and baggage had to be transferred to that city by train where the Coates family remained for three months until the river opened up in the spring. They then resumed their journey by boat and reached Davenport. Near that city lived William Semper, an old English friend and neighbor of the Coates family in England, who had induced them to come to America. Mrs. Coates bought some land and built a house, where she and her children lived for a year, when Mr. Semper and Mrs. Coates were married. In June, 1854, they all removed to Minnesota and located on a homestead near Big Spring, Harmony township, Fillmore county.

In June, 1856, John Coates accompanied his brother-in-law, John H. Locke, to Benton county in what was known as the York settlement, ten miles east of Sauk Rapids. Two years later John went back to Fillmore county and attended school. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Sharpshooters, and went with the other recruits to St. Paul, but being only 16 years of age, was not mustered in. Nothing daunted, he came to St. Cloud and enlisted in Captain Freeman's Cavalry. This was during the days of the Indian uprising and although less than 17 years of age, he was detailed to go to St. Paul with an ox team to get guns and ammunition. He left St. Cloud on a Wednesday noon and was back at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, record breaking time with an ox team. The cavalry had left for the West before he returned, and later he joined the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers in Captain Taylor's Co. D., doing patrol duty between Sauk Centre and Ft. Abercrombie, and afterwards joining the Sibley expedition, going as far west as Bismarck and being engaged in several battles with the Indians. The company was mustered out in the fall of 1863. John returned to St. Cloud and has been a resident of the city since. For a year he was in charge of the historic "bull train," consisting of a hundred ox teams which did a freighting business between St. Paul and St. Cloud, as far west and north as Ft. Abercrombie and Winnipeg.



John Coulter

In 1864 he assisted in opening the road from St. Cloud to Alberta, Benton county, and in hauling the machinery for the Gilman saw mill. Later he worked in a sawmill for E. M. Tobey and was manager for Coleman Bridgman's saw mill and lumber yards for three years. In 1866 he formed a partnership with D. H. Freeman and did an extensive business in buying and selling cattle, horses and other live stock, buying much venison and hides and furs as a side line. As an evidence of the great amount of wild game in those days, they shipped, one fall, to New York, Philadelphia and Boston, 3,200 saddles of venison. They supplied several government forts with cattle and horses, and sold the Canadian government the first horses used by the Manitoba mounted police. Later they became interested in the livery and transfer business, of which Mr. Coates' two sons, Harry and Frank, are now owners. Coates & Freeman also did an extensive lumber business, Mr. Coates superintending the management in the woods and on the river. The partnership continued for 23 years.

Mr. Coates owns one of the finest farms in this section, just east of the city in Benton and Sherburne counties, to which he gives much personal attention, although he resides in a very handsome home in the city.

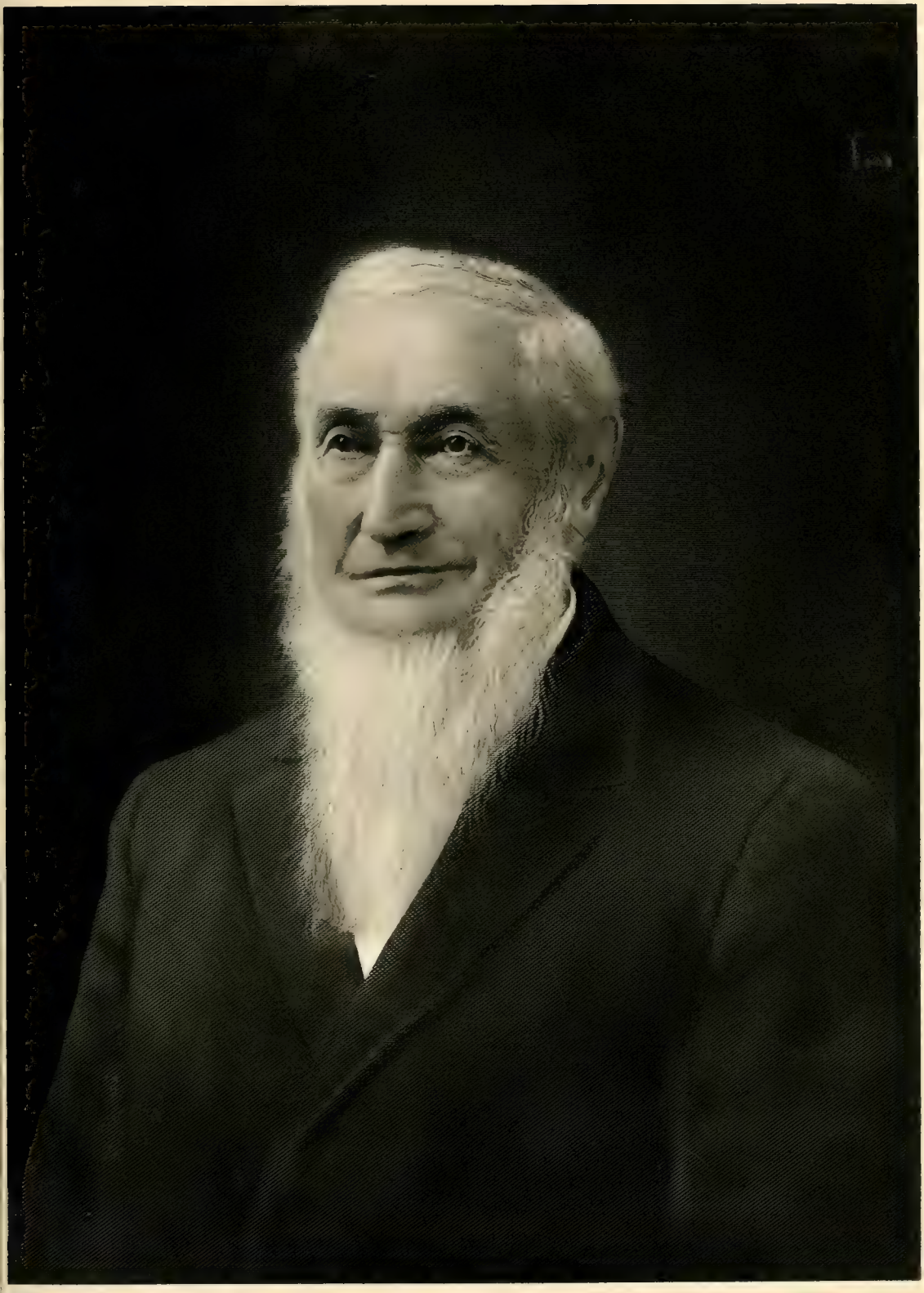
During his long residence in the city Mr. Coates served 23 years as a member of the city council from the Second Ward, being honored with the presidency for three years, and he has been prominently identified with the legislation of the city for nearly a quarter of a century, taking an active and patriotic interest in the upbuilding of the municipality. He was also chief of the fire department for three years and is a life member of the State Fire Association. Mr. Coates is a lover of nature and is an expert hunter and fisherman. He is considered one of the best game shots in the state, and has a complete outfit for duck shooting consisting of a good boat made especially for that purpose and a cart on which he hauls it from one lake to another, and four dozen wood decoys. John and his brother, J. H. Coates, killed and retrieved 144 ducks between 11:20 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. one day at the "Big Four" camp at Clearwater lake. He once killed 57 prairie chickens in just four and one-half hours time, between 6 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. in the vicinity of Mayhew lake. He is also a good judge of horses and has owned many of the best in Minnesota. He is the third oldest member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. and A. M.. of St. Cloud, and is a life member. He is a charter member of McKelvy Post, G. A. R., a member of the Elks, Red Men, and has been president of the Stearns County Old Settlers' Association, and is one of its most active members.

John Coates married Mary O. Hayward, daughter of Josiah E. and Mary S. (Gray) Hayward, and this union has been blessed with six children: Charles A., Harry S., Frank H., Arthur J., Florence and Lucille. Charles A. was married to Emma Hansdorf, deceased. They had one daughter, Dorothy, now sixteen years old. She is living with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coates. Charles A. was later married to Isabell Bozart. She was born on Whitby Island on the coast of Victoria, and died December 8, 1913. Charles is now living in Montana. Harry, who with Frank, is interested in the livery business in St. Cloud, married Sadie Keyes, and they have two children, John

C., and William. Arthur J. married Mercy Miller, has one daughter, Dorothy, and lives in Miles City, Mont. Florence married William T. Trauernight, has two children, William J. and Richard Avis, and lives in St. Paul. Lucille is the wife of W. C. Hammerel, of St. Paul.

Nicholas Lahr, one of the early pioneers of St. Cloud, later a resident of St. Paul, was born August 12, 1829, in Herborn, Luxemburg, Europe. He attended the common school and learned the blacksmithing trade. Having received from his widowed mother, coins amounting to $200 in United States money, he set sail for America, arriving in New York June 22, 1853, and locating in Aurora, Ill., there following his trade and acquiring a thorough knowledge of plow manufacturing, preparatory to starting a business for himself in the West. After working-hours he attended night school in order to learn the English language. In November, 1854, he came up the river to St. Cloud, then in its earliest infancy, being among the first settlers to locate here permanently. He immediately built a house and blacksmith shop and began manufacturing plows which became widely known, found their way into thousands of homesteads in the Northwest and met with immediate favor. As they cut and broke a fourteen inch furrow, requiring only two yokes of oxen for their manipulation, they were seen on nearly every section in this locality, bringing the wild land under the control of the farmer. Being of temperate habits and strictly attentive to business, through his honesty and integrity in his transactions, he became so successful that he required the assistance of fourteen men in his manufacturing operations. His motto was "Satisfaction, or no sale." He erected a large brick building on St. Germain street, known as the Lahr block, which is still occupied as an important business center, and owned considerable real estate in and around St. Cloud. Ill health, due to overwork, caused his retirement from active business in 1872. In 1880 he moved to Minneapolis, and three years later to his long-time home at 178 Bates avenue, St. Paul, where he devoted his time and attention to the betterment of his interests in real estate, loans, mortgages and the like, having been prosperous in his speculations. Quiet and unassuming by nature, Mr. Lahr had no ambitions for public life, but lived for his home and family and was an ideal husband and father. He was a devout and ardent church member. He was always a great believer in education and at one time was a member of the school board in St. Cloud. He endeavored to give his children a good education. Six daughters are graduates of the Holy Angels Academy, Minneapolis, Central High school of St. Paul, and the Visitation Convent, St. Paul, and all are proficient in music and painting, and have been trained so as to be self supporting in case of emergency. Although living in St. Paul his heart was in St. Cloud where he received his start in life.

Nicholas Lahr was married December 28, 1858, to Mary Burden. This union has been blessed with twelve children of whom there are living eleven: Anna, Jacob A., Mary, Fanny Marie, Gertrude M., Clementine M., Mamie H., Agnes E., Joseph L., Margaret and Eleanor. Anna married Ernest P. Schmitz, a retired merchant, and they have two daughters, Victorine and Marie Louise. They reside in Los Angeles, California. Jacob A., clerk of the probate court



Nicholas Lahr



Frederick H. Rhulany

at St. Cloud, married Anna De Wenter, of St. Joseph, and they have three sons, Alfred, Norbert and Clarence. Fanny Marie is the wife of John Leisen, a prominent merchant of St. Cloud, and they have two sons, Raymond J. F. and Herbert G. Gertrude M. is the wife of Louis Luger, president of the Luger Furniture Co., of St. Paul. They have five children, Rennold, Eldon, Lorain, Evelyn and Roberta. Clementine M. is the wife of Albert Zachmann, a St. Paul florist, and they have seven children: Emilia, Leo, Arnold, Calvert, Victor, Arthur, and Alberta. Mamie H., Agnes E. and Joseph L. live with their parents in St. Paul. Mary, now Sister M. Walburgme, Margaret, now Sister M. Eleanor, and Eleanor Lahr are affiliated with the Order of Sisters De Notre Dame and are stationed respectively in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

One of the notable incidents in the life of Mr. Lahr was the celebration given at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, December 28, 1908, in honor of the golden anniversary of his wedding, all of the children being present. The reception was attended by some 250 relatives and intimate friends, and Mr. and Mrs. Lahr received numerous congratulations and good wishes. His death November 14, 1914, was sincerely mourned, and the newspapers were filled with appreciations of his life and worth.

Frederick H. Whitney, principal keeper of the St. Cloud State Reformatory, was born in Beddington, Washington county, Maine, August 22, 1857; son of George Russell (Sr.) and Martha (Noyes) Whitney. When he was scarcely more than an infant, the family started for the West, but on the way, the father died. The mother brought the children to St. Anthony Falls, this state, and in 1864 to St. Cloud. Here Frederick H. was reared, attending the graded schools, the High school and the St. Cloud State Normal school. He studied electrical engineering in Minneapolis, and for several years worked as an electrical and engineering expert, installing machinery. In 1889, when the St. Cloud State Reformatory was about to open, D. E. Myers offered Mr. Whitney the position of chief electrician and engineer, and assistant deputy. With the exception of short vacations he has since been continuously with the Reformatory. He received the first prisoners in 1889, and has received almost all the nearly five thousand that have entered since that date. In 1899 he was appointed to his present position of principal keeper and disciplinarian. He has served under D. E. Myers, W. E. Lee, W. H. Houlton, Frank L. Randall, and C. S. Reed. The "First Friend," published by the Society for the Friendless, Minneapolis, says of Mr. Whitney: "During these years, Mr. Whitney has been a constant landmark at the Reformatory, and has proven his splendid ability as an officer by the fact that during these years he has maintained the most perfect discipline that could be desired, and at the same time commanded the universal respect and confidence of the inmates who have been under his charge." Mr. Whitney has four brothers and one sister. Judson is dead. Abby is now Mrs. W. H. Thompson, of St. Cloud. Elverton died in service during the Civil war. George R. is engaged in the real estate business in St. Cloud. Horace was drowned in the Missouri river. On April 15, 1879, Mr. Whitney was united in marriage to Lissie C. Whitman, and to them have been born four children. Florence E. died at two years of age;

Edith B. and Grace E. are teachers in the St. Cloud public schools; and Hazel E. is teaching at Frazee, Minn. Mr. Whitney is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at St. Cloud, and the Shrine at St. Paul. He is also a member of the Elks at St. Cloud.

A. J. Whitney, officer of the Civil war, for many years a prominent citizen of Maine Prairie, was born in Maine; son of George R. (Sr.) and Martha Lyons (Noyes) Whitney. He started with the family and other relatives to the Northwest. His father died in Boston, and he, then seventeen years of age, being the oldest of the children, took upon himself the task of assisting his mother in the responsibility of caring for the family. Right well did he perform his task. The family lived a year in St. Anthony, then moved to Fair Haven and then to Maine Prairie, in this county. He was one of the first to enlist in response to Abraham Lincoln's call for three months' volunteers. After serving that time in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, he re-enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served as lieutenant of Company D, until the close of the war. After the war he bought a farm in Maine Prairie, and settled upon it. Toward the close of his life he combined the mercantile business with agricultural pursuits. He died in the early part of June, 1884. His gentlemanly and friendly manner, his honesty and integrity, won the friendship and esteem of all who knew him. In his death the community mourned the loss of a good citizen, a kind and affectionate husband, and dutiful and loving son. He married Margaret Ellen Clark, now of Orange, California. They had four children: Willis M., of Orange, Cal.; Abbie M. (deceased); Maude M., now Mrs. Verner Goodner, of Kimball, and Effie, now Mrs. Geo. F. Zimmerman, of Orange, Cal.

George R. Whitney, engaged in the real estate, loan, and insurance business in St. Cloud, was born in Washington county, Maine, June 25, 1853; son of George R., Sr., and Martha (Noyes) Whitney. George R., Sr., was a lumberman, and spent the span of his years in Washington county, Maine. He died in Boston, in May, 1857, while making preparations to depart for the Northwest. In 1859, the subject of this sketch was brought to Stearns county by his mother. He received his early education in the district schools of Maine Prairie and in the graded schools of Clearwater, finishing with courses in the St. Cloud High school. His youth, up to the age of nineteen years, was spent on the farm. Then, after clerking a short time at Maine Prairie, he and his older brother, A. J. Whitney, formed a partnership, and engaged in the mercantile and stock business in the same village. During the continuation of this partnership, George R. Whitney was postmaster for four years. Next he went to Rich Prairie (now Pierz) in Morrison county, where he was merchant and postmaster for seven years. After selling out, he came to St. Cloud, and managed a lumber yard for two years, after which he went to Sauk Centre, where for seven years he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. After returning again to St. Cloud he worked one year for the McCormick Harvester Co., and ten years in the Merchants National Bank. In 1907 he engaged in his present business. He has wide interests and maintains splendid offices in the Long block. Mr. Whitney is a member of the M. W. A., the I. O. R. M. and K. of P.. On June 16, 1884, he married



GEORGE R. WHITNEY

Typhena C. Jordon, and they have three children: Lucile, stenographer and bookkeeper; Margaret, an elocutionist of considerable ability; and Rollins J., a student at the Minneapolis High school.

George R. Whitney, Sr., the father of a number of well-known Stearns county people, never visited this part of the country, though it was long his intention to do so, for death cut short his career just after he had started on the trip. But his influence lives in the county in the daily life of his children. He was a lumberman, and spent the span of his years in Washington county, Maine. He was married in Beddington, in that county, in August, 1839, to Martha Lyon Noyes, who was born in Jonesboro, in the same county, February 23, 1821. In 1857, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, and their children, with her aged father, and Mr. and Mrs. James Jenks (the latter being her sister), started out for the Northwest. In Boston, Mr. Whitney died. Cherishing his memory in her heart Mrs. Whitney, for the sake of the children, turned a courageous face to the world, and with her little ones, pressed on to this state and found a home at St. Anthony. Most of the old settlers of Minnesota underwent many hardships but Mrs. Whitney had rather more than her full share. She was possessed, however, of a cheerful disposition, and an abiding faith in the goodness of God, and she cheerfully met and conquered obstacles that would daunt many a woman. After a short time in St. Anthony, Mrs. Whitney and her family moved with Mr. and Mrs. Jenks to Fair Haven, and later to Maine Prairie, both in this county. In the latter township she married D. A. Hoyt. After his death she lived for a while in St. Cloud. There she married Sylvanius Jenkins, and with him moved to Farmington, in Dakota county, Minn. Mr. Jenkins was one of the early pioneers of Stearns county, and came to Minnesota in territorial days. After Mr. Jenkins' death, Mrs. Jenkins returned to St. Cloud, where she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Thompson and her son, Dr. F. A. Hoyt. She died on the Friday before Thanksgiving day, 1906. At that time it was said of her: "Mrs. Jenkins was for seventy-one years a devout and most consistent Christian, having joined the Methodist church in Maine when a girl of but fifteen. Her nature was a peculiarly cheerful one and notwithstanding all the trials and hardships which came to her from time to time, her view of life was never changed. Her last days were spent among her children, and grandchildren, and her passing away was as peaceful as the falling asleep of a child." Mrs. Jenkins was the mother of nine children, seven by Mr. Whitney and two by Mr. Hoyt. One died in infancy; A. J. Whitney was a lieutenant in the Civil war, and later lived for many years on Maine Prairie; Alverton, also a veteran of the Civil war, died of measles during that conflict; Horace, was lost in the Missouri floods many years ago; Frederick H. Whitney is principal keeper and disciplinarian at the St. Cloud State Reformatory; George R. Whitney, Jr., is in the real estate and loan business in St. Cloud. Mary A. is now Mrs. W. H. Thompson, of St. Cloud. Charles W. Hoyt is deceased. Dr. Freeland A. Hoyt is a prominent dentist of St. Cloud.

Ephriam B. Whitney, a pioneer, who, in assisting in the development of several of the agricultural regions of the Northwest, became a prosperous and successful farmer and citizen, spent several years of his life in Stearns county

in the early days. He was born in Whitneyville, Maine, a town which took its name from members of his family, who had settled there in Colonial times. He married Elizabeth N. Wakefield, of Cherryfield, Maine, and together they came West about 1854. For a time they lived on a farm in Brooklyn, in Hennepin county, near Minneapolis, where their four children were born. Later they moved to a farm near Osseo in the same county. Upon disposing of this place, they moved to Fair Haven, in Stearns county, from whence they came to St. Cloud, shortly afterward moving out into the township to the farm where the Hess & Moog brick yards are now located. In 1866, they disposed of this farm, and purchased a place three miles south of Clearwater, in Wright county. Mrs. Whitney died on this farm in 1870, and in 1872, Mr. Whitney exchanged this property for village holdings in Clearwater, where he made his home until his death in October, 1900. In the Whitney family there were four children. Olive died at the age of twenty-six. George H. also died at the age of twenty-six. Anna is now a resident of New York city. Albert G. is a leading citizen of St. Cloud.

Albert Gideon Whitney. The desirability of any city as a residence; its growth; the comfort, convenience and even health of its inhabitants; its reputation throughout the country; its assurance of permanent progress; and even its civic spirit; rest to a large degree upon the character of its public utilities. When a city progresses, is known far and wide for its advantages, and attracts a substantial law-abiding class of citizens, the reason lies in the work and character of the men who are willing to toil and sacrifice, to give the best years of their life and the richest fruit of their brains, and to bear heavy burdens of care, worry and responsibility. St. Cloud has such a man in Albert G. Whitney. It is his career that has made possible the most important of the advantages of daily life in this city. While he is still in the prime of his activities, with great accomplishments still ahead of him, he has already done more for his fellow men, attained more of a business success, and accomplished more of real achievement than do most men in the full span of their years, and while the real greatness of his work can not be fully judged until long after he has completed it, nevertheless, in this history, it is fitting that his contemporaries should prepare for the perusal of posterity a few of the details of what he has thus far done. From a farm in central Minnesota he gained his energy and strength, and with no hereditary fortune, and with no help save from his own character, integrity and ability, he has become one of the foremost men of his time in this state. Future generations will number him as among those who left a real impress on the commercial progress of the present day. Modest, unassuming, entirely devoted to the cause which he has espoused, he has made life more desirable for his fellow man, and has demonstrated that those who serve the public well and honestly may reap even greater rewards than those who serve only their own selfish interests.

Albert Gideon Whitney was born on a farm near Robbinsdale, now a suburb of Minneapolis; son of Ephriam B. Whitney and Elizabeth N. (Wakefield) Whitney, and as a boy lived successively in Osseo, Fair Haven, St. Cloud city, St. Cloud township, Clearwater township and Clearwater village, all in Minnesota. After the death of his mother in 1870, he went in 1872 to live with



A. T. Whitney

his uncle, Sylvanius Jenkins, at Farmington, Dakota county, also in this state. While here he attended school in Farmington, and later for a short period in Minneapolis. Then, in 1874, he returned to Clearwater, and there attended school until 1879. In the winter of 1878-79 and again in the winter of 1879-80 he taught school at Silver Creek, in Wright county. In the meantime, in 1879, he worked several months in the insurance business. In 1880 he removed to Sauk Centre in Stearns county, where he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. While there, in 1883 and 1884, he compiled a complete set of abstract books for the western third of the county. This is a service that can scarcely be overestimated. By the use of these books, thus compiled at so great an expense of time and effort, the people of the western part of the county are enabled to obtain at Sauk Centre as complete an abstract of their property as could be secured by making the long and often inconvenient journey to the courthouse at St. Cloud. The work on the books has been continued to the present time, and the complete set is now owned and kept by J. F. Cooper, of Sauk Centre. In March, 1887, Mr. Whitney closed his connection with his offices at Sauk Centre (being succeeded by Whitney & Cooper), where he had already established the foundations of his later success, and removed to St. Cloud, where he formed a partnership with C. Parker McClure, in the real estate, loan and insurance business. This partnership continued until April, 1891, after which time Mr. Whitney remained in business alone, until 1902, when the enterprise was incorporated as the A. G. Whitney Land & Loan Co. The business is continued and Mr. Whitney is president, and H. A. McKenzie is secretary and treasurer. In 1897 Mr. Whitney made some heavy purchases of land in North Dakota, and with Charles A. Wheelock, his brother-in-law, as a partner, under the firm name of Whitney & Wheelock, maintained a branch office at Fargo, North Dakota, and conducted a land business in North Dakota on a most extensive scale. Aside from this large and significant venture, Mr. Whitney has confined his interests largely to central and northern Minnesota. No individual has ever handled as much land in northern Minnesota or in North Dakota as he has, and probably no man has induced so many families to make this state their abiding place. From South Dakota, Iowa, southern Minnesota, Illinois and other localities, the sturdy home-makers have come, sharing the development of this great state, and assisting materially in its growth and progress.

No sooner had Mr. Whitney located permanently in St. Cloud in 1887, than he made the first of a series of efforts which have placed St. Cloud among the front rank of the smaller cities in regard to excellence of equipment in the public utilities. With C. Parker McClure and Frank Tolman as leading spirits, and with R. L. Gale, O. W. Baldwin, L. T. Troutman, F. H. Todd, A. T. Whitman, and others as associates, he perfected the organization of the St. Cloud Street Railway Co. and built a street car line from the dam to the old Great Northern station, which line was operated for some years with horses. This line passed into the hands of capitalists in St. Paul and eastern cities, who electrified the road and extended it to Sauk Rapids. In the fall of 1900, Mr. Whitney commenced his public utility business and purchased the steam power and heating plant on 5th avenue North, which is now the Central

power station of the Public Service Co., and where the gas plant is now located, for the distribution of electrical energy for St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids. He organized that power plant as the Light, Heat, Transit & Public Service Co. Immediately after purchasing he remodeled and rebuilt the old steam power and heating plant, which he had purchased in 1900, and in stalled new and modern machinery, and later converted it into the Central power station, after the consolidation of the two power companies. In 1902 he purchased the St. Cloud Gas and Electric Co., owning the plant now on the canal at the dam and now known as Station No. 2. This company had just passed from a receivership into the hands of the bondholders, and the purchase was made from them. At the same time he secured control of the street railway company then in the hands of a receiver, and reorganized it as the Granite City Street Railway Co., of which he has continued the moving factor. Under his direction, the line has been greatly extended and improved, and possibly no town of its size has as complete a street car service as has St. Cloud. The growth from the small line purchased in 1900 to the extensive system of the present has been most unusual, and reflects much credit on Mr. Whitney's faith in the city, and his liberality as a public-spirited citizen. The tracks now cover eight and one-half miles. Immediately upon his passing into the possession of the St. Cloud Gas & Electric Co., he began to consolidate it with his own company, the Light, Heat, Transit & Public Service Co., and rebuilt the entire pole line system of the city, equipped the power station at the dam with all new and modern machinery, and upon the completion of the work, perfected the consolidation, reorganizing them as the Public Service Co. In 1906 the gas plant was installed on the same site with the main power plant. This plant is recognized as one of the best and most efficient gas plants in the state. In May, 1908, he bought the St. Cloud Water Power Co., owning the St. Cloud dam and immediately started the construction of the new and large power house now known as Station No. 1, at the foot of the canal.

Foreseeing the phenomenal growth of the smaller villages of Stearns county which has come in recent years, he in 1912, commenced the building of the transmission lines connecting several of the outside towns, and has 'tied'' Waite Park, St. Joseph, Rockville, Cold Spring and Richmond into his St. Cloud power houses. Aside from furnishing power for these towns, he supplies electric light and power for St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and the outlying quarries adjacent to St. Cloud, as well as the polishing plants, the Minnesota State Reformatory and the Great Northern shops at Waite Park. The substitution of electrical power for steam in these various plants has wrought a revolution in industrial conditions in this locality. The plant of the Public Service Co., as developed and brought to perfection by Mr. Whitney is considered one of the finest, largest and best equipped in the state of Minnesota outside of the Twin Cities and Duluth. No detail has been neglected, and to guard against any possible interruption of the service, in the fall of 1913 and winter of 1913-14, Mr. Whitney added to the waterpower plant by building additional units, and installing a steam plant of 1,000 horse power, as an auxiliary.

Busy as he is in the public service and real estate line, which require an



J. E. Hayward

expenditure of energy far beyond the capacity of the average man, he has also found time for other ventures. About 1899 he saw that the interests of the producers in Stearns county would be best conserved and promoted by the installation of cold storage facilities. Accordingly he and R. L. Gale organized the St. Cloud Cold Storage & Produce Co., of which he was made president, a position which he still retains. This company has met with the same success that has attained all his efforts. Another venture was the State Bank of Richmond, which he organized, conducted for several years, and sold in 1911. For some years past he has been a director in the Merchants National Bank, of St. Cloud.

Ultimately Mr. Whitney intends to build a dam similar to the St. Cloud dam on the site of the Sauk Rapids Water Power Co., which he acquired at the time when he began to be interested in the electrical plants at St. Cloud, in 1900. Mr. Whitney is an extensive land holder, and owns a large number of farms scattered throughout central Minnesota. Of these he operates two and rents the remainder. It is interesting to note as a matter of history, that one of these farms which he operates is the old homestead of his uncle, Sylvanius Jenkins in Dakota county, on which Mr. Whitney spent so many happy hours as a care-free boy.

While Mr. Whitney has attained success in life such as has been achieved by few, and though his many interests make almost super-human demands on his time and energy he is affable and approachable, ever willing to lend his hand to every good cause. His good fellowship is shown by his membership in the I. O. O. F. and the B. P. O. E. No good work is projected that does not receive his help and encouragement, no public venture fails to find in him a supporter, and the fact that he refuses all offices, makes his opinion and influence on all public questions of all the greater importance. All in all he is a useful citzen, the extent of what his work has meant to St. Cloud and the state can never be estimated, the amount of the good he has done will never be known. His name is inseparably connected with the growth, progress and standing of the city. Mr. Whitney has been aided and encouraged in all his stupendous tasks, by a most happy married life. He was married October 13, 1891, to Alice M. Wheelock, of Moscow, N. Y., and they have three children, Wheelock, born in 1894, is studying electrical engineering at Yale University; Lois and Pauline are students at the St. Cloud high school.

Josiah E. Hayward. In the march of civilization, the extending of the outposts of settlement further and further into the wilderness, and the gradual subduing of the wild, there are three important factors, transportation, food and shelter. The early tavern keeper who could furnish accommodations, the man with ox teams who could transport goods onto far-away claims, the man with horses who could carry into the interior the people who landed from the steamboats—these men were of more immediate necessity than the teacher or the preacher. Among those whose work of this nature helped to make the conquest of the Northwest possible, may be mentioned the subject of this notice, generous, kindly, jovial and sympathetic "Uncle Josiah."

Josiah E. Hayward was born at Mechanics Falls, Maine, February 2, 1826, and at the time of his death in St. Cloud, March 13, 1895, had entered his seven-

tieth year. Like other New England boys of his time and circumstances he attended the schools of his neighborhood, and helped his parents with home duties. Maine being then a great lumber state, it was natural that young Josiah's attention should early be turned to that line of industry. In 1849, however, he and his brother, Samuel, like hundreds of other hardy sons of the Pine Tree state, started for the west with the hope of bettering their material condition. Upon their arrival in Minnesota they found conditions much more primitive than they had supposed. A few log houses constituted all the evidences there were of what is now the capital city of St. Paul, while many Indian teepes adorned the site of the present metropolis of Minneapolis. So the brothers returned to their homes in the East. But Josiah had seen Minnesota and could not forget it, so in 1856 he returned. His first intention was to settle at St. Anthony Falls, but his friends urged him on to Stearns county as a suitable field for his future endeavors, and accordingly he located in Winnebago prairie, in what is now Brockway township, and there opened a farm. It is said that he sent a man to Washington, D. C., to file his claim to the land on which he had settled. About this time he started lumbering along the upper Mississippi and its tributaries, a line of endeavor to which he gave more or less attention nearly all the remainder of his life. In the course of these operations he purchased a tract in Itasca county which after cutting off the pines he still retained. On this land is now located the Arcturus iron mine, in the famous Mesaba range district. When the township of Brockway was organized in 1858, he was elected chairman of the first board of supervisors. He soon, however, was convinced that wider opportunities for his efforts lay in St. Cloud, and when the Indian outbreak came, he moved his family to that place, living for a time with Dr. Marlett's. April 13, 1863, he purchased the old Central House standing where the Grand Central Hotel is now located. This hotel had originally been built of tamarack logs, but at the time of Mr. Hayward's purchase it was a frame structure. Later he rebuilt it, and still later erected the present brick structure, giving it also a new name. Subsequently Mr. Hayward purchased the West Hotel, a handsome structure a block from the original hostelry. The West Hotel was burned, but the son, Daniel S. Hayward is still operating the Grand Central. Josiah E. Hayward, in time, purchased a tract of land in St. Cloud township, which has been developed into the splendid farm now occupied by a son, Samuel S. Hayward. On this farm, Josiah E. Hayward erected a mill, which did a large business for several years. The mill was burned in 1880. In the early days, St. Cloud was one of the outposts of civilization, it was one of the centers of trade with the Indians, the outfitting point for trips into the wilderness, and the Central House and its proprietor enjoyed a full measure of prosperity. In his lumber operations which consisted principally in the purchase and sale of pine lands, he showed a keen perception, and a rare judgment as to ultimate values.

Mr. Hayward was a director in the German American Bank and the Merchants' National Bank, and had other financial interests. At the time of his death he had practically retired from business, the active management of the hotel having been placed in the hands of Daniel S. Hayward, and the



Mary S Hayward

lumber and transportation business, with its horses, oxen, camps and equipment, having been sold to D. H. Freeman. At the time of his death it was said of Mr. Hayward " 'Uncle Josiah' had a warm sympathetic nature, quick to respond to the cry of the helpless and needy. His death removed one of the pioneers of central Minnesota. His acquaintance was large, and few men were better known in this part of the state than he."

Josiah E. Hayward was married in 1848, to Mary Stinson Gray. This union was blessed with eight children, six of whom are living: Mary O., who is now Mrs. John Coates; Daniel S.; Hortense C., who is now Mrs. Daniel H. Freeman; Samuel S.; Elora H., who married Emmet C. Holden, now deceased; Jean O., who married C. Parker McClure, now deceased; William H., a successful young business man who died in 1887; and John, who died as a boy in 1875.

Mary Stinson Hayward. A long and useful life closed September 1, 1912, when, at the well-ripened age of eighty-three years, Mary Stinson Hayward went to her rest. A widowhood of several years followed the death of her husband, Josiah E. Hayward, whose helpmeet she had been since they first joined their fortunes in their native state. Mary Stinson Hayward was born in Wesley, Maine, January 22, 1829, was married in that state, and in 1856 came to Minnesota, sharing with him the hardships of pioneer life, and aiding him in laying the foundations for the fortune which came in later years. Her life was a quiet one, and she mingled little with the outside world. The care of her family, to which she was most devoted, and the duties of the household employed her time. While going out but little, she was always pleased to see her friends, and had for all a kindly greeting. She is remembered especially by the old settlers, many of whom she assisted in the hours of their need.

Mrs. Hayward had two brothers, Asbury and Frank Gray, both well known lumbermen and farmers and both now dead. Of her seven sisters six are living. They are: Luvina, wife of Wesley Day, and Henrietta, wife of Lorenz Day, both of Minneapolis; Melinda, wife of John Cooper, Laura, wife of Silas Marlett, and Josephine, wife of Joseph Carrick, all of Riverside, California; and Isadora, wife of A. G. Snow, of Minneapolis.

Peter Seberger came to America in 1845 with his parents at the age of ten years, and was reared a few miles from Chicago. In the fifties he came to St. Cloud, and located on a farm at what is now Richmond, where he lived some three years. Then he located in St. Cloud. After engaging for a while in the brewing business he embarked in a hotel enterprise. He died in May, 1876. His wife survived him until April, 1912.

Peter J. Seberger. In recent years, educators are taking a leading part in politics of the state and nation. In earlier times in Minnesota, it was not so common for men to be called from the teacher's desk to a high position in public life. But when the people's movement came on, things began to change. The need came for men of brains and training to lead the people's cause, and these men must come from circles outside of the domination of the financial and big business interests. This call reached many a teacher, and some, often at great personal sacrifice listened to the voice of duty and the urgings of conscience, and laid their all upon the altar of the cause which they believed

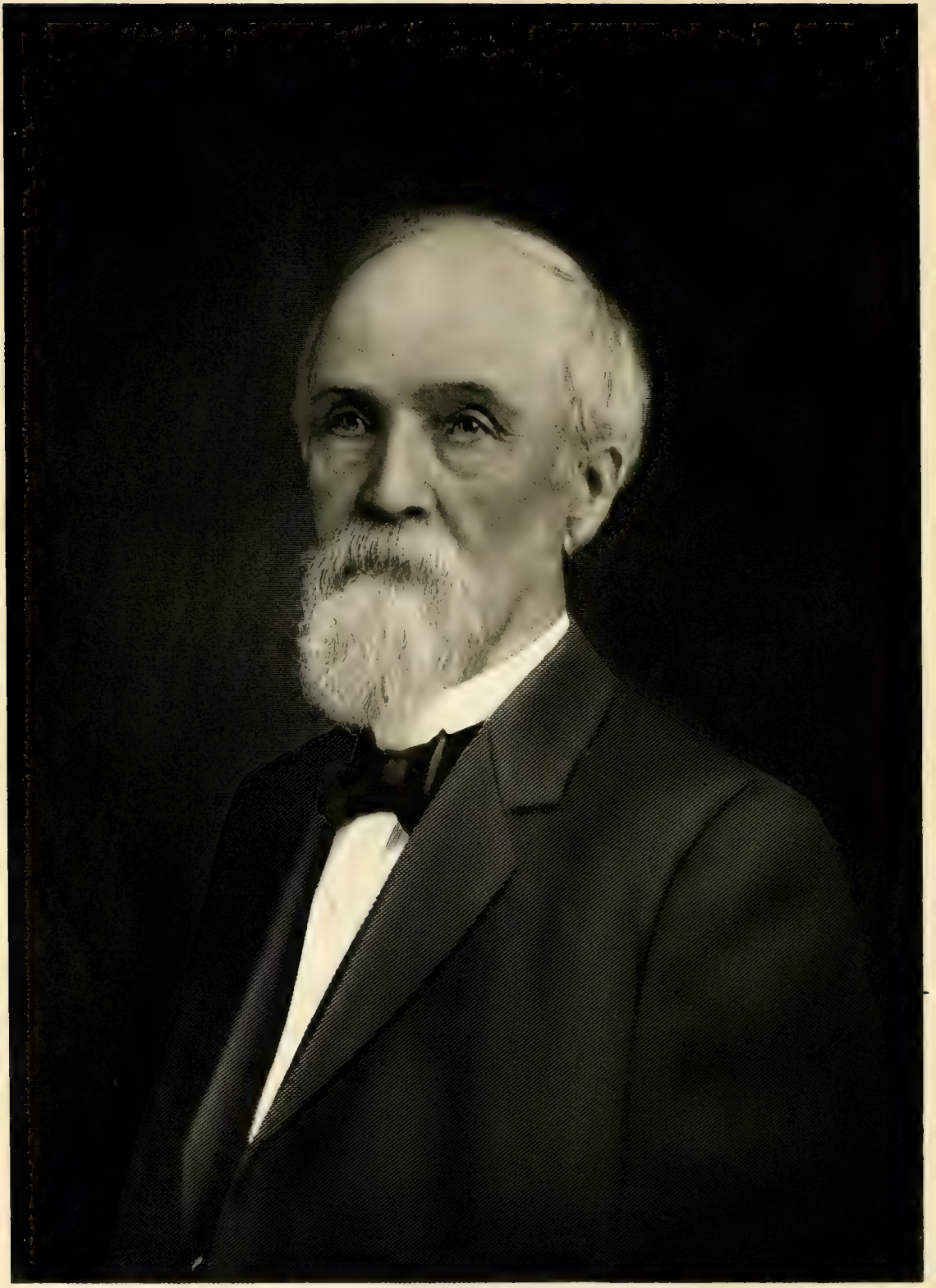
represented the progress of mankind. Among these may be mentioned the subject of these notes.

Peter J. Seberger, serving as first mayor of St. Cloud under the commission form of government, was born in the city whose executive he now is, November 10, 1864, son of Peter and Anna M. (Shummer) Seberger, the pioneers. He attended the parochial and public schools, and graduated from the St. Cloud State Normal school in 1884, from which time he taught continuously until June, 1912. More than a quarter of a century of this service was in the capacity of teacher and principal of the Franklin school, St. Cloud. His spare hours were not idle ones. In his younger days he worked as a clerk in various stores, for a time he managed the Berliner Hotel, previously conducted by his father, in the fall of 1888 he compiled a tract index for Stearns county, and at various intervals he was engaged in construction work. He has also turned his attention to politics and newspaper work. In 1896 he was manager and associate editor of the "Representative," published in Minneapolis by Ignatius Donnelly. This was the leading Populist paper in the country, having more than 23,000 subscribers. He was engaged in this work for one year and six months, when he again accepted the principalship of the Franklin school. When the People's party was organized Mr. Seberger took an active part locally, in the state and in the nation. He attended the first national convention of that party, held in Omaha, in 1892. He attended the St. Louis convention of that party in St. Louis in 1896, as the chairman of the delegation from the Sixth Congressional district, and was elected secretary of the Minnesota contingent. In 1894, he was nominated for Secretary of State, and in 1898 he ran for Congress at the earnest solicitation of the Populists of the district.

Mr. Seberger has been president and secretary of the library board. He was mayor under the old form of city government, was chairman of the committee of three who drafted the new commission form charter, and in the spring of 1912 became the first mayor under the new system. As mayor, he sits as commissioner of public affairs and safety. Mr. Seberger has been president of the St. Cloud Commercial Club, and is now its secretary. He is Grand Guide of the Minnesota Grand Lodge, A. O. W. W.; Great Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, of Minnesota; clerk, secretary or recorder of the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Court of Honor; president of the Public Health League; and a member of the Elks, the United Workmen, the Degree of Pocahontas, the Degree of Honor and the Royal Neighbors.

Peter J. Seberger married Bertha Mueller, and they have three children: Bertha, Oswald and Romama.

Freeland H. Dam, the subject of this sketch, was born in Enfield, Penobscot County, Maine, April 13, 1835, son of Hercules and Ruth (Straw) Dam. His ancestors, on the paternal side, were from Holland, coming from Amsterdam to Manhattan Island in 1640 and settling there for many years. His great grandfather was born there in the year 1754. He, looking to better himself financially, started out to explore the forest of what was then a part of the now state of Massachusetts. The whole country then being in an



F. H. Dam

exceedingly wild condition. He found a location in what is now Waterborough, Maine. There in the pine forest he built a house and reared a family of seven boys and girls. In the meantime, being of a mechanical turn, he built a mill to convert the pine trees into lumber, and, at the present writing, the location is known as "Dam's Mill." He laid down the burden in 1814. Among his boys, Samuel Dam, the grandfather of F. H. Dam, was there born in the year 1796. He married Miriam Fernald, whose ancestors were from England. And on both the paternal and maternal sides F. H. Dam's forebears were of the best and a combination hard to beat. From the Pine Tree State the family have spread out all over the country, and are now upright people serving their country well in their various stations, showing that the stock from which they came were such as have made this country the best on the face of the globe.

In the year 1805 Hercules Dam, the father of F. H. Dam, was born at Waterborough, Maine. Later the family moved to what is now Enfield, Maine, where they soon engaged in the lumber and milling business where they for many years were among the heaviest operators in that section, there F. H. Dam was born in 1835 in Enfield, Maine. He has said his earliest playmates were his father's hired men. There, as early as six years old, his manual training commenced in the blacksmith, carpenter shop and mill. There everything used on the farm, mill and lumber camp and household was produced. Sleds, yokes, bows for the oxen, boats, oars, axes and chains were all made at home. Here he learned to do many useful things, and early imbibed a great liking for mechanics.

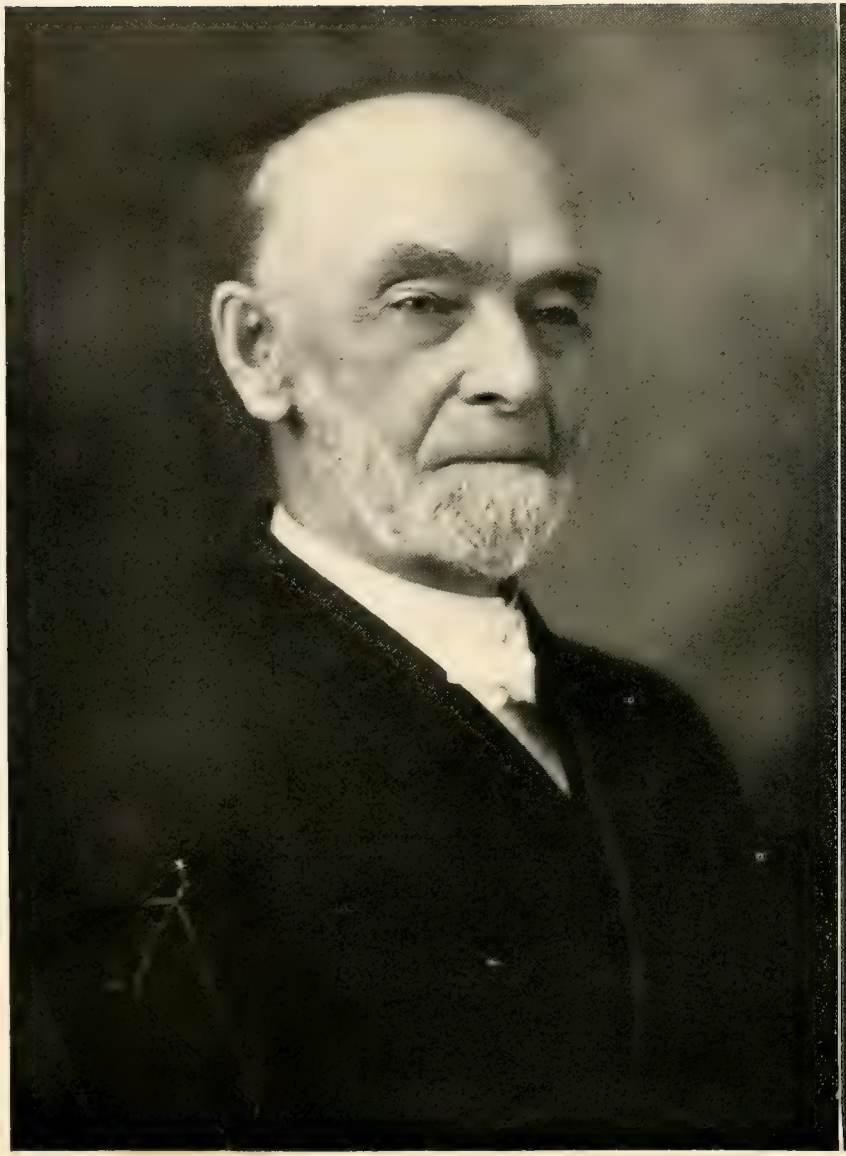
The market for the product of the mill and forest, aside from the local, was with Bangor and Portland and had to be transported in sailing vessels, and the subject of this sketch sailored from time to time and added to his useful knowledge by "getting the hang of the ropes." In 1844 and 1845, through reverses in the lumber business, his father disposed of his business and removed to Portland, Maine, where F. H. Dam was placed in the city schools for a term of three years. At that period in his life, thirteen years old, his father, to better his condition, was lured by the reports of the golden sands of California, crossing the Isthmus on foot, where now is the famous Panama Canal furnishing better transportation. He left F. H. Dam apprenticed to one of the largest mills in Portland for five years to learn the milling and building trade. He also left him the head of the family, a mother and two sisters, a position he filled with pride and success, and thereby acquired much useful knowledge by this early and practical training, for besides attending to his duties as apprentice, he added much to the larder by night work as newsboy, etc. With six other apprentices he gained such a favorable standing with his employer that in less than two years, unsolicited by himself, he was given a scholarship three months each year, for three years, to a good business school and all expenses paid, and in the meantime was placed in charge of the business where he also gained much useful knowledge, stored up for future use.

At the termination of his apprenticeship he went to Calais, Maine, where he contracted to do mill work on contract, being his first business venture.

There in 1855 and 1856 he made the acquaintance of Emily Whitney, to whom he was later married. In the spring of 1856 he joined the tide which was then drifting towards the setting sun. Although urged to remain at Calais and offered a partnership in a good business, he concluded to become a western pioneer and arrived at St. Anthony on May 7, 1856. Owing to his early training, and not yet twenty-one years old, he at once secured a mill job as foreman in the mill of Rogers, Stimson, Kent & Co., being at that time the largest in the territory. Back to the farm, then as now, was much in vogue. He then took possession of land which his father had staked for him on what became Maine Prairie. His father and mother were the first family to locate on that prairie, having preceded him there by several weeks. After locating his claim, which was yet unsurveyed, he started to become a granger, but the first attempt was not a success as the hoppers descended, and in a few hours ate every living thing as to crops. Then instead of back to the farm, it was back to St. Anthony, and, as funds were getting scarce, all these trips were made on foot, seventy-five miles, as stage fare was $7.50, they were saving good money.

In the fall of 1857 all mechanical business in the country closed tight. So then it was back to the farm again, in earnest. That year the family had saved a little frost-bitten corn which they ground during the evenings in a coffee-mill, the few neighbors often joining in to make the function social, and while the mill was kept going the ladies made shoes and mittens from old clothes, as wardrobes were getting low. But with Betty, the brindle cow, and a good shotgun, they found game plenty and suffered only in their bank account. Then the Indians came and bothered the people worse than the hoppers. There were camped on his claim at one time ninety-five tepees, which made it lively as there was more or less friction which culminated in 1862 in the Indian War. After serving through that trouble, he, early in 1863, returned to Calais and was married to Emily Whitney, the girl he left behind him in 1856. They had one son, Edward Winthrop, who died at the age of nine years.

An early historian of Maine Prairie said this of F. H. Dam: "He took a claim on Maine Prairie, but spent most of his time, for a number of years, at his trade in Minneapolis, afterwards establishing himself in business at St. Cloud. Since then he has been so well known throughout the country that it is needless to add anything regarding his life. During the Indian outbreak in 1862, he immediately left his business and came to the Prairie where his coolness, bravery and knowledge of military tactics were of inestimable value to the settlers during those perilous times. He was one of the officers and drove through to St. Paul, making 150 miles in less than thirty-six hours, and procured ammunition for those in the fort, where many brave men shrank from the dangerous undertaking. Soon after the Indian War he formed a partnership with the late W. T. Clark in the building and furnishing business, which was terminated in 1865 by his buying the business from his partner. He then, in 1867, built a new mill and operated it extensively until 1889, cutting his own pine from land owned by himself, driving the logs to the mills at St. Cloud, putting the product through his own factory, and taking the





REV. AND MRS. E. V. CAMPBELL

profit from stump to finished houses. The business grew and was profitable. In the meantime he had perfected a set of tools to build bobsleds, which up to that time had been made by hand. He was so successful in that venture that he produced a complete sled, nicely painted, every eighteen minutes, for months, and had large contracts for the same. In 1890 he built another mill at Superior, Wisconsin, and operated it until 1910 when it was made into a stock company, and he retired from active business, but now, at almost eighty years, he is a very busy man. He has held a few minor offices such as school board and served many years as alderman. He was one of the first organizers of the First National Bank, and has been a director for forty-seven years, and has seen that institution's resources grow to nearly two million dollars. He has had many positions of value offered him in the mechanical line, but refused them all, rather to play a lone hand. He is a man well informed in many lines, having traveled every state, British Columbia, and Mexico. He was always a good citizen and a genial companion and well liked generally. He had several men constantly in his employ for over thirty years, and it was said of him to the writer of this: "If every one treated their employees as F. H. Dam did there would be no strikes." He had some mottoes, and one was, he was never satisfied unless he could make two blades of grass grow where not a spear ever grew before, and he had some others as good which he lived up to. In early days he was quite active in political matters affecting the people, but never a partisan, and never an office seeker. He told the writer once that his politics were of the mixed variety and not hard shell. He was always prompt in all his promises and dealings of every nature and his word was gilt-edged in every respect.—(Contributed.)

Elgy Vanvoorhis Campbell, D. D., founder and for nearly fifty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Cloud, was born in Ohio, March 26, 1836, the son of Robert and Nancy (McIlvaine) Campbell. He lost his mother when he was six months old and his father when he was three years old. Thus left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by his grandparents, Robert and Martha Paxton Campbell, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His higher education was obtained in the Academy at Cross Creek, Pennsylvania, and in the full classical course at the Washington & Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania. His theological courses were taken in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He was ordained December 27, 1865, at St. Paul. October 21, 1864, he arrived in St. Cloud, and on November 19, 1864, he founded the Presbyterian church. Having a deep interest in the cause of education, he taught school for a while, and for many years was a member of the school board, being one of those who founded the present school system of the city.

A recent publication said of him: "Dr. Campbell has a record that is equalled by few clergymen in the country. He is as much the pastor of the city as he is of the particular church to which he is assigned. He came to St. Cloud with his bride, who has done her share of the work. They have raised a family of children, who have grown to adult years, and have taken up their life work in other cities. Now in the evening of life, the minister and his wife are still walking side by side, enjoying the beautiful things of the Creator,

and adding their share of help and happiness to their large circle of friends and neighbors. Dr. Campbell has shared in the home life of the community, has been a friend in hours of grief, illness and death, and a comrade in the happy hours of baptism and marriage."

Dr. Campbell married Mary C. Shane, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have three children, Paxton G., Jennie E., and Elgy F. Paxton G. is married and has two children, Blanche and Elgy. They live in Biloxi, Miss. Jennie E. is the wife of E. G. Williams, of Springfield, Mass. Elgy F. is living in New York City.

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Stearns County Created—First Commissioners Meet—Election Precincts Established—Board of Supervisors—Government Again in Hands of Commissioners—Doings of the Successive Boards to the Present—Nearly Sixty Years of Official Life.

An act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota approved February 20, 1855, established the boundaries of twenty-five counties in the territory, including Benton, Wright, Todd, Goodhue, Freeborn, Mower, Rice and Olmsted, as well as Stearns. Section 18 reads as follows: "That so much territory as is embraced in the following boundaries be and the same is hereby established as the county of Stearns: Beginning at a point in the main channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of Platte river, thence west thirty-six miles to the township line between ranges thirty-five and thirty-six; thence south on said township line to the north-west corner of the county of Keating; thence along the northern boundary of said county and the county of Wright to the centre of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

The bill establishing Stearns county, as originally introduced and as it passed both houses of the Legislative Assembly, gave it the name of Stevens, in honor of Governor Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, who had been prominently identified with early Pacific railroad surveys in the Northwest. But when the bill was enrolled the name in some manner was changed to Stearns. Charles T. Stearns was then a resident of St. Anthony Falls and a member of the Territorial Council, and had taken an active part in securing the passage of the bill. When the error was discovered it was decided that the honor had been worthily bestowed and that it would not be wise to make a change. In later years another county in Northern Minnesota, adjoining Stearns almost directly to the west, was named for Governor Stevens, so that both of these sturdy pioneers were properly recognized. The year following the organization of the county Mr. Stearns removed to St. Cloud and became prominently identified with the development of the town and county, this being his home for many years.

The bill establishing the boundaries of the county, which were afterwards materially changed, was promptly followed by the passage of another providing for its legal organization. This act is given in full herewith:

An Act to organize the County of Stearns and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the county of Stearns be and the same is hereby declared to be an organized county and invested with all immunities to which all organized counties are in this territory entitled by law.

Section 2. That the Governor shall appoint and commission three suitable persons, being qualified voters of said county of Stearns, to be a board of county commissioners of said county, with full power and authority to do and perform all acts and duties devolving upon the board of county commissioners of any organized county in this territory; and the said board shall have power to appoint a clerk to execute, fulfill and perform the duties devolving by law upon the register of deeds and clerk of the board of county commissioners of any organized county, who shall hold said office until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. That the commissioners appointed as aforesaid shall meet on the second Monday in April, at Saint Cloud, in said county, which shall be the county seat of said county, and shall proceed to appoint a clerk as aforesaid and to do and perform all other acts relative to said county which the commissioners of any organized county can do or perform.

Section 4. The county commissioners shall have power to appoint a suitable person, being a qualified voter of said county, sheriff of said county, who shall qualify and give bonds according to the requirements of law, who shall hold said office until his successor shall be elected at the next general election.

Section 5. The county of Stearns shall be included in the Second judicial district, and there shall be held in said county, at Saint Cloud, two terms of the district court, on the fourth Monday of June and on the third Monday of December in each year.

Section 6. The counties of Todd, Davis and Cass are hereby attached to the county of Stearns for judicial purposes.

Section 7. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the county officers of each organized county shall be required to keep their offices at the county seat of such county, and in case of the refusal or neglect for a period of twenty days of any such officer or officers to conform to this requirement the Governor of the territory may, upon the application of thirty legal voters of such county, declare the office of such person so refusing or neglecting to be vacant, and shall appoint his successor who shall perform the duties of the office until his successor is legally elected and qualified. Provided, That the county officers of the county of Fillmore shall not be required to remove their offices to Carimona, the county seat of said county, until the fifteenth day of April next, after which time all county offices shall be kept, and the district courts held, at that place.

Section 9. The county of Ramsey shall constitute the Second council

district and the county of St. Anthony the Third council district, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, The bill authorizing the setting off of said Saint Anthony county shall become a law.

Approved March 3, 1855. J. S. Norris, Speaker of House of Representatives. Wm. P. Murray, President of Council. W. A. Gorman, Governor.

1855. By virtue of the authority vested in him by the act of March 3, 1855, Governor Gorman appointed David T. Wood, John Ferschweiler and John L. Wilson commissioners for Stearns county. These gentlemen met April 9 at the house of John L. Wilson, in the town of St. Cloud, and producing their certificates of appointment, took the required oath of office before Robert B. Blake, a justice of the peace for said county. John L. Wilson was by ballot elected chairman. The board thereupon proceeded to appoint the following named officers: Charles Ketcham, clerk of the board of commissioners and register of deeds; Robert B. Blake, county treasurer; L. B. Hammond, sheriff; N. N. Smith, judge of probate; Robert B. Blake, surveyor; Harvey Wiltzheimer, assessor. On the following day the bonds of these officers were approved, and the county was divided into three elective precincts.

The boundaries of these districts were fixed and officers appointed as follows:

No. 1, or St. Augusta Precinct—Commencing at a point on the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Clearwater river, running thence up the Mississippi to a point known as Gravelly Point; thence west to the western boundary of Stearns county; thence south to the southern boundary of said county; thence east to the place of beginning. Judges of election: John H. Tibbe, John G. Lodenbeck, Anton Emholt; road supervisor, John H. Tibbe.

No. 2, or St. Cloud Precinct—Commencing at a point on the Mississippi river at Gravelly Point; thence up the Mississippi river to the mouth of Watab river; thence up Watab river to its head; thence due west to the county line; thence south to the north line of Precinct No. 1; thence east to the place of beginning. Judges of election: Joseph Demil, L. B. Hammond, Battise Arseneau; road overseer, Anton Edelbrock.

No. 3, or Tamarac Precinct—To embrace all that portion of Stearns county lying north of Watab river and the north line of Precinct No. 2. Judges of election: Henry Foster, Louis Arnett, John Smith; road overseer, Asa White.

At a subsequent meeting, April 30, a new election precinct was established: No. 4, or Farmington Precinct—Commencing at a point five miles up from the mouth of Watab river; thence up to its head; thence due west to the county line; thence south on the county line to the north line of Precinct No. 1; thence east to a point which shall be five miles from the Mississippi river; thence north to a point five miles from the mouth of the Watab river. Judges of election: Henry Lindiman, Jacob Staples, D. T. Wood.

When the commissioners held their next meeting, June 14, 1855, Harvey Wiltzhimens was appointed sheriff to succeed Luther B. Hammond, resigned. For the year 1855 the county tax rate was fixed at one per cent, of which one-fourth was to go for the school fund; one mille on the dollar for territorial purposes, and the remainder for county purposes. The first liquor

license to be granted was issued to Anton Edelbrock, to sell spirituous, vinous and fermented liquors at his house in St. Cloud for the term of one year from July 6, 1855. Mr. Edelbrock gave a bond, which was approved, but there is no record that he was required to pay any fee for the license.

At a special session held August 15, Henry Linneman's house in the town of St. Joseph was designated as the place for holding elections in the Farmington Precinct, and M. J. Orth was appointed a judge of election to succeed Henry Linneman, resigned. The court house in St. Cloud was designated as the place for holding elections in the St. Cloud Precinct, and Joseph Edelbrock, Nathan Lamb and Franklin Sisson were appointed judges of election as successors to Anton Edelbrock, Battise Arseneau and L. B. Hammond, resigned. The St. Augusta Precinct was vacated and annexed to the St. Cloud Precinct, which thereupon became Precinct No. 1, while Tamarac Precinct was No. 2 and Farmington No. 3.

Another special session was held August 28, at which it was ordered that the Chippewa Agency Precinct remain as it was when attached to Benton county for judicial purposes, with J. D. Crittenden, Truman Warren and D. B. Harriman judges of election. Also that the Long Prairie Precinct remain as when it was attached to Benton county for judicial purposes, with Lewis Stone, Harman Becker and Anson Northrup judges of election. A new election precinct in Stearns county was established, called Richmond Precinct, to include "all that portion of Stearns county lying west of Coldwater Brook." Lewis Henry Buck, George Humphrey and Lewis Blomer were appointed judges of election.

At a special session held October 20, the first lists of grand and petit jurors were prepared to be handed to the clerk of the district court. Claims against the county which were allowed for different purposes were issued in small amounts—a claim for $10.00 being divided into three orders—for the reason that there being no money in the county treasury to redeem them they were used as currency in paying bills, at whatever rate of discount might be agreed upon between buyer and seller. The first county order was dated July 6, 1855, was for $45.30, and was issued to John L. Wilson—$31.80 being for books and stationery furnished the county and $13.50 for "services rendered at commissioners court." At an extra session held December 26, 1855, at which a number of small claims were allowed, it was ordered that county order No. 1 be canceled and five new orders issued—four for $10.00 each and one for $5.00, the odd thirty cents evidently being overlooked or else discounted to make bookkeeping easier.

1856. An election having taken place, when the commissioners met January 7, 1856, the board was composed of Anton Edelbrock, Reuben M. Richardson and M. J. Orth, the first-named being chosen chairman. Henry C. Waite was appointed judge of probate, and the bonds of the following officers were approved: Henry C. Waite, judge of probate; Charles Ketcham, register of deeds; Addison Gilmore, assessor; Nathan Lamb, justice of the peace; Joseph Edelbrock, sheriff; J. W. Tenvoorde, treasurer. At the following day's session Henry C. Waite was appointed prosecuting attorney in and for the county of Stearns. It was ordered to pay Harvey Weltzheimer, sheriff,

$6.00, and D. T. Wood $3.00, as fees in the case of John Rengel, Sr., vs. John Rengel, Jr.; "the above case being in behalf of the United States the justice decided that the county pay all costs"—this being the first recorded case where the costs of a suit were paid from the county treasury. Benjamin Davenport was appointed constable, and Mathias Schindler road supervisor for the Farmington Precinct. John W. Tenvoorde was authorized to furnish an office for the clerk of the commissioners court for one year from January 8, 1856, at $50 per annum.

When the commissioners met at the regular session April 7, 1856, with all members present, grand and petit jurors for the May term of the district court were selected, and as these are the first lists of which there is any record the names are given herewith: Grand jurors—Eli B. King, Charles Anable, J. W. Tenvoorde, John Johnson, S. B. Lowry, John H. Wilkin, Lawrence Fisher, Simon Lodimier, Louis Homan, Joseph Dimiel, John Schwartz, John P. Rengel, N. N. Smith, J. L. Wilson, Nicholas Lahr, John Ball, Thomas Berch, Peter Neidhart, George Lafond, Joseph Eich, Micah Walker, George W. Day, Solomon Gillett, John W. Getchell, O. Getchell, David Alexander, James Staples, Benjamin Davenport, Henry Linneman, Henry Buck, Samuel Wakefield, H. Bruning, Vincent Schindler. Petit jurors—Addison Gilmore, John King, J. W. Sanders, John Carew, Michael Hanson, Herbert Hanson, John Stenger, H. E. Collins, John Moog, Thomas Birch, John Ferschweiler, H. Welzheimer, Spencer Herbert, Joseph Niehaus, Henry Becker, Peter Eich, John Hiemens, Philip Spinweaver, Anton Emholt, David T. Wood, Albert Evans, H. G. Fillmore, James Keough, George Eich, Peter Kramer, B. Pirz, Nicholas Jacobs, Polzier Fox, John Loer, William B. Staples, Martin Fitler, Jr., Michael Langfelt, William Waldorf, John Hanson, George Humphrey, M. J. Orth, Michael Litz, Robert Shiffman, Joseph Phillipps, Theodore Jacobs, Lawrence Peffer, William Decker, Nicholas Rossier, Frank Remely, Ivory Staples, George Laudenbeck, G. H. Fiebby, Nicholas Gimenau, Fred Coon, Louis Rothcup, J. Schnidgen, Michael Miller, Nathan Lamb.

Provision was made for the next election by the appointment of judges and the designation of voting places as follows: St. Cloud Precinct—Joseph Eich, Sidney C. Raymond and Addison Gilmore, judges; voting place, house of Anton Edelbrock. Tamarac Precinct—Asa Libby, John L. Young and Solomon Gillett, judges; voting place, house of John L. Young. Farmington Precinct—Jacob Staples, Michael Lauerman and Michael Reder, judges; voting place, house of John H. Linneman. Richmond Precinct—George Humphrey, Harmon Brunning and Andrew Bomel, judges; voting place, house of J. P. Richardson. The St. Augusta Precinct, which had been attached to the St. Cloud Precinct, was reinstated, with Jonathan Dallas, L. B. Johnson and Joseph Tunis, judges; voting place, the house of L. B. Johnson. Jonathan Dallas was appointed justice of the peace, C. G. Amable constable, and L. B. Johnson supervisor for the St. Augusta Precinct; and Leland Cramb, justice of the peace for the St. Cloud Precinct. At a session held May 10, John H. Taylor was also appointed justice of the peace for the St. Cloud Precinct.

At the regular session July 7, 1856, after examining and approving the assessment rolls, the county tax for 1856 was fixed at one per cent, with the

same apportionment as for 1855. Addison Gilmore was allowed $123.50 for making the assessment and taking the census of the county, this amount being divided into eight orders, ranging from $5.00 to $25.00 each. As these orders could be disposed of only at a very considerable discount it cannot well be charged that Mr. Gilmore was greatly overpaid for his services in discharging this double duty of county assessor and census taker. Unfortunately there is nothing on record to show what this census was. Evidently it was believed that no little honor was attached to the office of clerk of the board, as at the meeting held August 27, he was ordered to furnish a room suitable for his own use from that date to January 1, 1857, at his own expense. The prosecuting attorney was instructed to institute suit against the St. Cloud City Company for non-payment of ferry license.

1857. At the regular annual meeting, held January 5, 1857, J. Orth took the oath of office as commissioner and was elected chairman of the board. At this meeting school district No. 2 (district No. 1 having been the St. Cloud district) was organized, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the mouth of Sauk river; thence running west or nearly west to include the residence of Nathan Lamb; thence in a southerly direction to the residence of John Sniderjohn; thence easterly to the Mississippi river, at the point between the claims of Kellison and Brown." License fees for hawkers or peddlers, whether wholesale or retail, selling goods, wares or merchandise within the county, were fixed at $20 for any person using a team, whether one-horse or two-horse; for foot peddlers, $10. John W. Tenvoorde was paid $50 for office rent for the year 1856—of which $25, as a special favor, was paid "in money out of the treasury." H. C. Waite received $200 for his services as district attorney for the year 1856.

At the session April 7, 1857, the first motion was one to adjourn to Joseph Edelbrock's store—reason not given. School districts Nos. three and four were organized, both in the vicinity of St. Cloud. The name of Tamarac Precinct was changed to Winnebago; John L. Young, Milo Young and M. C. Tolman were judges of election for the year 1857, the election to be held at J. L. Young's house. The election for the St. Cloud Precinct was to be held at the Willis House, with John L. Wilson, Joseph Edelbrock and Ludwig Robbers, judges of election. The St. Joseph Precinct election was to be held at H. Linneman's, with Aures Schroeder, Peter Nierengarten and Michael Rieder, judges of election. In the Richmond Precinct the judges were —— Mathews, Francis Schindler and J. P. Richardson, the election to be held at R. M. Richardson's house. The election in the St. Augusta Precinct was to be held in G. L. Wilson's house, with Charles Wilson, B. Herrick and George Wisman judges of election. John Seymour was appointed assessor for all of the St. Augusta Precinct south of Sauk river, and Henry Buck assessor for the Richmond Precinct. The resignation of J. E. Tenvoorde as constable for the St. Cloud district was accepted.

At a regular meeting of the board held July 6 and 7, 1857, with all the members, M. J. Orth, Anton Edelbrock and R. M. Richardson, present, four new election precincts were erected, as follows:

Clearwater Precinct—Commencing at the mouth of the Clearwater river,

thence following up said river to the southwest corner of township 122, range 27; thence north on the town line to the corner of 13, 24, 18 and 19; thence west on section lines to the corner of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22; thence north on section lines to the township line between towns 122 and 123; thence east on said township line to the corner of towns 122 and 123 of ranges 27 and 28 to the quarter-section post between sections 19 and 24; thence east on the quarter-section line to the Mississippi river; thence down said river to the place of beginning. Judges of election: S. A. Clifford, Martin Johnson and W. J. Kirk; place of holding election, the house of S. A. Clifford.

Rockville Precinct—Commencing at a point on Sauk river where the west line of St. Cloud township crosses Sauk river; thence up Sauk river opposite Coldwater brook; thence south to the southern boundary of Stearns county; thence down said river to the east township corner of township 123, range 27; thence on a direct line to the place of beginning on Sauk river. judges of election: L. P. Gaylord, T. W. Berlin and William Decker; place of holding election, the house of L. P. Gaylord.

Sauk Centre Precinct—All that part of Stearns county west and north of Maryatta and south to the Pembina trail. Judges of election: Warren Adley, S. M. Bruce and E. C. Wheeler; place of holding election, the house of Warren Adley.

Paynesville Precinct—Commencing at a point opposite the mouth of Coldwater brook, thence south to the southern boundary of Stearns county; thence west to the western boundary; thence north to the old Red river road; thence east to the place of beginning. E. E. Payne, George Lincoln and Martin Bullard were appointed judges of election; place of holding election, E. E. Payne's house.

Henry C. Waite was appointed judge of probate in and for Stearns county. A special session was held September 24, at which another precinct was erected, to be known as the Marysville and Fair Haven Precinct, with the following boundaries: Commencing on the section between sections 3 and 4 in township 122, range 28, thence west on said township line to the center of township 29; thence south on the section line between sections 3 and 4 to the south boundary of Stearns county; thence east on said boundary line to the section line between sections 33 and 34 in township 28; thence north to the place of beginning. Judges of election: John Farwell, Hercules Dam and A. Smith.

1858. When the regular session convened January 4, a change had taken place in the membership, S. H. Clifford having been elected to succeed R. M. Richardson; Anton Edelbrock was chosen chairman. H. C. Waite was appointed district attorney in place of James C. Shepley, absent. The sheriff having made report of trespassing done on timbered school lands, with the names of the guilty parties, that officer was instructed to collect from the offenders $8.00 per thousand for rails, $1.50 for cord wood, and $0.75 apiece for house logs. Assessment districts were constituted as follows: The Clearwater, Maine Prairie and St. Augusta Precincts to be the First district; St. Cloud, St. Joseph and Winnebago Precincts, the Second district; Rockville, Richmond, Paynesville and Sauk Centre Precincts, the Third district.

The clerk was instructed to "notify the different justices of the peace in the county to require security in all cases of the party prosecuting, as the county hereafter will pay no costs incurred from failure of prosecuting and so forth." It was ordered that a new bond be issued and put on file in the clerk's office for the sum of five hundred dollars, running to Anton Edelbrock, payable in four years from date and drawing twelve per cent. The occasion for the issuance of this bond or the purposes to which it was to be devoted is not given in the records. The list of grand and petit jurors for the next term of the district court was selected. The board adjourned January 9; after allowing a number of bills, and the minutes of this meeting are attested by Anton Edelbrock, chairman, and Joseph Edelbrock, clerk; none others having been attested since those of the meeting of January 8, 1857, when M. J. Orth signed as chairman and Charles Ketcham as clerk. An extra session was held January 25, at which W. D. Davis was appointed justice of the peace, Tertius Heaton constable, E. A. Wyatt road supervisor, and Joseph P. Richardson assessor for Clearwater Precinct. The county treasurer presented his accounts for settlement, and $373.20 in county orders and $72.68 in cash "were found to be left in the county treasury." H. C. Waite was allowed $22.00 for nine days attendance on the board as district attorney. An extra session was held February 22, continuing through February 24, at which action was taken regarding the building of a court house which is more fully reported elsewhere. The board voted to "adopt the Greenback seal for our county seal; a copy thereof is hereunto attached." It is the usual form of such seals, bears the words, "Official seal of Stearns county, Minnesota Territory," and is on green gummed paper. As this was long before the days of greenbacks, just what led the commissioners to adopt it is a matter of surmise.

At the regular session beginning April 5, the first item of business was the appointment of Henry C. Waite, county surveyor, in place of M. P. Noel, resigned, this appointment indicating that Mr. Waite was much in demand for public positions, he having been previously appointed to fill the offices of judge of probate and county attorney. The sheriff's search for timber cut by trespassers on school lands had resulted in the collection of $106.28, represented by promissory notes. The most important business of this session was the appointing of judges of election for the several election precincts and designating polling places. This proved to be so much labor lost, as a law passed by the legislature in the spring of 1858 provided for the government of counties by a board of supervisors composed of the chairmen of the several townships. In compliance with the provisions of this act the commissioners met in extra session May 19, and established eleven townships, the boundaries of which are given in another place. An extra session held May 26 was devoted almost exclusively to allowing bills. It was directed that a new county order for $195 be issued to H. C. Waite to replace one which had been lost and he was allowed $21 for services as county surveyor.

At the July session, besides allowing bills, one of which was from C. Becker, $13, for a pair of hand-cuffs, the only business transaction was the adoption of an order directing that "notice be given in the St. Cloud Visiter

and St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat cautioning persons from buying bonds issued by the county of Stearns bearing date of August 27, 1856, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, each for one thousand dollars, (court house bonds) said bonds being supposed lost, but are now known to be in the possession of certain person or persons." (The natural curiosity of succeeding generations as to who these "certain person or persons" may have been still remains unsatisfied.)

The township law went into effect July 12, but it was August 3 before the new board of supervisors met. There were present Moses Morrison, Asa Libby, Samuel Wakefield and George W. Cutter, who organized by electing Moses Morrison chairman, Joseph Edelbrock still serving as clerk, while Henry C. Waite was elected counsel. During the session of the board Leander Gorton was admitted as a member from the township of St. Cloud. Each member of the board was instructed to have supervision over the school lands in his township.

When the board met September 14, Thomas C. McClure was elected clerk. At the meeting held October 5, the name of S. M. Bruce first appears as that of a member of the board. The clerk was authorized to subscribe for a copy of the paper publishing the laws of the state, to be kept on file for the benefit of the county officials. Now the laws are published in every paper in the state, for the benefit of everybody. W. G. Butler, S. A. Clifford and W. D. Davis were appointed judges for a new election precinct established at Clearwater, and at that time it was decided that no new election precinct should be established unless the distance from one already established was greater than seven miles.

After several ineffectual attempts to secure a quorum, the board met November 2, with Chairman Morrison, S. Wakefield, R. M. Richardson, J. L. Wilson, G. W. Cutler and Leander Gorton present. A tax of one and one-fourth per cent was ordered to be levied on the taxable property in the county, to be divided as follows: Five mills for state tax, seven mills for county tax and one-half mill for school tax. J. A. Willis, who had been cutting wood on school lands, was given the privilege of paying for what he had taken at seventy-five cents per cord provided he pay for the rest in advance.

1859. The final meeting of the year was held December 31, continuing daily until January 5, 1859, inclusive. The members present were M. Morrison, J. L. Wilson, L. Gorton, S. Wakefield, O. S. Freeman and R. M. Richardson. As the sessions began at seven o'clock in the morning, with a recess of "one hour for dinner," and evening meetings, it will be frankly admitted that the members earned their per diem. Besides this remarkable display of industry, the board, before adjournment, by a vote of four to two—M. Morrison, L. Gorton, O. S. Freeman and R. M. Richardson constituting the majority, while J. L. Wilson and G. W. Cutler cast the minority votes—decided that its members were not entitled to mileage. This record certainly deserves to be embalmed in history. As a method of correcting errors made in the assessment roll it was decided to issue non-negotiable county orders. An examination of the county treasurer's account showed county orders to the amount of $405.80 with $107.68 in cash to be in the treasury, and it was ordered that

all the money then in the treasurer's hands be appropriated for school purposes. The bond of the county auditor was fixed at $10,000, "to be secured extensively (sic) on real estate free from encumbrance." Licenses to sell liquor were issued to J. A. Willis, proprietor of the Willis House; Joseph Edelbrock, to sell in his "Variety Store"; Gotfried Huber, Wolfgang Eich, St. Cloud; and to John H. Linneman at St. Joseph, the license fee in each case being $50.

School superintendents for a number of the townships were appointed as follows: Corning, T. C. McClure; Maine Prairie, A. H. Staples; Verdale, J. B. Pease; Munson, J. P. Richardson; St. Joseph, John A. Miller. For the convenience of the auditor and the expediting of business, rules were adopted requiring that all motions and resolutions offered by members of the board should be in writing; that all county orders issued should be in the handwriting of the county auditor; and that every person, on or after that date, in presenting accounts would be required to sign the same and take an oath that he believed the bill to be correct and true to the best of his knowledge. James S. White was appointed coroner, and John McDonald having resigned as county auditor, J. W. Read was appointed his successor, and thereupon became the clerk of the board. A large number of bills, for those times were allowed, including one to W. A. Caruthers, register of the land office, for an abstract of the lands entered in the county; Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm for printing; and to other familiar names of the early days, such as John Farwell, B. Pirz, Henry Krebs, B. H. Dingman, Frank Kent, Joseph Broker, Joseph Marthaler, W. T. Rigby, Peter Seberger, S. F. Brown, H. Dam, H. G. Fillmore, C. T. Stearns, M. D. Cambell, T. H. Bowell, H. G. Kilbourn, J. E. Tenvoorde, H. Staples, J. S. White, John Payne and W. B. Staples, for services rendered or material furnished.

The session beginning February 8 found M. Morrison, Leander Gorton, R. M. Richardson, O. S. Freeman and G. W. Cutter present. A motion to admit Seth Gibbs to a seat was for some reason rejected, but the motion was afterwards reconsidered and he was admitted to membership. The board was increased by the addition of Samuel Wakefield as a member when it assembled March 12, and L. B. Johnson was admitted to a seat from the town of Berlin. An exemption of $200 from the assessment of each taxpayer was ordered.

At the session beginning March 25, a resolution addressed to the state auditor was adopted stating that because of the scarcity of money the collectors had not been able to secure the amount of taxes required and asking for a further extension of time. The township of St. Cloud, by reason of its increased population, was voted to be entitled to two members of the board, (800 being the basis) but when, at a later meeting, Mr. Beaupre made application to be admitted, it was decided that the full number of 1600 was necessary to entitle the township to the additional member.

When the board met May 3 there were present eleven members, from the following townships: Marion, William Bosworth; Fair Haven, Albert Montgomery; Lynden, Seth Gibbs; Verdale, O. S. Freeman; Munson, R. M. Richardson; Berlin, L. B. Johnson; St. Cloud, Rev. David Lowry; Maine Prairie,

M. Hansen; St. Joseph, John Lear; Wakefield, John Schneider. This was the first occasion on which the townships from which members were accredited was made a matter of record. The board organized by electing R. M. Richardson chairman. J. E. Tenvoorde, against whom charges had been filed by the board with the governor, presented his resignation as sheriff of Stearns county, which was accepted and H. G. Fillmore was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the meeting beginning September 13, S. M. Bruce was admitted to a seat from the township of Sauk Centre. H. C. Waite was appointed county attorney. The members of the board voted themselves a per diem of $1.50 while attending meetings or transacting other county business. The committee on taxation, having examined the assessment rolls, recommended that the real estate assessment in Lynden be reduced thirty per cent, and that of St. Cloud be increased thirty per cent, while in the towns of Maine Prairie, Fair Haven, Berlin, Verdale and Wakefield the assessed valuation of the lands be increased from $1.25 to $1.70 per acre, the valuation of the other towns to remain as returned, which report was adopted. These figures will give a fair idea as to the average value of lands in the county at that time, at least for purposes of taxation. Each town was required to pay its own assessor. The tax rate for county purposes was fixed at one per cent.

1860. The opening session was held January 3 with the Rev. David Lowry, Seth Gibbs, L. B. Johnson, John Lear, A. W. Libby, M. Hanson, R. M. Richardson, and Wm. Bosworth present. The bonds of the following newly-elected officers were presented and approved; M. Lauerman, sheriff; Joseph Edelbrock, register of deeds; J. W. Read, county auditor; James M. McKelvey, district attorney; Joseph Broker, treasurer. The salary of the district attorney was fixed at $600 per year and of the county auditor at $300. W. J. Parsons who had acted as district attorney July 6, 1855, presented a bill of $50 for his services, on which there was allowed $10 as payment in full.

This session ended the meetings of the county board of supervisors, that method of transacting the county business having proved to be unsatisfactory. An act of the legislature, passed February 21, 1860, provided that each county elect a board of county commissioners, the counties in which eight hundred votes or over had been cast at the last general election to have a board of five members, and all others three members, to hold office for one year. The first board elected in Stearns county under the provisions of this act consisted of Seth Gibbs, C. T. Stearns, E. E. Abbott, Nicolas Schmit and J. H. Linneman, which met June 4 and organized by electing C. T. Stearns chairman.

The first business of importance was to divide the county into five commissioner's districts, the territory assigned to each being as follows: First District—The organized township of St. Cloud. Second District—The townships of St. Joseph and Brockway. Third District—The townships of Munson, Wakefield and Rockville. Fourth District—The townships of Lynden, Berlin, Fair Haven and Maine Prairie. Fifth District—The townships of Sauk Centre, Marion, Verdale and all the contiguous unorganized townships on the western line of said county as then organized.

A contract was made with Joseph Edelbrock that the room at that time

occupied by him as register of deeds should be furnished with wood and lights when required by the county board for its meetings, the office to be occupied also by the county auditor, the sheriff, the judge of probate and the clerk of the district court, a somewhat remarkable concentration of officials—for which the sum of $75 should be paid as rental for the year 1860.

At the September session the real property assessments were equalized; the tax levy was fixed, including four mills for state purposes and two and one-half mills for the support of common schools; and the accounts of the county auditor and treasurer were examined, which showed $108.40 in cash belonging to the school fund, $144.65 belonging to the state, $166.70 belonging to the county and $19.94 belonging to the different towns, in the hands of the county treasurer. Evidently the liquor license question had been worrying the board, as a formidable set of resolutions was presented and adopted, wherein after declaring that the $50 license fee previously adopted was so high that "nearly all those engaged in selling spirituous liquors in the county have rendered themselves liable to prosecution for the selling the same without first having obtained a license therefor"—in short, having become "blind piggers," a more modern phrase for this particular branch of industry—a sliding scale of fees, ranging from $10 to $25 for twenty-two persons therein named. It was further provided that, while all past offenses should be ignored, those who should offend in the future would be prosecuted according to law.

1861. Following the general election in November, the new board of county commissioners met January 1, with H. J. Fowler, R. M. Richardson, E. E. Abbott and A. Montgomery present, who organized by electing R. M. Richardson chairman. Andrew Schroeder, the missing member, reported the next day. The first business transacted was to allow Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm three cents per description additional, amounting to $46.77, on the delinquent tax list for 1859, published in the St. Cloud Democrat, and the county treasurer was appointed a committee of one to contract for the county printing. The county auditor was directed to prepare an accurate statement of the financial affairs of the county for the year 1860, to be posted in three different places in the county and published in the St. Cloud Democrat—this being the first instance of the posting or publishing of a statement of the county's financial affairs. The changed temper of the board in the matter of liquor licenses was manifested when it was voted to restore the fee to $50 for the year 1861, to prosecute all persons who should sell liquor without a license, and to make each commissioner a committee of one in his district to see that the law was complied with. The salary of the county attorney for 1861 was fixed at $600, and that of the county auditor at $400. As there were signs of trouble brewing, by reason of the election of President Abraham Lincoln, the board at its meeting March 2 allowed the St. Cloud Guards $25 with which to buy ammunition and "have it ready for use when called for."

Peter Meyer having resigned as county surveyor April 2 the board appointed James H. Place to succeed him. It was voted to pay Mr. Place the sum of one dollar for each township and fractional township shown on a county map on vellum to be prepared by him. The front part of the "Rail

Splitters' Wigwam,'' a relic of the late presidential campaign, was hired to be used as an office for the county auditor, sheriff, judge of probate, clerk of court, county attorney and county surveyor—an arrangement which certainly merited approval on the score of economy, not taking into too serious consideration the convenience of these officials.

1862. The first annual meeting of the year was held January 7, with H. J. Fowler, Andrew Schroeder and Henry Krebs present; commissioner Schroeder being elected chairman. The official bonds of M. Lauerman, sheriff; James M. McKelvy, county attorney; James H. Place, county surveyor; John Zapp, register of deeds; Barney Overbeck, coroner; and J. H. Procter, treasurer, were approved. John W. Tenvoorde gave notice that he had filed notice of contest against J. H. Procter as county treasurer and gave the necessary $25,000 bond in case he should succeed. A contract was made with B. Rosenberger to furnish two rooms, at a yearly rental of $100, one for the use of the county auditor and register of deeds, and the other for the judge of probate, clerk of the district court, sheriff and county treasurer, the privilege being given any of these officials to have his office elsewhere ''in any convenient or lawful place in the town of St. Cloud,'' provided it be done without any expense to the county. The sheriff was directed to notify John C. Nole and Joseph Gibson that they had been elected county commissioners and that their presence was desired at a special meeting to be held January 20. When the date for the special meeting arrived commissioners Noll and Gibson were on hand to respond with the others to roll call. L. A. Evans, the judge of probate, was directed to transcribe into proper books all papers filed in his office. The county treasurer was notified not to enforce the collection of taxes on property assessed to the corporation of St. John Seminary. Commissioner Fowler was appointed a committee of one to accept bids for all printing and publishing necessary to be done and award the same to the lowest bidder. An order was directed to be drawn in favor of the sheriff of Ramsey county for the expense of keeping Anton Edelbrock (charged with murder) in the jail at St. Paul from January 1 until the first Monday in April, 1862.

A proposition from Richmond and Co., by John L. Wilson, to furnish the room known as Wilson's hall (this being the upper floor of the two-story frame building still standing at the northeast corner of St. Germain street and Fifth avenue) for the spring and fall terms of the district court, to heat and furnish the same with seats and attendance, for the sum of $75 ''in county orders, to be taken for the sum expressed on their face,'' was accepted. The salary of the county attorney was fixed at $600 and the salary of the county auditor at $500, both to be paid in county orders. A. Schroeder presented his resignation as a member of the board, which was accepted, and H. J. Fowler was elected chairman. The judge of probate, county auditor and register of deeds were requested to select a successor to Commissioner Schroeder in accordance with law. There is no record of any action they may have taken in the matter, but as Joseph Capser (of Sauk Centre) is reported as a member at the meeting held March 5, it is fair to presume that he was the choice of the officials named. The action of the county attorney

in accepting from Jonathan Wool county orders in settlement of the fine of $150 imposed on him by the district court was approved.

At the meeting of August 9, 1862, James M. McKelvy presented his resignation as county attorney, which was accepted and William S. Moore appointed his successor. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the board: "Whereas, James M. McKelvy, has tendered us his resignation as county attorney for Stearns county and signified his determination to join the grand army of the Union: therefore, Resolved, That in James M. McKelvy, the county has found a faithful, competent and impartial public officer. Resolved, That while we accept his resignation tendered us aforesaid, and regret the stern necessity of duty which sunders official as well as private ties, we yet proudly recognize in his resignation the noble and self-sacrificing spirit which preferring the safety and welfare of his country to the emoluments of office, has induced him to accept the higher honor of a service in the defense of our common country." It was voted to pay to each volunteer from Stearns county after that date a bounty of $25, with $10 additional if the volunteer had a family. Joseph Edelbrock was appointed school commissioner for the First district, A. Schroeder for the Second, John Schneider for the Third, H. Fitzam for the Fourth, and Anton Vogt for the Fifth.

When the board met December 3, with Commissioners Joseph Capser, H. Krebs, J. C. Noll and H. J. Fowler present, it was discovered that the clerk was missing. The board thereupon appointed Edmund D. Atwater clerk "in place of J. W. Read, who has left the state and is supposed to have left the United States," and December 15 Mr. Atwater was appointed county auditor to fill Mr. Read's unexpired term. At the same time C. Grandelmeyer was appointed sheriff to fill an unexpired term, and W. S. Moore was allowed $200 as pay for his services as county attorney.

1863. The annual meeting held January 3 found Joseph Capser, H. Krebs, J. C. Noll, J. Gibson and Joseph Edelbrock present, and Mr. Edelbrock was elected chairman. The "official bond of S. B. Pinney was approved," but for what office is not stated. The board, with change of membership, underwent a radical change of judgment as to what would be a proper fee for the sale of spirituous liquors, a reduction being made from $50 to $10.

The board appeared to be pursued by ill fortune in the matter of its clerk, for when the session of May 11 was called to order the clerk was again missing. A resolution was adopted declaring the office of county auditor vacant, for the reason that Edmund D. Atwater, who had been appointed as successor to the departed J. W. Read, had likewise absconded the county and state, "leaving no one to attend to the duties of the office by duly appointing a deputy," and J. P. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy. He gave bond in the sum of $5,000, which was approved. Joseph Edelbrock, having resigned as school examiner for district No. 1, on motion of Commissioner Noll, H. Z. Mitchell was appointed school examiner for said district. The county was divided into twelve military districts, composed as follows: No. 1, St. Cloud; No. 2, St. Joseph; No. 3, St. Augusta; No. 4, Lynden and east half of Fair Haven; No. 5, Maine Prairie and west half of Fair Haven; No. 6, LeSauk

and Brockway; No. 7, Rockville; No. 8, Wakefield; No. 9, Munson and south half of Verdale; No. 10, St. Martin and north half of Verdale; No. 11, Oak; No. 12, Sauk Centre. Elections were directed to be held May 30 to select officers for these districts. Jane G. Swisshelm's bill of $159.54 for printing was allowed, as was a bill of W. H. Wood, $23.50 (reduced from $42.50), indicating that both the local papers were officially recognized.

At a subsequent meeting, held June 26, officers were appointed for such of the newly-constituted military districts as had not held elections May 30. In district No. 1 the officers appointed were: Captain Henry C. Burbank; first lieutenant, Peter Kramer; second lieutenant, Charles Taylor. District No. 3—Captain, Henry Vorojohann; first lieutenant, Arnold Haskamp; second lieutenant, Peter Mous. District No. 5—Captain, Alexander Spaulding; first lieutenant, A. B. Greeley; second lieutenant, Edward Benjamin. District No. 6—Captain, Winslow Libby; first lieutenant, Peter Gardner; second lieutenant, Philip Beaupre. District No. 11—Captain, William Bohmer; first lieutenant, G. Stilling; second lieutenant, Henry Hoppe. Twelfth district, captain, D. Stabler; first lieutenant, J. Dennis; second lieutenant, A. C. Davis.

Commissioners for the five school districts were appointed September 2. For district No. 1, H. Z. Mitchell; No. 2, Andrew Schroeder; No. 3, R. M. Richardson; No. 4, Henry Fietsam; No. 5, Herbert Meyer. Meeting as a board of equalization, the county auditor was instructed, in making out the tax rolls for 1863, to enter no land for a less valuation than $1.25 per acre. The tax levy was fixed at ten mills on the dollar for county purposes, four and a half mills for state purposes, "the state and school taxes to be paid in gold and silver and United States treasury notes." The salaries of the county attorney and county auditor were fixed at $600 each, and it was voted to allow all county officers to draw their salaries quarterly.

1864. The annual meeting for January began on the fifth with Joseph Edelbrock, Joseph Capser, H. Krebs, J. C. Noll and Michael Hansen present. The board organized by electing Joseph Edelbrock chairman. J. P. Wilson presented his resignation as county auditor, which was accepted and Barney Vossberg was elected his successor, his bond being presented and approved. At the same time the bond of John Zapp as register of deeds was approved, as were the bonds of W. S. Moore, county attorney, Philip Beaupre, sheriff, and Andrew Schroeder, treasurer. James H. Place was paid $80 for fifty-two township plats of the different townships of Stearns county, to be bound in a book and be for use in the county surveyor's office. H. C. Waite was appointed school examiner for district No. 1 in place of H. Z. Mitchell, who declined to serve. Joseph Broker was allowed $45 for the rent of Broker's hall for a court room, and Joseph Edelbrock was paid $40, in county orders, for six months rental of offices for the register of deeds and county auditor, he to "furnish said rooms with a good stove in the office of the register of deeds."

William S. Moore, March 3, presented to the board his resignation as county attorney, which was accepted, and S. B. Pinney was appointed to fill the vacancy, the salary being $600. The salary of the county auditor was increased to $900. The re-appearance of Edward D. Atwater, a short-time

county auditor, was evidenced by the presentation of a bill for "a large table now in the county auditor's office," which was paid, while a bill for "services as county auditor and doing extra work" failed to appeal to the board and was rejected. Lewis Clark presented his bond as surveyor general of logs which was approved. School examiners were appointed September 8 for the five districts: First district, P. C. Ransom; Second Thomas Schoffen; Third, Henry Broker; Fourth, Henry Fietsam; Fifth, H. B. Meyer.

1865. Joseph Edelbrock, Martin Fiedler, M. Hansen, Alexander Moore and E. H. Atwood, the latter two being new members, answered to their names when the roll was called at the annual meeting January 3, Joseph Edelbrock being re-elected chairman. The bonds of Oscar Taylor, county attorney, and Barney Vossberg, county auditor, were approved, the salary of the former being fixed at $400 and the latter at $1,100 for the year 1865. The use of the court room for social, political and similar purposes began at this time, when on the petition of Mrs. Tenvoorde and others, permission was granted for its use for the holding of a two-days fair for the benefit of the Catholic church of St. Cloud. The Universalist Society, a little later, was granted its use for six months in which to hold public services, and again, on the petition of T. C. McClure, and others, the use of the court room by this society was extended for a year longer. Bernard Overbeck presented his resignation as coroner, which was accepted, and Thomas C. Alden was appointed his successor.

The real estate transfer books prepared by John Zapp were presented to the board March 14 and accepted, and he was allowed $350. James H. Place resigned as county surveyor and George W. Sweet was appointed. The county tax for 1865 was fixed at twenty-two mills, of which ten mills was applied to the payment of volunteer bounty orders, and two mills additional was for the school fund.

1866. Following the proceeding annual election, when the board met January 2, there was one change in the membership, H. J. Fowler being elected from the St. Cloud district; E. H. Atwood was chosen chairman. The bonds of John Zapp, register of deeds; M. Mickley, sheriff; James M. McKelvy, county attorney, and Andrew Schroeder, county treasurer, were approved. The salary of the county attorney was fixed at $500 and the county auditor at $1,100 for 1866. Alexander Moore tendered his resignation as county commissioner from the Fifth district, which was accepted, and Martin Fiedler was appointed commissioner. H. J. Fowler's bond as surveyor general of logs for the Fourth district was approved. The county attorney was authorized to receive his pay at the end of each month instead of quarterly as heretofore.

James M. McKelvy, having been elected judge of the newly-constituted seventh judicial district, resigned his office as county attorney August 2, his resignation being accepted by the county board September 4. A ballot being taken for his successor, Wm. S. Moore received three votes, Oscar Taylor one vote and E. M. Wright one vote, and Wm. S. Moore was declared elected. R. M. Richardson and B. Pirz were appointed appraisers of school lands in the county. The tax levy for all county purposes, including a two-mill school tax, was fixed at twelve mills for the year 1866. W. B.

Mitchell was allowed $172.00 for publishing the auditor's financial statement and Thomas Simonton $414.76 for publishing the delinquent tax list.

1867. The new board met January 1, with E. H. Atwood, H. J. Fowler, Martin Fiedler, F. W. Lenz and Bartholemew Pirz present—the three last named being newly elected. H. J. Fowler was chosen chairman. Barney Vossberg, county auditor; L. W. Collins, county attorney, and G. S. Mattoon clerk of the district court filed their bonds, which were approved.

Joseph Howard received the first auctioneer's license granted in the county, the fee being fixed at $80 and the bond at $1,000, and the second was granted the same day to P. L. Gregary. Barney Vossberg's salary as county auditor was increased to $1,225, and L. W. Collin's salary as county attorney to $630, both payable monthly. The St. Cloud Times was made the official paper for the ensuing year, the minutes of the meetings of the board to be published in both the Times and Journal, provided each would do the work for half the legal rate. The county attorney was directed to appeal to the supreme court the case of Joseph Broker and others against the county of Stearns. At the meeting March 13, the county auditor was directed to publish the financial statement in the St. Cloud Journal simultaneously with the Times and that the same rate of compensation be allowed for its publication. N. F. Barnes, the first county superintendent of schools, received his appointment from the county board May 8, 1867, with a salary of $400 per annum, which was afterwards increased to $600.

To meet the serious and pressing needs of new settlers in the western part of Stearns county and in the adjoining counties of Pope and Monongalia for seed grain, it was voted that county orders, to be known as "Relief Orders," be issued to the mount of $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum and due two years after date, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of grain, potatoes, etc., for seed to be distributed among the needy settlers in the counties named. C. C. Andrews, N. F. Barnes and L. Gorton were appointed a committee to negotiate the sale of the orders and purchase and distribute the seed, L. Gorton being the treasurer. The persons receiving relief were to give their notes to Stearns county, payable in one year, with interest at twelve per cent.

H. R. Bigelow, and George L. Becker, president of th St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, appeared before the board September 4 and addressed it on the subject of taxing railroad lands, apparently without their arguments having the desired result, as "after due consideration the board refused to take any action on the subject." The county tax levy for 1867, for all purposes (including four mills to be applied to the payment of a new jail) was fixed at sixteen mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation.

1868. The annual meeting was held January 7, with H. J. Fowler, Martin Fiedler, B. Pirz, Herman Terhaar and Truman Parcher present, the two last named being new members. H. J. Fowler was unanimously reelected chairman. The official bonds of E. M. Wright, county attorney; M. Mickley, sheriff; John Zapp, register of deeds; Andrew Schroeder, treasurer; Nicholas Schmidt, county surveyor; B. Overbeck, coroner; L. A. Evans, judge of probate, and L. A. Evans, court commissioner, were approved. On

the contesting claims of L. W. Collins for the county attorneyship, the board having obtained an opinion from Edward O. Hamlin, decided, in accordance with that opinion, to recognize E. M. Wright as county attorney de facto until the matter should be finally decided by the proper tribunals. H. J. Fowler and Martin Fiedler were appointed a committee to negotiate for a poor farm and report to the board at its next session. (The records do not show that any report was ever made.) The salary of the county auditor was fixed at $1,500. The county surveyor was directed to act in conjunction with the county surveyor of Morrison county to locate and definitely establish the boundary line between the counties of Stearns and Morrison as established by law. The meeting of June 9 was largely taken up with petitions for new school districts or changes in the existing districts, twenty-six different petitions being acted upon.

At the meeting September 3, the tax levy for county purposes, including three mills for the new jail, was fixed at eighteen mills on the assessed valuation. Upon application of the City Council of St. Cloud, H. J. Fowler, the chairman of the county board, was authorized and instructed to execute to the city of St. Cloud a perpetual lease to 25x50 feet of land situated on the south-east corner of Court House Square (the long way lying north and south), on condition that the city erect thereon a good brick or stone engine house, the said lease to be void should said house at any time be used for any other purpose without further action of the board of county commissioners.

1869. The regular January session began the fifth, with Truman Parcher, Martin Fiedler, B. Pirz, H. Terhaar and Joseph Edelbrock present, the latter being the new member and was elected chairman. The session continued until the ninth, being devoted largely to school, district and road matters and the allowance of bills. The salary of the superintendent of schools was fixed at $500 per year; the salary of the county attorney at $600; the auditor's office was allowed $300 for clerk hire. A. Sutton, D. J. Pettijohn and others were allowed $580 for locating a state road from Sauk Rapids to a point on the western boundary of the state between Big Stone lake and Lake Traverse under a special act of the legislature approved March 5, 1868.

A special session beginning March 9 and continuing until March 11 considered a number of school district petitions. An appropriation of $150 was made for opening and repairing the road from St. Cloud to Rockville. The payment of $11.83 to Robert Christopher for board and washing for G. W. Haskel and $97.50 to Dr. A. E. Senkler for medical attendance on the same person, while M. Lauerman was paid $68.35 for taking John Eich to the insane hospital, show something of the cost of the county's unfortunates at this time. Special sessions were held June 28 to 30 and July 26, 27. The salary of the county superintendent of schools was increased to $750 per year. An appropriation of $300 was made to the town of Paynesville to assist in building a bridge across Crow river. Payments of $650 for the Stewart bridge and $50 for the bridge across Sauk river at New Munich were ordered. A side-light is thrown on the manners and customs of the

times by the letting of a contract to O. Tenny, the lowest bidder, to build a picket fence around Court House Square.

The regular session beginning September 7 adjourned September 11. After equalizing the assessed valuation of the county, the tax levy for 1869 was fixed at eleven mills. It was voted to refund to the city of St. Cloud $400 which had been paid to Major J. H. Donaldson for the apprehension and delivery to the proper officers of Frank De Forrest, one of the supposed murderers of Corporal Charles McManus. John J. Dorr was awarded the contract for filling and grading the court house grounds.

1870. The regular session began January 4 with Joseph Edelbrock, Truman Parcher, Herman Terhaar, B. Pirz and F. Schroeder present, the latter two being new members. Joseph Edelbrock was again elected chairman of the board. Resolutions were adopted protesting to the legislature against the "useless and extraordinary expense attending the surveying and laying out of state roads," and asking that a halt be called. The senator and representative from this district were asked to secure the passage through the legislature of a bill authorizing the legal voters of the counties of Stearns, Todd and Morrison to vote on a change of the northern boundary of Stearns county, to conform to the following: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 31, township 127, range 35 and running thence east on the north line of the southern tier of sections in the township 127, ranges 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30 and 29 to the Mississippi river. Henry Krebs was elected county superintendent of schools. The county attorney's salary was fixed at $800. Wm. S. Moore was allowed $300 for professional services in the case of the First Division S. P. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Stearns county, and E. M. Wright $200 for extra services as county attorney. Appropriations for bridges were made as follows: St. Augusta, $100 (afterwards increased to $150) to assist in building a bridge across the creek on the road from St. Cloud to Clearwater; Munson, $200 for two bridges on the Paynesville and Forrest City, and St. Cloud and Fort Abercrombie roads. The board adjourned January 8.

Special sessions were held March 8 to 10, and June 9 to 11, at both of which a large number of school district petitions were acted on. A published complaint having been made that the poor of the county were not fairly treated and that fraudulent bills for their care had been allowed, the board resented the imputations and asked for propositions regarding the purchase of a poor farm or other methods for the care of the poor. An appropriation of $400 was made to the town of St. Martin on account of a bridge across Getchell's creek on the St. Cloud and Fort Abercrombie road; $100 to Avon for repairing road and bridge on the road from St. Cloud to Breckenridge; and $50 each to Rockville and St. Wendel for road and bridge work. The county auditor was allowed a clerk at $50 per month.

An adjourned meeting was held July 11 for the transaction of routine business. The regular September session began the seventh, adjourning the tenth. After equalizing the assessments the tax levy was fixd at twelve mills. A judgment of $109.04 secured by the S. P. & P. R. R. Co. against the county was ordered to be paid. At a special session September 17, an

appropriation of $300 was made for opening the St. Cloud and St. Joseph road; $25 for opening the road between St. Joseph and Jacob's Prairie; and $75 for grading at the new bridge on the road from Richmond to Sauk Centre in the town of Munson.

1871. The commissioners present at the meeting January 3 were Joseph Edelbrock, Fred Schroeder, B. Pirz, Martin Greeley and Almon Sutton, the latter two being new members. Joseph Edelbrock was re-elected chairman. The commissioner districts were arranged as follows, based on the last census: First district—The town of St. Cloud, and the first, second, third, and fourth wards of the City of St. Cloud. Second district—The towns of St. Joseph, St. Wendel, Le Sauk, Brockway, Holding, Avon, Albany and Oak. Third district—The towns of Eden Lake, Munson, Paynesville, Zion, Lake Henry, Crow Lake, St. Martin and North Fork. Fourth district—The towns of St. Augusta, Lynden, Fair Haven, Maine Prairie, Rockville, Wakefield and Luxemburg. Fifth district—The towns of Ashley, Getty, Grove, Melrose, Raymond, and Sauk Centre.

The salary of the county attorney was fixed at $800; deupty county auditor, $600; turnkey at the jail, $600. For corduroying and bridging the tamarack swamp on the Watab bridge and Avon road $100 was appropriated; $100 was added to the $300 appropriation for opening the St. Cloud and St. Joseph road; $50 was added to the $400 for the town of St. Martin for bridge over Getchell creek; $50 to Oak and Albany for Getchell creek bridges; and $50 to Munson for bridges over Cold creek on Paynesville and Glencoe road. Adjourned January 7.

The regular March session began the fourteenth, lasting four days. The salary of the county superintendent of schools was fixed at $900 per year. The consideration of school district petitions occupied a large part of the attention of the board. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: For corduroying the tamarack swamp on the Watab bridge and Avon road, $100 additional; for bridge over Weyrauch creek on the St. Cloud and Clearwater road, $150; for Avon and Holding road in Avon, $50; for work on Maine Prairie and Forest City road, $150; for Richmond and North Fork road, $150. A special session was held March 27, continuing for three days. Jerome J. Getty, who had been appointed to fill a vacancy, took his seat as commissioner from the Fifth district. An appropriation of $700 was made for the new St. Cloud and St. Joseph state road, this to include the building of a bridge over the pond in the southeast quarter of section 9, township 124, range 28.

On call another special session was held June 12. Road appropriations were made as follows: For the St. Cloud and St. Joseph road, $110 additional; to the town of Le Sauk $50 and Brockway $75 for repairing bridges; to Wakefield $125 for the Rockville and Richmond road; $50 for the road from St. Joseph to New Munich; $125 to the town of Grove for Stewart's bridge. A petition for a county road from Sauk Centre to Raymond was granted. Auctioneer's licenses for the sale of merchandise were fixed at $40; for the sale of real estate or property other than merchandise, $10. Adjourned June 14.

The last session of the year was held September 5 to 9. After meeting as a board of equalization the tax levy was fixed at eleven mills. The sum of $134 was refunded to Sheriff Alden, this being the amount paid by him as a reward for the capture of prisoner Shero. A number of small road and bridge appropriations were made.

1872. The board met January 2, with B. Pirz, F. Schroeder, Wesley Carter and J. J. Getty present, the latter two being newly elected. Wesley Carter was elected chairman. M. C. Tolman was elected county superintendent of schools at a salary of $500 per year. The salary of the county attorney was fixed at $800 and of the turnkey at $600. The license for auctioneers of merchandise was reduced to $100. A petition for a county road between the towns of Maine Prairie and Eden Lake was granted. An appropriation of $350 was made to the town of St. Martin to assist in building a bridge across Sauk river to cost not less than $800, and $125 to the town of St. Martin for a bridge across Watab river to cost not less than $125. Adjourned January 6.

The board met for the March session on the nineteenth, with all the commissioners, including Martin Greeley, present. A petition for a county road between the towns of Paynesville and Eden Lake was granted. An appropriation of $100 was made to the town of Grove for bridges; $100 to the town of Sauk Centre for the road from Sauk Centre to Getty's Grove; $125 for the road from St. Cloud through Rockville to Cold Spring. The board adjourned March 23 to March 30. At the adjourned meeting $758 was allowed on claims amounting to $2,814 for loss of property by fire and storm during the summer and fall of 1871, under the provisions of an act of the legislature. There were in all twenty-five claimants, of whom fourteen resided in the town of Maine Prairie, and the others in Rockville, Eden Lake, Spring Hill, Avon, Sauk Centre, Oak and Raymond.

A three days special session began June 25. Petitions were granted for county roads from St. Cloud along the St. Cloud and Le Sauk town line, terminating at S. I. Shepard's; from the Sauk river bridge in the town of St. Cloud to a point at the intersection of the county road from Woodstock; and from Maine Prairie to Paynesville. An appropriation of $100 was made to the town of Getty for road purposes; $100 to the town of Spring Hill for use on the road from Richmond to North Fork; and $100 to the town of Paynesville for "planks on the bottom of Crow river near the residences of Leroy Elliott and W. P. Bennett." The regular session for September began the third, continuing until the seventh. After acting as a board of equalization, the tax levy was fixed at eleven mills, the same as for preceding years. M. C. Tolman having resigned as county superintendent of schools, B. Pirz was elected to fill the vacancy.

1873. The first session for the year began January 7, adjourning January 11, with commissioners Wesley Carter, Martin Greeley, J. J. Getty, Fred Schroeder and Edward Miller present, the two last named being new members. Wesley Carter was re-elected chairman. A resolution was adopted exonerating L. A. Evans, judge of probate, from all blame for the loss of the records of the probate court by the fire of November 21, 1872. The salary

of the county superintendent of schools was restored to $900; the salary of the county attorney was fixed at $800, and the turnkey at $600. An appropriation of $100 was made to the town of Albany for the Round Prairie road. A petition for a county road from Getty to Sauk Centre was granted.

A session beginning March 18, continued until March 21. The license for merchandise auctioneers was still further reduced to $50. The application of Chas. A. Leagle, foreman of the Little Giant Engine Co., for the use of the court room for the monthly meetings of the company was granted. Insurance to the amount of $15,000 on the court house and jail was ordered. An appropriation of $150 was made for the road from St. Cloud to Arnold's mill. A special session was held June 24. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: $300 to the town of Lynden for bridge over Clearwater river; $150 to the town of Melrose; $250 to St. Wendel for road in sections 15 and 16, township 125, range 29; $125 to St. Augusta for bridge over mill dam; $500 to Grove for bridge over Sauk river between New Munich and Melrose; $150 to town of St. Cloud; $2,000 for a new bridge over Sauk river, near Arnold and Stanton's mill, on the road from St. Cloud to Fort Ripley, to replace the one taken out by high water; provided the town of Le Sauk appropriated $1,000. Adjourned June 28.

September session, second to sixth. After completing the work of equalization, the tax levy was fixed at five mills for current expenses; two mills for roads and bridges; two mills for poor fund; two mills for school fund—total, eleven mills. Applications for county roads from the village of Richmond to the town of Holding; from Albany to St. Martin, and from Maine Prairie to St. Joseph were granted. St. Wendel and Avon each were voted $100 for road purposes. At the several sessions small appropriations were voted to different towns for road and bridge purposes, and various appropriations were made from the poor fund.

1874. The board met January 6, with Wesley Carter, F. Schroeder, Edward Miller, John P. Hammerel and J. J. Getty, present, the two last named being new members. Wesley Carter was again re-elected chairman. The committee reported the completion of a new bridge across Sauk river at Arnold and Stanton's mill, and the sum of $200 was appropriated to the town of Le Sauk on account of this bridge. The following road and bridge appropriations were made: $100 to Munson for Cold Creek bridge on road from Paynesville to Richmond; $100 to Brockway for road No. 2; $125 to Fair Haven for a new bridge over Clearwater river, provided Wright county appropriated an equal sum; $100 to Getty for repairing Stewart's bridge over Sauk river; $150 additional to town of St. Martin. The county attorney's salary was fixed at $800. The board adjourned January 10.

At the session March 17 to 21, P. E. Kaiser was elected county superintendent of schools at a salary of $1,000. J. J. Getty, F. Schroeder and Edward Miller were appointed a committee to select a poor farm and report June 15. The county attorney was instructed to begin suit against certain parties to collect relief notes given the county for seed grain in 1867, amounting to $771.49 without interest. The town of Oak was allowed $300 for bridges. A special session beginning June 15, adjourned June 17. The com-

mittee on poor farm made a verbal report and asked for further time. Appropriations for roads and bridges were made as follows: $800 to the city of St. Cloud for bridges in the city: $150 each to the towns of St. Wendel and St. Cloud; $100 each to Millwood, Crow Lake, St. Joseph and Getty; $100 for a bridge on the county road from Richmond to North Fork, between North Fork and Lake George. Petitions for new roads between the towns of Wakefield and Rockville and between Rockville and St. Augusta were granted.

The regular session beginning July 27, adjourned August 1. After the annual equalizing of property valuations, the tax levy was fixed at nine mills, being a reduction of one mill each for current expenses and roads and bridges. J. P. Hammerel was appointed a member of the poor farm committee to succeed Edward Miller resigned, and the committee was directed to visit the different places offered and be prepared to report September 2. An appropriation of $400 was made to the towns of Munson and Avon for the road from Avon to Richmond.

At the October session, which met on the thirteenth and adjourned on the fifteenth, Peter Hahn presented his certificate of appointment as commissioner from the Third district to succeed Edward Miller resigned. The tax levy was reduced to eight mills, by taking half a mill each from the revenue and poor fund. James McKelvy, judge of the district court, was authorized to employ a short-hand reporter. The report of the committee on a poor farm was laid on the table. Appropriations were made as follows: $100 to the town of Fair Haven for the Kingston bridge; $100 to Wakefield for bridge purposes; $100 to Grove additional for Stewart's bridge; $125 for road work in Brockway. As usual during each session much time was devoted to the consideration of school district petitions.

1875. The board met January 5, the commissioners present being Fred Schroeder, J. P. Hammerel, J. J. Getty, John H. Owen and Peter Hahn, the two last named being new members. Fred Schroeder was elected chairman. The county attorney's salary was fixed at $800. An appropriation of $400 was made for work on the St. Martin and Albany road and $200 for work on the Rockville and St. Augusta road. Adjourned January 9.

A three-days' special session began March 22. The salary of the county superintendent of schools was fixed at $1,200. Insurance to the amount of $20,000 was ordered to be placed on the court house and jail. H. H. Cleveland was allowed $200 and J. H. Staples $110 for damages caused by a change in the location of the Maine Prairie and St. Joseph county road. Another special session beginning June 21 and adjourning June 23 was characterized by a lively contest among the newspapers for the publishing of the delinquent tax list, "cut-throat" prices ruling. The list was awarded to Frank Smith, of the St. Cloud Times, at 1½ cents per description, but as he failed to furnish the necessary bond for $2,000 the work was given to C. R. McKinney of the St. Cloud Press, at 2 cents per description, he furnishing the required bond. The highest bid, 9¾ cents, was that of the St. Cloud Journal. St. Augusta was given $100 for a bridge over the mill dam, and petitions for county roads in the towns of Farming and St. Joseph were granted.

A six-days' session began July 26, with a meeting of the board of equalization, upon the adjournment of which a levy of $17,500 was made for county purposes; $5,000 each for roads and bridges and for the poor fund, with one mill for schools. D. J. Hanscom, of Eden Lake, presented a report and map of a state road from Litchfield, Meeker county, to Cold Spring, Stearns county, which were accepted and filed in the register of deeds office. The county superintendent of schools was instructed not to visit more than two districts in any one day and if the intervening distance was six miles, not more than one district. Thus providing against hasty and superficial examinations.

The October session, continuing from the fifth to the seventh was devoted almost wholly to school district and road and bridge matters. The following appropriations of $100 and over were made: Avon, $150 for St. Joseph and Holding road; Getty, $100 for road near Cleveland's and Veeder's; Oak, $300 for bridge over Getchell's creek; St. Wendel, $125 for road purposes; Spring Hill, $300 and Grove, $200 for bridges over Sauk river; Millwood, $100 for road purposes.

1876. The board met January 4, with John H. Owen, J. J. Getty, J. P. Hammerel, Peter Hahn and Nicholas Keppers present, the latter two being the new members. Commissioner Owen was elected chairman. P. E. Kaiser was elected superintendent of schools (receiving three votes to two votes for T. J. Gray), at a salary of $1,000 per year; the county attorney's salary was made $800. The license for auctioneers was fixed at $50 and Frank Fairchild made his appearance as the first applicant. Resolutions were adopted asking the Stearns county delegation in the legislature to secure, if possible, the passage of an act requiring the different towns in the county to support their own poor. Sixty cords of maple wood were bought for $179.40, being a trifle less than $3.00 per cord, and less by one-half than the market price for this wood at the date of the publishing of this history. An appropriation of $200 additional was made for the Cold Spring bridge; $100 to Rockville for the Rockville and St. Augusta road; $250 to Munson for the Sauk river bottom of the bridge at Richmond, provided the town expend an equal amount; $100 to Grove for the Stewart's bridge. A petition for a road through the towns of St. Wendel, Brockway and Holding was accepted. The St. Cloud Times was made the official paper without bids.

A special session began March 21 and adjourned March 23. The commissioners from the First and Fifth districts were instructed to receive proposals from the physicians in their districts for medical treatment of county paupers in said districts and to employ such physicians as they might deem proper. Wakefield was given $440 for repairs to the Sauk river bridge at Cold Spring. A three-days' special session, beginning June 19, was devoted to the consideration of applications for relief from the poor fund, school district applications and routine business.

At the regular July session, which began on the twenty-fourth, ending the twenty-ninth, after the work of equalization had been completed, a tax levy of $15,000 for county purposes, $5,000 for the poor, and one mill for

schools was voted. An extra session beginning September 14 and adjourning the sixteenth was devoted to routine business. Another extra session beginning November 30, continued three days. The resignation of George Geissel as sheriff was accepted and Mathias Mickley elected his successor. John Schafer was elected turnkey at the jail.

1877. The new board met January 2, with J. H. Owen, N. Keppers, Peter Hahn, J. P. Hammerel and E. P. Barnum present, the two last named being new members. J. H. Owens was re-elected chairman. The salary of the county superintendent of schoods was fixed at $1,000 and the salary of the county attorney at $800. The Stearns county delegation in the legislature was again requested to secure the passage of a special act making the county poor charges of their respective towns.

At a special session, continuing from March 15 to 21, applications for seed grain from farmers in the northern and western part of the county were received, of which 82 were allowed and 55 rejected. It was decided that the seed grain allowed, wheat and peas, be sent to Albany and Melrose. A contract for repairing the Sauk river bridge at Waite's crossing was let to Peter Schmit, for $1,575, of which $125 was to be paid by the town of St. Cloud, and the balance by the county. The town of Grove was allowed $150 toward the cost of a bridge across Sauk river at Stewart's crossing, and $100 was appropriated to the town of St. Joseph for a bridge over Sauk river. An extra session beginning June 18 was given to routine business.

A session was held July 16, largely devoted to equalization matters, adjournment being taken to August, when the work of equalization was completed and the tax levy fixed at $15,000 for county purposes and one mill school tax. The legislature having passed an act requiring the several towns to provide for their own poor no levy was made for county poor fund. A special session for routine business was held November 8 and 9.

1878. The first session of the year began January 1, with N. Keppers, Peter Hahn, J. P. Hammerel, E. P. Barnum and B. Reinhard present, the latter being a new member. Peter Hahn was elected chairman. The county delegation in the legislature was requested to secure the passage of a special law extending the time for the payment of taxes in Stearns county to December 1. The bond of the county treasurer was increased from $75,000 to $90,000. The salaries of the county attorney and superintendent of schools were fixed at $800 and $1,000 respectively. The liquor license was reduced to $25. Adjourned January 3. A special session was held January 14 and 15, at which the bond of J. A. Moosbrugger, county treasurer, was approved, and the north half of township 124, range 32 was detached from commissioner district No. 5 and attached to district No. 3. A special session held March 5 and 6 was devoted entirely to considering applications for seed grain under the provisions of the act of February 13, 1878. The board reported to the governor that it had approved 388 applications, covering 18,852 acres, for which would be needed 12,689 bushels of wheat and 4,541 bushels of oats.

At the regular March session, from the nineteenth to the twenty-sec-

ond, the distribution of seed grain was made. Bids for the publication of the annual financial statement were received, ranging from $7.25 to $16.00—all absurdly low prices—the contract being awarded to the St. Cloud Journal as the lowest bidder. An extra session was held April 29 to May 1. An appropriation of $1,500 was made to the town of Munson for the new bridge over the Sauk river at Richmond and $150 was appropriated to the town of St. Joseph for "ice breakers" for the Sauk river bridge at Staples. At an extra session June 10-12, an additional appropriation of $500 was made for the new bridge at Richmond; $500 was appropriated to the town of Sauk Centre for road and bridge purposes; and $5,000 to the city of St. Cloud to be used in the construction of a free wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at that city.

The board met as a board of equalization July 15, continuing in session until the twentieth, adjourning until August 5, at which date it re-convened, completing the work August 10. A three-days' session of the county board began July 24, at which the tax levy was fixed at $20,000 for county purposes and one mill for schools. An extra session was held October 14-16, at which the county treasurer was instructed to visit each town in the county between the first day of January and the last day of February, 1879, for the purpose of collecting taxes. An extra session for routine business was held December 9 and 10.

1879. The regular session met January 7, with B. Reinhard, E. P. Barnum, Carl Herberger, John Schneider and Michael Hansen, Sr., present, the three last named being new members. E. P. Barnum was elected chairman. The business of the three days was confined to routine matters. At the regular March session, beginning the eighteenth and adjourning the twenty-first, a large number of road appropriations were made, the more important being: $100 each to Melrose, Oak, Paynesville and Wakefield; $125 to Munson and St. Martin; $150 to Albany, Avon, Farming, Holding, Krain, Millwood, Rockville and St. Wendel.

The board of equalization met July 21 and after adjourning on the twenty-sixth to August 11, re-convened on that day, remaining in session until August 14. The county board met July 28, making the tax levy the same as for the year past. Road and bridge appropriations were made to the towns of Albany and St. Cloud, $100 each; St. Joseph, $150 and Raymond $250. Michael Hoy, the well-known detective, was allowed $163.45 for his services in arresting certain offenders named Morris, Hockenbury and Marshall. An unimportant special session was held October 21 and 23.

1880. The January session of the board began on the sixth, continuing until the tenth, with B. Reinhard, Carl Herberger, John Schneider, Michael Hansen, Sr., and A. G. Jaques present, the latter two being new members. B. Reinhard was elected chairman. The salary of the county attorney was fixed at $800; superintendent of schools $1,000; county auditor $1,500, with $958 for his deputy.

The March session began on the sixteenth, adjourning on the nineteenth. Depositories for the county funds, in sums not to exceed $30,000 each, were

designated for the first time—the Bank of St. Cloud, with James A. Bell, Joseph C. Smith, H. J. Rosenberger, W. B. Mitchell and L. W. Collins as sureties; and the T. C. McClure bank, with H. C. Waite, N. P. Clarke, D. B. Searle, John Cooper and Frank Arnold as sureties. Twenty-eight liquor licenses were granted, and the county attorney was instructed to prosecute all persons known to have sold liquor without a license, provided that, upon demand, they refused to take out a license. The town of Collegeville, which was in the Second, Third and Fourth commissioner districts, was placed entirely in the Second district. The salary of the judge of probate was fixed at $1,150. The sum of $3,300 was appropriated from the road and bridge fund to the several commissioner districts as follows: First district, $400; Second, $1,000; Third, $800; Fourth, $600; Fifth, $500—these amounts to be expended under the direction of the commissioners of the respective districts. It was voted that in the future the expense of laying out or altering roads should be paid by the towns through which such roads passed.

The board of equalization was in session July 19 to 24, adjourning to August 2 and completing its work August 6. The board of commissioners was in session from July 26 to 30. The tax levy for county purposes was fixed at $16,000, less $6,000 in the treasury, with one mill school tax. The salary of the county superintendent of schools was increased to $1,200. Thirty-three liquor licenses were granted.

At an extra session held September 6 to 9, road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Grove, $200; Oak, $130; Rockville, $175; St. Joseph, $100; St. Wendel, $145; road from Melrose to Willmar, $100; Holding and Krain road, $125; Munson and North Fork road, $200; Albany and St. Martin road, $150; Albany, $275; Collegeville, $100; Paynesville, $125; St. Augusta, for St. Cloud and Clearwater road, $125; St. Cloud, for St. Cloud and St. Joseph road, $400. Another extra session was held November 22 to 24, at which the following additional road and bridge appropriations were made: Lynden, $200; Long Prairie and Paynesville road, $200; Le Sauk, for St. Cloud and Brockway road, $275; St. Augusta bridge, $100; Holding and Krain road, $100; Holding and St. Wendel road, $100.

1881. The regular session beginning January 4, adjourned January 6. The following commissioners were present: John Schneider, Michael Hansen, Sr., A. G. Jaques, J. P. Hammerel and Frank Benolken, the two last named being new members. As the result of the fourth ballot J. P. Hammerel was elected chairman. Salaries were fixed as follows: Attorney, $800; superintendent of schools, $1,200; judge of probate, $1,150; auditor, $1,500, and his deputy, $1,044. At the March session, fifteenth to seventeeth, besides routine business an appropriation of $150 was made for a bridge over Hoboken creek, in the town of Sauk Centre.

The regular May session, of three days, began the twelfth. A notice received from A. E. Bugbee, town clerk, of Paynesville, that no license for the sale of liquor be granted to any person in said town for the year ending the second Tuesday of May, 1882, was accepted and filed. An appropriation of $400 was made to the city of St. Cloud to defray one-half the cost of repairs to the Mississippi river bridge; $150 to Holding for one-half the

cost of bridges in that town; and $200 to Oak as one-half the cost of a bridge.

The board of equalization held a session from July 18 to 22. The county board met July 25 for a three-days' session. The tax levy was fixed at $22,000, less $10,000 in the treasury, for county purposes and one mill for schools. After the board had voted that liquor licenses could be taken out at a rate of $2.10 per month, to expire not earlier than the second Tuesday of January, 1882, forty licenses were granted. M. P. Noel tendered his resignation as county surveyor.

At the regular session beginning September 13, the commissioner districts were re-arranged as follows: First district—Lynden, St. Augusta, St. Cloud, and the first four wards of the city of St. Cloud; Second district—Albany, Avon, Brockway, Holding, Krain, Le Sauk, Millwood, Oak and St. Wendel; Third district—Eden Lake, Farming, Lake George, Lake Henry, Munson, Paynesville, St. Martin, Spring Hill and Zion; Fourth district—Collegeville, Fair Haven, Luxemburg, Maine Prairie, Rockville, St. Joseph and Wakefield; Fifth district—Ashley, Crow Lake, Crow River, Getty, Grove, Melrose, North Fork, Raymond and Sauk Centre. Albany was given $100 to pay one-half the cost of a bridge. Seven more liquor licenses were granted. Adjourned September 15.

At the regular session November 15 to 17, rules and regulations were adopted regarding vaccination and quarantine measures to prevent the spread of small pox in certain infected districts. The town of St. Martin was given $100 toward a $250 bridge.

The board met December 12 and 13 to consider the small pox situation and adopted a resolution declaring that the county would not be responsible for any claims on that account after that date.

1882. The regular session began January 3, with J. P. Hammerel, A. G. Jaques, N. Keppers and B. Pirz present, the latter two being new members. J. P. Hammerel was re-elected chairman. The salary of the county attorney was fixed at $800 and the superintendent of schools at the rate of $10 for each organized district in the county. Bills amounting to $2,452.55 were allowed to physicians previously designated by the board to be employed in small pox cases, the larger amounts being: Dr. J. A. DuBois, $591.85; Dr. B. R. Palmer, $214.50; Dr. J. E. Campbell, $313.50; Dr. H. Schmidt, $328.45; Dr. C. E. Scoboria, $230.50. For other services and supplies in connection with the small pox cases, bills were allowed to the amount of $2,036.15, the largest payment being to Dr. A. G. Jaques for "services and expenses." The liquor license fee was continued at $25, but it was provided that no license should be granted for less than the full amount—the monthly basis plan being discontinued, the commissioners themselves evidently realizing its weak features. Adjourned January 5. An extra session to consider small pox matters was held February 20 and 21.

At the March session, held March 21-23, another large number of small pox bills were presented, on which over $1,700 was allowed, the largest amounts being paid to Dr. A. G. Jaques, $502; Dr. Henry Schmidt, $381.05, and Rev. Father Clements Staub, $258, for medical services; while bills to

practically an equal amount were rejected. The following day the commissioners met as a board of health notifying physicians and others that no bills or claims for services rendered in small pox or other cases would be paid by the county.

The May session began the ninth, adjourning the eleventh. Road and bridge appropriations, being in each case half the amount to be expended, were made as follows: $125 for improving the St. Cloud and St. Joseph road; $160 for bridges in Albany; $150 for the Rockville and St. Joseph road; $566 for roofing the Sauk river bridge at Richmond.

The board of equalization held its annual meeting July 17-22, with a further session July 27. The county board met July 24, for a three-days' session. Road and bridge appropriations on the basis of one-half being paid by the several towns were made as follows: St. Martin, for Sauk river bridge, $250; Wakefield, for bridge over Sauk river on road from Cold Spring to Eden Lake, $500, the state of Minnesota having also appropriated $400; Melrose, from Sauk river bridge on the road from Melrose to Birchdale, Todd county, $250; Brockway, for bridge over Christy brook, $150; St. Wendel, for bridge, $100; Millwood, for bridge, $200. The tax levy was fixed at $20,000 for county purposes, and one mill for schools.

A three-days' session, beginning September 12, was held, at which an appropriation of $150 was made to the town of Grove and $100 to Spring Hill for bridges, these towns having previously voted equal amounts. A three-days' session for routine business began November 21.

1883. The annual session opened January 2, adjourning January 4; present, J. P. Hammerel, N. Keppers, B. Pirz and A. A. Whitney, the latter being a new member. Nicholas Hansen, elected for the Fourth district, having failed to qualify, W. Merz held over as commissioner. Efforts to increase the liquor license fee to $100 and to $75 failed, Commissioners Whitney and Merz voting each time in the affirmative and commissioners Keppers, Pirz and Hammerel in the negative. It was finally made $50. Bridge appropriations were made as follows: Crow River and Holding, $100 each; Paynesville, $150; city of St. Cloud, $275.

The following road and bridge appropriations were made at a session March 20-22: Brockway, $150 for bridge over Spunk brook; Grove, $400, for bridge over Sauk river, the town having appropriated $1,000; St. Joseph, $500 for Sauk river bridge on Maine Prairie and St. Joseph road; St. Martin, $500 for Sauk river bridge on Albany and St. Martin road; Sauk Centre, $500 for Sauk river bridge on Sauk Centre and Melrose road; Wakefield, $300 additional for Sauk river bridge; Lake George, $100.

At the regular session May 8-10, small pox bills which had been laid over were considered and allowances to the amount of $896.45 were made, while bills aggregating approximately $3,000 were rejected. An appropriation of $310 was made to the city of St. Cloud toward the building of a stone culvert across the ravine at Richmond avenue, this city having appropriated $900. John Schafer, of Le Sauk, was granted an auctioneer's license.

The board of equalization was in session July 16-19, and July 26-27. The county board met July 23 for a three-days' session. A tax levy of one mill

for schools and $27,000 for county purposes, was made, the main items in the latter being $10,000 for salaries, $4,000 for bridges, $3,000 for district court, and $2,000 for additional vault room. Sessions held August 1-2 and September 11-12, were for routine business. At a session December 18-20 auctioneer's licenses were granted to J. W. Tenvoorde and J. N. Gilley.

1884. The first session for the year began January 1, and adjourned January 3; present: J. P. Hammerel, N. Keppers, B. Pirz, Joseph Scheelar and A. A. Whitney; J. P. Hammerel and Joseph Scheelar being new members. J. P. Hammerel was elected chairman. The salary of the county attorney was fixed at $800 and the superintendent of schools at $1,240. License fee for auctioneers, $50 for merchandise and $10 for real estate and household goods, etc. Forty-five liquor licenses were granted at $50 each.

A two-days' extra session began January 14, at which D. B. Searle tendered his resignation as county attorney, which was accepted, and F. E. Searle was elected to render such legal services as the county might require. Barney Overbeck resigned as coroner and Dr. A. O. Gilman was elected his successor. It was voted to have the financial statement and all official notices published in both the St. Cloud Journal and St. Cloud Times, each paper to do the work for one-half the legal rate. At a special session held February 4 and 5, J. R. Boyd was granted a merchandise auctioneer's license.

At the session March 18-20, the following bridge appropriations were made: Collegeville, $100; Grove, bridge over Sauk river on road from Oak to Melrose; Munson, $225; Oak, $300 for Getchell creek bridge on road from Oak to St. Joseph; North Fork, $275; Paynesville, $400, for bridge across north branch Crow river, on road from Paynesville to Lake Henry and Zion; Raymond, $150; city of St. Cloud, $900; St. Wendel, $150. The session beginning May 13, adjourned May 15. The bond of Theodore Bruener, county attorney-elect, which had been rejected at the January session because of informality, was approved. An appropriation of $237.50 was made to the township of Fair Haven to assist in building a bridge over the branch of the Clearwater river on the road from Fair Haven to Kingston and over Three-mile creek on the road from Fair Haven to Lake George. Auctioneer's licenses to sell real estate, etc., were granted to B. F. Carr, Wm. Boulton and Joseph Eder.

After the work of equalization had been completed which occupied from July 21 to 26 (with one day's session on the thirty-first) the board met July 28, adjourning the thirtieth. An appropriation of $100 was made to Melrose for a bridge on the road from Sauk Centre to Birchdale, and $325 to Spring Hill for a bridge across Sauk river. The tax levy was fixed at one mill for schools and $40,000 for county purposes, which included $3,500 for a bridge at Cold Spring and $2,500 for a bridge at Arnold's mill across Sauk river. A routine session was held September 9-11, at the December session 16-18, a resolution was adopted asking the delegation from Stearns county to oppose the repeal by the legislature of the bill making paupers a town charge. The fee for liquor licenses was reduced to $25.

1885. The board met January 6, with J. P. Hammerel, N. Keppers, B. Pirz, Joseph Scheelar and A. A. Whitney present, N. Keppers and B. Pirz

being new members. J. P. Hammerel was re-elected chairman. Salaries were fixed as follows: County attorney, $800; superintendent of schools, $1,500; clerk of the probate court, $500; J. A. DuBois, deputy coroner, $500. A communication addressed to the county attorney requesting his presence at a session of the board of county commissioners on the afternoon of January 7 on official business, elicited the following spicy reply, which was ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the board:

"To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners of Stearns county, Minn. —In reply to the above communication will say that I have no objection to be present at the meeting of your Hon. Board, provided the board will guarantee to me that I shall be treated in a decent and respectful manner, and that I will not be subjected to the insults of your chairman or any other member of said board. If this guarantee is made I shall be present as requested. Respectfully yours, Theodore Bruener, Co. Atty." The next day the board voted that "the letter to the county attorney and the answer to the board be reconsidered," but not expunged. The first order for the location of a public ditch in Stearns county was made at this session, the application, which was signed by George E. Wraner, Joseph Tonjes, W. F. Fisk and others interested, having been received July 30, 1884. The viewers were James Colgrove, Fred Goenner and George Messman, whose report was favorable. The ditch started at B. Meyer's creek in the N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, section 24, township 123, range 28, running to Plum creek, near the bridge on the road from Clearwater to St. Cloud, being in length 3.65 miles and located in the towns of St. Augusta and Lynden. This was followed by an application, filed December 15, 1884, and signed by F. Gumtor, F. Heitke, August Schultz, H. Moede and others, for a ditch to start from the center of section 35, in the town of Zion, and run to a point of intersection with Cole creek, on the north line of lot 14, section 19, town of Munson. James H. Boylon, Peter Hahn and Valentine Engelhard were appointed viewers. The following bridge appropriations were made: Ashley, $100; Farming, $150; Lake Henry, $300; Munson, $350, for Sauk river bridge at Richmond; North Fork, $250, for bridge on north branch of Crow river; Paynesville, $100 for bridge on Crow river; city of St. Cloud, $900 for bridges; St. Martin, $100. Sixty-six liquor licenses were granted at the reduced rate.

At a special session held February 17-19 bids were received for building three town bridges across Sauk river at Arnold's mill, St. Joseph and Cold Spring, according to plans drawn by C. F. Loweth. The contract for the superstructures was awarded to Horace E. Horton at $2,098.20 for the Arnold bridge, $3,148.80 for the St. Joseph bridge and $5,247 for the Cold Spring bridge, being $10,494 for the three. The contract for the substructures was awarded to W. J. Murphy. The town of Le Sauk having appropriated $1,000 for the bridge at Arnold's mill the county added $2,200; St. Joseph's appropriation of $1,000 was increased by $1,800 in addition to $500 previously appropriated, making a total of $2,300; and $3,000 was added to the $3,500 appropriated by the town of Wakefield. The St. Cloud Times was made the official paper under an agreement that the financial statement, proceedings of the board and all official notices should also be published in Ger-

man in the Nordstern, all for the one legal price, the job printing done locally to go to the Nordstern. This arrangement continued with but few interruptions until the year 1913.

The regular March session meeting on the nineteenth lasted but one day. H. E. Horton having refused to sign the bridge contracts because of a clause providing for liquidated damage in case the bridges were not completed at the date specified, the contract was awarded to the Scheffler Bridge Works, whose bid for the three bridges was $11,350. The claims of the county commissioners for services in small pox cases were allowed as follows: A. G. Jaques, from January 7 to March 12, 1882, $460; B. Pirz, from January 24 to March 18, 1882, $175; N. Keppers, from February 10 to March 12, 1882, $135. A special session was held March 31 to April 2, at which a contract was entered into with the Scheffler Bridge Works for the construction of the three town bridges referred to above. Avon and Fair Haven were each allowed $100 for bridges. A session was held May 12-14, at which a quit-claim deed, to cover irregularity in a previous conveyance, was ordered to be given the First Methodist Church of St. Cloud, for lot 1, block G, the old jail lot.

The work of equalization occupied the board July 20-23 and again July 30. At the commissioner's session, July 27-29, the second public ditch, for which a petition had been filed January 8, was definitely located and assessments made; length of ditch 2.68 miles. A tax levy was made of one mill for schools and $38,425 for county purposes, of which $2,000 was for Paynesville, $3,000 for Grove and $3,000 for Clearwater bridges.

September 8-10, routine business. At a special session held November 7, the county attorney was instructed to begin legal proceedings to enjoin the St. Cloud, Mankato and Austin Railway Company from using, occupying or obstructing the public highway, leading from St. Cloud to Cold Spring in the towns of Rockville, Wakefield and Munson. Regular session, December 15 and 16, routine.

1886. The board met for its first session January 5, with J. P. Hammerel, N. Keppers, B. Pirz, J. Scheelar and A. A. Whitney present; J. P. Hammerel was re-elected chairman. The salary of the county attorney was increased to $1,000 and the salary of the superintendent of schools continued at $1,500. Bridge appropriations were made as follows: Ashley, $180 for bridge over Ashley river; Lake Henry, $442; Maine Prairie, $360; North Fork, $200; Raymond, $135; city of St. Cloud, $900 for a bridge over Jefferson avenue near High street; St. Wendel, $180 for bridge over Watab creek; Sauk Centre, $215 for bridge over Sauk river; Sauk Centre and Ashley, $100 for bridge over Hoboken creek; Paynesville, $800 for bridge over Crow river; Zion, $135. As with previous appropriations these amounts were not to exceed over one-half the cost of the bridges. Adjourned January 7.

A special meeting was held March 18-20, at which the bids for building iron bridges at Clearwater, Grove and Paynesville were opened. The contract for the building of the Grove bridge over Sauk river at Stewart's crossing complete was awarded to the Columbia Bridge Company, of Dayton, Ohio, for $2,868; and the superstructure of the Paynesville bridge to the same company for $2,268, while all bids for the Clearwater bridge were rejected for

the reason that this bridge was not on a county road. J. H. Dennison was given the contract for building the stone piers for the Paynesville bridge. It was voted that the county pay two-thirds of the cost of the Grove bridge, and $1,912 was appropriated, and $484 in addition to $400 appropriated March 19, 1884, was appropriated for the Paynesville bridge on Crow river.

A three-days' session was held May 11-13. The following bridge appropriations were made: Albany, $150 for bridge on Albany and St. Martin road; Collegeville, $100, Collegeville and Munson road; Lake Henry, $442, Lake Henry and Spring Hill road; Maine Prairie, $225, Clearwater and Manannah road; Wakefield, $250, St. Joseph and Wakefield road. It was ordered that the court room should be used for no other purpose than county business, the holding of state land sales and county conventions. For 132 cords of maple wood $323.34 was paid.

The board of equalization was in session July 19-21, completing its work August 11. The county board met July 26-28, and levied a one-mill school tax and $32,000 for county purposes, the main items in this amount being $11,300 for salaries and $5,000 for roads and bridges. Appropriations from this fund were made as follows: Paynesville, $150 for grading approach to new iron bridge; St. Augusta, $125 for bridge over Johnson's creek; St. Joseph, $100 for road work; Maine Prairie, $150 for Fair Haven and Forest City road; Luxemburg, $247 for roads from Maine Prairie to Paynesville and from Clearwater to Manannah; Spring Hill, $600 for bridge across Getchell creek. The location of public ditch No. 2 was approved and assessments made. The coroner and his deputies were instructed that $8.00 was the maximum price which could be paid for coffins for paupers. A session for routine business was held September 14 and 15, as was a session December 21-23.

1887. The January 4 session began with N. Keppers, B. Pirz, P. R. Griebler, Joseph Scheelar and A. A. Whitney present, the latter three being newly-elected members. B. Pirz was elected chairman. The Columbia Bridge Company allowed the county and the town of Paynesville each $100 damages for the Paynesville bridge not being completed on time, any claim for damages on account of delay in completing the Stewart bridge being waived. The liquor license was increased to $50, at which rate 71 licenses were granted, St. Joseph leading with ten and Albany following with eight. Adjourned January 6.

A three-days' special session began January 13, at which road and bridge appropriations were made, as follows: Crow river, $100, Crow river and Lake George road; Lynden, $200, bridge at Plum creek; Millwood, $150 for bridge over Getchell creek on Millwood and Oak road; Rockville, $300 for bridges over mill creek and on Maine Prairie and St. Joseph road; St. Joseph, $100 for St. Joseph and Avon road; St. Wendel, $150 for bridge on St. Wendel and St. Joseph road.

Another special session of two days began February 24, at which resolutions were again adopted requesting the Stearns county delegation in the legislature to oppose the repeal of the special law of 1877 making paupers a town charge in Stearns county. Theodore Bruener was engaged as special

counsel to assist the county attorney in the continued prosecution of the case of the County Commissioners of Stearns county against the St. Cloud, Mankato and Austin R. R. Co., for which service he was later allowed $250.

At the regular session May 10-13 a number of highway petitions were granted. The application of Paynesville to be incorporated as a village was granted, an election to be held June 28, at Sherrin and Webb's store, with R. P. Gilbert, J. P. Richardson and W. M. McCutcheon inspectors. The appropriation of $500 made January 7, 1886, for a culvert on Jefferson avenue, in the city of St. Cloud, was revoked and the money covered into the county revenue fund, while the same amount with $1,100 additional was appropriated for a stone culvert across the ravine at Seventh avenue. The following appropriations for roads and bridges were granted: Ashley, Farming, Oak and Zion, $100 each; Brockway and Raymond, $150 each; Paynesville, $120; Lake Henry, $200; Melrose, $225; Lake George, $250. The act of May 8, 1887, for the destruction of gophers and blackbirds was accepted. A bill of $30.40 for 38 gallons of paint indicated the low price paid at that time for flaxseed.

The board of equalization occupied three days, from July 18-20. The county board met July 25 for a three days' session. The tax levy was one mill for schools and $30,000 for county purposes, of which $9,800 was for schools and $7,000 for roads and bridges. From this fund $125 was appropriated to the town of Munson, and $150 each to Getty and St. Cloud. At a special session, August 22 and 23, an appropriation of $400 was made for the Munson and Zion road, leading to Roscoe.

The regular session in September began the thirteenth and adjourned the fourteenth. An application of the St. Cloud Motor Line Company for the use of the St. Cloud and Rockville and St. Cloud and St. Joseph roads, on which to construct, maintain and operate a motor line railway to be propelled by steam, electricity, cable or motor power, was read and laid over.

At the session December 20 and 21 the liquor license was raised to $500 as required by the general laws of 1887. An application from the St. Cloud City Street Car Company for the right to construct, maintain and operate a single or double-track line of railway on the St. Cloud and St. Joseph and St. Cloud and Cold Spring county roads was laid over until the next session.

1888. The board met January 3 for three days, with P. R. Griebler, N. Keppers, B. Pirz, Jos. Scheelar and A. A. Whitney present, B. Pirz being re-elected chairman. The applications of the St. Cloud Street Car Company and St. Cloud Motor Line Company were again laid over. The following appropriations for road and bridge work were made: Ashley, $175, for Sauk Centre and Westport road; Farming, $112.50, Albany and St. Martin road; Luxemburg, $100, Luxemburg and Cold Spring road; Maine Prairie, $300, Maine Prairie and Rockville road; St. Wendel, $150, St. Wendel and St. Cloud road; Spring Hill, $137.50, St. Martin and Oak road. A special session, January 26 and 27, was devoted to routine business. A special session was held March 6 to elect a sheriff as successor to M. Mickley, deceased. J. P. Hammerel was chosen on the second ballot.

At the regular session March 20-22 an appropriation of $600 was made

for a bridge across Sauk river in Wakefield on the road from Munson to Luxemburg. A session was held May 8-10 at which the resolution adopted May 12, 1887, offering a bounty for the killing of blackbirds and gophers was rescinded, and an appropriation of $500 was made to Wakefield for a bridge over Watab river.

The work of the board of equalization was completed July 16-20, and when the county board met July 23, it fixed a tax levy of one mill for schools and $40,000 for county purposes, of which $11,830 was for the fees and salaries of county officers, and $8,000 for roads and bridges. The county attorney was instructed to bring suit to compel the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R. R. Co. to put into passable condition the Rockville and Wakefield county road as per agreement. An appropriation of $200 was made to Crow River for grading a slough. Adjourned July 25. Bridge appropriations as follows were made at the session September 11 and 12: Lynden and Spring Hill, $200 each; St. Joseph, $300; Wakefield, $350; Holding, $150; St. Martin and Zion, $105 each.

Petitions for the incorporation of two villages, Cold Spring and Albany, were received and granted at the meeting December 18-20. The election to vote on the Cold Spring incorporation was set for January 26, 1889, at Daniel Friedman's store, with Jacob Harriman, John Kiewel, and Jacob Friedman inspectors. The Albany election was set for the same day, at the school house in District No. 59, with George Kulzer, John Martin and Mathias Nett inspectors. A resolution was adopted appointing James Biggerstaff in the First commissioner district, William Doty in the Second, D. J. Hanscom in the Third, J. H. Biler in the Fourth, and H. S. Doty in the Fifth district as persons whose duty it should be to cause to be decently and honorably interred the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the army or navy of the United States or who served in the campaign against the Indians in the State of Minnesota in 1862, who shall die without having sufficient means to defray his funeral expenses; these appointments being made pursuant to chapter 150 of the general laws of 1887. Twenty-one liquor licenses were granted during the year at the $500 fee.

1889. The board met January 1, with B. Pirz, P. R. Griebler, N. Keppers, Joseph Scheelar and A. A. Whitney present, B. Pirz being re-elected chairman. The county printing was awarded to the Journal-Press and Nordstern combination, on the same basis as it had been awarded in previous years to the Times and Nordstern, but this arrangement had but three years continuance. The St. Cloud, Mankato and Austin and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway companies were released from all damages by reason of the taking of a certain part of a county road in the towns of Rockville and Wakefield, the pending suits to be dismissed, conditioned on these companies paying to the county treasurer $335.54 and to Joseph Scheelar $150 to be used by him in repairing the St. Cloud and Cold Spring road in the town of Rockville. A. A. Whitney was appointed a committee to prepare and have presented to the legislature a bill authorizing the board of county commissioners of Stearns county to contract for the making or purchasing of a set of abstract books for the use of the county. Adjourned January 3.

A special session was held January 18 and 19 when the following among other and smaller bridge appropriations were made: Farming, $125; Lake George, $150; St. Augusta, $160; Wakefield, $100. For the first time was authorized the employment of a janitor for the court house, "to take charge and care for the public offices and do and perform such other duties as from time to time may be required," at a compensation not to exceed $30 per month, which was afterwards increased to $35.

At a special session February 15 and 16 another petition from Albany for permission to vote on the question of incorporating as a village was received, and an election set for February 15 at John Wellenstein's boarding house, with George Kulzer, C. Scheibel and John Auer inspectors. A McBride, John A. Zapp and B. Vossberg were appointed to prepare a tract index set of books for the register of deeds office, at a compensation not to exceed two cents per description. A bridge appropriation of $200 was made to Getty and $140 to Zion.

Another special session was held March 25 and 26, at which the act of the legislature approved March 23, 1889, authorizing the county board to have a set of tract indexes made at a cost not to exceed $1,500, was read. The letting of the contract for the work aroused much discussion, with criminations and re-criminations, the awarding of the work at the previous meeting being an object of attack, and attorneys for and against appeared before the board. The following bids were opened, C. P. McClure, $1,075; McClure and Whitney, $1,100; L. T. Troutman, $1,500. All were rejected and it was ordered that new bids be advertised for. Bridge appropriations were made to Albany, $200; Collegeville and Crow River, $100 each; the village of Melrose $3,000 for a bridge across Sauk river.

The tract index matter was an important feature of the session of May 14 and 16. The bids opened ranged from $1,050 by P. J. Seberger and W. H. S. Kemp to $3,000 by Jacob Mainzer, the work being awarded to P. J. Seberger for $1,050, with a protest filed by Messrs. McBride, Zapp and Vossberg. The contract for building the bridge across Sauk river at Melrose was awarded to the South Park Bolt and Bridge Company of St. Paul. Bridge appropriations were made as follows: Lake Henry and St. Wendel, $150 each; Maine Prairie and Raymond, $100 each; St. Martin, $175; Paynesville, $400; City of St. Cloud, $800 for culvert on Seventh avenue.

The July session, the eighth to the tenth, fixed the annual tax levy at one mill for schools and $43,500 for county purposes, including $14,000 for salaries and fees of county officers, $8,000 for roads and bridges and $6,000 for district court expenses. The board of equalization was in session July 15-17. A special session for routine business was held August 1.

A session was held September 10-12 at which Judge of Probate Bruener, County Attorney Taylor and Commissioner Whitney were appointed to investigate the facts connected with the death by suicide of Lambert Lenz, an insane patient from Stearns county, in the St. Peter hospital, it being represented that this suicidal death was only possible through gross neglect on the part of the officials at the asylum. St. Joseph received an appropria-

tion of $112.50 for bridges. Among the bills allowed was one of $570.84 to John F. Jerrard for plumbing at the court house and jail.

At a session beginning December 17 and continuing for three days a number of petitions for the incorporation of villages were acted on. January 17, 1890, was the date when, and the Fire Company's building the place where, the citizens of Richmond should vote on incorporating, William Kichner, John Schneider and Nic Cordie being appointed inspectors. The citizens of St. Joseph were authorized to hold an election on the same date at S. A. Parish's harness shop to vote for or against incorporating, with Casper Casper, J. H. Linneman and John M. Walz inspectors. The election for Albany was set for January 18, at John Wellenstein's hotel, H. T. Mayer, Fred Hecklin and Joseph Weitzel being appointed inspectors. Petitions from J. C. Haines and others for an election to vote on the incorporation of Paynesville was rejected, as was a petition from A. J. Caswell and others to attach the townsite of Karonis to the village of Paynesville.

The committee in the matter of the suicide of Lambert Lenz made its report, which was accepted and on motion a copy was sent to the Governor of the state for such disposition as to him might seem proper. The substance of the report was that Lenz had been taken to the asylum the evening of September 9, 1889, and delivered to Superintendent Bartlett and his assistant, Dr. McIntyre; that he had been put in a room with two other patients and during the night had committed suicide by hanging himself with a strip torn from one of the sheets on his bed. Beyond this there was a conflict of testimony. Superintendent Bartlett informed the committee that he had not been advised of Lenz's previous efforts to commit suicide, and that if he had been he would have taken precautions against it. On the other side were affidavits from the sheriff and the two assistants who had accompanied him stating that they had definitely and distinctly advised the superintendent and his assistant of Lenz's suicidal mania; that when delivered he was securely strapped and bound for the purpose of preventing his attempts at self-destruction, and that the reason for this was explained to the asylum officers who had assisted in removing the straps when they took him in charge. What action the Governor took, if any, in the matter is not stated.

1890. The board met January 7, adjourned the ninth, with P. R. Griebler, John Schwinghammer, Joseph Scheelar, B. Pirz and A. A. Whitney present; B. Pirz being re-elected chairman. The salary of the county attorney was increased to $1,500 and of the superintendent of schools to $1,600. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Fair Haven and Luxemburg, $150 each; St. Augusta, $175; Munson, $700; Oak, $2,000; Melrose village, $555; City of Sauk Centre, $4,000—the latter three being for bridges over Sauk river. The sum of $35 was appropriated to purchase a flag and fixtures for the court house.

At a session held March 17-19, the contract between the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company and the town of Oak for the bridge across Sauk river was approved. A petition for another election to vote for or against annexing certain territory to the village of Paynesville was granted, the election to be held April 25 at Dominick Lutgen's hotel in the town-site of

Karonis, with D. Lutgen, John Murphy and R. Kinney inspectors. The county superintendent of schools was instructed not to issue any more orders for state text books. At the session May 13-15, a committee consisting of L. J. Rocholl, county superintendent; B. F. Wright, Melrose; M. K. Nelson, Maine Prairie; S. S. Parr and O. F. Carver, St. Cloud; H. F. Mayer, Albany; Lucas Gertken, Richmond; O. F. Woodley, Sauk Centre, and Theo. Lobenmueller, Farming, was appointed to select suitable text books.

At a special session held May 27 and 28 Public Examiner Kenyon, who upon request had made an examination of the records in the county auditor's office, advised the board of commissioners that he would report the condition of affairs as he found them to the governor, with a recommendation for the suspension from office of Robert Lutz as county auditor of Stearns county. The board instructed the deputy auditor, P. J. Gruber, to take charge of the auditor's office and discharge its duties pro tem, the sureties on Lutz's bond being notified of the action taken. Another special session was held June 25, at which the resignation of Robert Lutz, dated May 24, 1890, was received and accepted. On the fifth ballot B. Vossberg was elected to the vacancy, the other candidates being E. P. Barnum and P. J. Gruber.

At the regular July session of three days, from the fourteenth, the tax levy was fixed at one mill school tax and $43,000 for county expenses. The grand jury having censured the board of commissioners for having permitted the county auditor to conduct his office without first executing a bond and with having allowed bills contrary to the advice of the county attorney, resolutions were adopted, declaring that the charges made in this report were "wholly untrue" and that the jury was presuming to meddle in matters which were none of its business. The board of equalization met July 21 and was in session for five days.

The regular September session began the ninth, adjourning the eleventh. The plat of the incorporated village of St. Joseph was received and ordered to be filed. A. McBride and F. J. Weisser were employed to check over the tract indexes made by P. J. Seberger, at salaries of $100 and $75 per month respectively. An appropriation of $3,797.30 was made to the City of Sauk Centre for the completed bridge over Sauk river, and a bill of the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company, $1,740.50, for the Sauk river bridge in Oak was allowed.

The closing session of the year was held December 16-18. The bond of the county auditor was fixed at $5,000; treasurer, $100,000; coroner, $1,000. An appropriation of $500 was made to Paynesville for a bridge over Crow river. Jenz and Schmaig having paid $50 January 24, 1887, for a license to sell liquor in the town of Crow River, and the people of the town having voted "no license," an order to refund the money was passed.

1891. The January session opened on the sixth, the members present being B. Pirz, John Schwinghammer, Edward Miller, Joseph Scheelar and David Cleveland, the three last named being new members; B. Pirz was again elected chairman. The following road and bridge appropriations were made: Lake George and Luxemburg, $100 each; Le Sauk, St. Wendel and Zion, $200 each; Wakefield, $250; Brockway, $175.

At a three-days' session beginning March 12, road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Albany, $204; Ashley, $175; Crow Lake and Getty, $200 each; Melrose, $150; St. Cloud, $125; Sauk Centre, $100; for opening a judicial road on the line between Stearns and Morrison counties, ranges 30 and 31, $150, provided Morrison county appropriated an equal amount. The bonds of Drs. W. L. Beebe, A. O. Gilman and J. M. McMasters as deputy coroners were approved. The county auditor was allowed an additional clerk at $60 per month, and the clerk hire in the county treasurer's office was fixed at $150 per month. A. McBride reported that the work of checking over the tract indexes had been completed, and the books were accepted by the board. As an effort was on foot to have the law making paupers a town charge repealed, resolutions were adopted asking the county delegation to oppose the repeal, and County Attorney Taylor was appointed a committee to attend the legislature and labor for that result. May 12-14, a session for routine business.

At a meeting July 13-15 the contract for building an iron bridge, with tubular piers, across Sauk river in the town of St. Martin was awarded to the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company for $7,050, one-half to be paid by the town and one-half by the county. A tax levy of one mill for schools and $45,000 for county purposes was made. Among the bills allowed was one to the Western Granite Company, $737.50 for the granite curbing around court house square, and another of $1,239 to F. I. Stiles for the tile sidewalk. Seven of the county banks were designated as depositories for county funds, the rate of interest being three per cent on any sums up to $20,000 and one per cent on the excess. An appropriation of $700 was made to the city of St. Cloud, being one-half the cost of grading on the road from St. Cloud to St. Augusta, and $4,000 for the St. Martin bridge. The board of equalization was in session July 20-23. A session of the county board held July 24 and 25 transacted simply routine business, as was the case with a session September 8-10.

At a special session November 9 and 10 a petition from the Northwest Thomson-Houston Electric Company and from the St. Cloud City Street Car Company asking the right to run the line along the Rockville road after leaving the city limits, extending it at present as far as the Willmar branch of the Great Northern road and extending further along the Rockville road in the future was received and referred to the county attorney. After full consideration of the matter the petition was granted, the limit of extension to be one mile beyond the Willmar branch. A session for routine business was held December 15-17.

1892. The regular session opened on the fifth, continuing for three days, with Edward Miller, J. Schwinghammer, B. Pirz, Joseph Scheelar and David Cleveland present, B. Pirz being re-elected chairman. A petition for an election to vote for or against incorporating the village of Brooten was granted, the election to be held February 13 at the school house in district No. 145, with B. M. Anderson, Peter O. Roe and H. A. Ellingson inspectors.

A special session was held March 15-17, at which S. S. Chute was engaged to make copies of 72 maps and plats in the register of deeds' office (to be

afterwards bound) on paper to be furnished by the county, for $325. An application from the council of Cold Spring to build a court house was received and placed on file. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Crow River, $350; Fair Haven, for bridge over Three-mile creek, $315; Luxemburg and Maine Prairie, each $310; Zion, $500; Melrose, $305; Millwood and Krain road, $305.

The following road and bridge appropriations were made at a session May 10-12: Albany, $325; Avon, Brockway, Lake Henry, Raymond and St. Joseph, $305 each; City of St. Cloud (for culverts), $990. At a session held July 11-13, a levy of one mill for schools and $43,000 for county purposes was ordered, $15,820 being for salaries and fees of county officers, $9,000 roads and bridges and $7,000 district court expenses. In compliance with a petition for an election to vote for or against incorporating the village of Freeport, the date was set for August 18, the voting to be at the school house in district No. 102, with Joseph Buttweiler, Henry Koopmeiners and Lorenz A. Thull inspectors. Appropriations of $305 to Holding and $301 to North Fork were made. The session of the board of equalization continued from July 18 to July 27. A session given to highway and school petitions and other routine business was held September 13-17.

At a session held November 17 and 18, Oscar Taylor's resignation as county attorney was accepted and John D. Sullivan appointed to succeed him. The bonds of county officers were increased, the auditor's to $10,000, treasurer's to $125,000 and coroner's to $2,000. A special session was held November 25 to approve the bond of E. P. Barnum as clerk of the district court, appointed by the judges November 21, to succeed A. L. Cramb, resigned. A session for routine business was held December 20 and 21.

1893. The board met January 3, with Edward Miller, Joseph Scheelar, David Cleveland, Frank Benolken and B. Pirz present; B. Pirz was re-elected chairman. The salary of the county superintendent of schools was increased to $1,680. At a special session held February 7-9, a petition for an election to be held March 20, at Gunness & Opitz's store, to vote on the matter of incorporating the village of Waite Park was granted, and J. M. Smith, Henry Buschman and James H. Johnson were appointed inspectors. March 21-23, routine business session.

At the regular session May 9-11, the following road and bridge appropriations were made: Albany and Brockway, $400 each; Eden Lake, Crow River, village of Cold Spring, Krain, Melrose, St. Augusta and St. Wendel, $305 each; Holding, Lake George and Maine Prairie, $310 each; Rockville, $301; Paynesville and Zion, $325 each; Spring Hill, for Sauk river bridge, $2,500. It was voted to accept the provisions of the act of April 1, 1893, providing for a wolf bounty, the county to pay one-third of the minimum sum named in the act.

The July meeting was held July 10-13, at which the contract for the construction of the Sauk river bridge in the town of Spring Hill was let to the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company, of Minneapolis, for $3,297, of which amount one-half was to be paid by the county and one-half by the town. The tax levy was the usual one mill for schools and $35,000 for

county purposes. This was a reduction of $8,000 from the previous year, $6,320 of which was in the items of salaries and fees of county officers, $13,500; roads and bridges, $8,000, and district court expenses, $4,000. Appropriations of $305 each for roads and bridges were made to the towns of Crow Lake, Farming, Lynden and Sauk Centre. Sessions for routine business were held September 12-14, October 31-November 1, and December 19-20.

1894. The board met January 2, with Edward Miller, Frank Benolken, B. Pirz, Joseph Scheelar and David Cleveland present. B. Pirz was re-elected chairman. After transacting routine business the board adjourned January 4. A special session was held February 7 and 8. The salaries and fees of the county officers for the previous year were reported as follows: B. Vossberg, county auditor, $2,600; B. Mueller, treasurer, $2,711.80; J. M. Emmel, register of deeds, $3,253; J. P. Hammerel, sheriff, $5,243.41; J. D. Sullivan, county attorney, $1,500; Theo. Bruener, judge of probate, $2,073; A. B. Barnum, clerk of court, $2,999.10; L. J. Rocholl, superintendent of schools, $1,690.50.

At a session held May 8-10, road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Avon, Collegeville, Lake Henry, Millwood, North Fork, St. Martin and Zion, $200 each; Brockway, Grove, Holding, $250 each; Getty, Le Sauk and St. Joseph, $150 each; Melrose, $350. To the city of St. Cloud, to aid in building a bridge across the Mississippi river, $7,500 was appropriated—Commissioners Miller, Benolken and Pirz voting aye, and Scheelar and Cleveland no. A petition for an election to vote on detaching certain territory from the village of Brooten and attaching it to the town of North Fork was granted, the date of election being June 23, and the place the village court room at Brooten, with John W. Asp, L. C. Huset and H. P. Suckstorf inspectors.

The regular July session was held on the ninth to the eleventh, when the tax levy for the coming year was fixed at one mill for schools and $30,000 for county purposes, of which $10,000 was for salaries of county officers, $8,000 for roads and bridges, $4,000 for district court expenses, $3,000 for jail expenses and $2,000 for printing, books and stationery. The following road and bridge appropriations were made: Albany, $200; Ashley, Eden Lake and Munson, $150 each; Krain and St. Wendel, $125 each. The board of equalization was in session July 16-26.

A special session was held August 16 and 17. A telegram was sent to the governor of the state the first day notifying him that a vacancy existed in the office of the judge of probate, and asking that an appointment be made at once so that the bond of the appointee might be approved at the present session. Alphonso Barto was appointed and his bond approved. Sessions held September 11-13, November 15-17 and December 18-19 were given to considering highway matters, school petitions and other routine business.

1895. When the board met in regular session January 8, Edward Miller, F. Benolken, B. Pirz, Joseph Scheelar and Edward Smith responded to the roll call, and B. Pirz was re-elected chairman. Salaries were somewhat increased, that of the county attorney being made $1,600 and the superin-

tendent of schools $1,720. Fritz Lorinser was re-elected janitor at the court house at $540. H. J. Rosenberger was granted an auctioneer's license. Special sessions were held February 7-9 and May 18-20 for the transaction of routine business.

At the regular meeting May 14-16, Edward Miller was appointed one of the appraisers of school and state lands in Stearns county. The following road and bridge appropriations were made: Albany and Lake George, $250 each; Avon, Brockway, Paynesville and Oak, $200 each; Crow Lake, St. Joseph and Sauk Centre, $150 each; Krain, Lake Henry, Raymond and St. Wendel, $100 each; Maine Prairie and Wakefield, $125 each; Melrose and Millwood, $180 each; St. Cloud, $129.50.

The regular July session began on the ninth. An appropriation of $1,000 was made to the city of St. Cloud for a culvert across the ravine on Eighth avenue north, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on condition that the city appropriate and expend $2,000 on this culvert. An appropriation of $325 was made to Grove, $250 to Holding and $100 to St. Martin for roads and bridges. An application from the Great Northern Railway Company to have a part of the so-called "Abercrombie road" in the town of Melrose, as necessary for the use of the company in operating its railway, and accept in lieu thereof another road, running parallel to the part to be vacated, was received and granted.

The board of equalization was in session July 15-20. At a special session held July 23-24, M. A. Bussen, of Munson, was appointed one of the appraisers of school and state lands in Stearns county.

The regular September meeting was held from the tenth to the twelfth. A communication from the St. Cloud Library Association asking for an appropriation of $500 from the county for the purpose of aiding said association in their work of compiling and publishing a history of Stearns county from its earliest date to the present time was laid over—in other words, consigned to the graveyard prepared for so many meritorious undertakings which do not happen to appeal to the constituted authorities. At the session December 17-19 a petition for an election to vote for or against the incorporation of the village of New Munich was granted, the election to be held January 26, 1896, at Marcus Wieber's house, with H. Terhaar, Joseph L. Wieber and Mathias Pitzel inspectors.

1896. The board met January 7, with Edward Miller, Frank Benolken, B. Pirz, Joseph Scheelar and Edward Smith present. On motion of B. Pirz, Commissioner Miller was elected chairman. Salaries remained unchanged, except that of the superintendent of schools, which was increased to $1,790. Special session March 17-19, routine business. At the regular session May 12-14, road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Albany, Munson, Spring Hill and Zion, $200 each; Avon, Ashley and Le Sauk, $250 each; Collegeville, Krain, Maine Prairie, Millwood and Paynesville, $100 each; Getty and Lake Henry, $150 each; Holding, $175; Melrose, $400.

The regular July session began on the thirteenth, adjourning on the fifteenth. The following persons were appointed, in the several commissioners' districts, to cause to be decently buried any honorably discharged Union

soldiers or sailors who should thereafter die without having sufficient means to defray their funeral expenses: R. Zimmerman, Freeport; J. W. Darby, New Paynesville; James Kennedy, Kimball; William Pangburn, Sauk Centre. A levy of one mill for schools and $30,000 for county purposes was made. A resolution was adopted providing that June 1 of each year should be the time fixed for the destruction of the Russian thistle and other noxious weeds, as required by law. Appropriations of $125 each to Holding and Melrose, $150 to St. Cloud and $300 to the village of Melrose for road and bridge purposes were made. The board of equalization was in session July 20-29.

At the regular session September 8, a petition for an election to vote for or against incorporating the village of Holding was granted, the election to be held October 20, at Joseph Winkler's house, with Andrew Diedrich, W. J. Schauble and J. B. Pallanch inspectors. An appropriation of $200 was made to St. Wendel for bridges and grading and $200 additional to the village of Cold Spring for a culvert across Cold Spring creek. At a special session November 12 and 13, the bond of the county treasurer was increased to $160,000. Luxemburg was given $150 for road work. A routine business session was held December 15-17.

1897. The board met January 5, with Edward Miller, Henry T. Meyer, George Engelhard, Joseph Scheelar and Edward Smith present; Edward Miller was re-elected chairman. Citizens of the village of Melrose petitioned that a time and place be set for an election to vote on the incorporation and organization of the village as a city. The date of the election was fixed as February 9, at the village hall.

A special meeting was held February 16, at which the votes cast at the Melrose election were canvassed and it was found that the proposition for incorporating as a city had carried. It was thereupon ordered that an election to choose the necessary city officers be held March 9, with the following named persons to act as judges of election: First ward, H. P. Horching, Frank Collins and John Tiedeman; Second ward, C. A. Yund, James Donahue and S. Kuhn. An appropriation of $180 was made to Maine Prairie for road and bridge purposes. Adjourned February 18.

At the session March 10-12, the county auditor was instructed to pay all bounties for killing wolves as provided by an act of the legislature passed at the current session. A session was held May 11-13, at which "weed agents" were appointed for the several towns in accordance with chapter 274 of the general laws of 1895. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Collegeville, $100; Krain, $150; Albany, $400; Avon, $250; Holding, $250; Paynesville (bridge across Crow river), $700; Brockway, $100; Lake George, $300; Ashley, $400; Sauk Centre, $250; St. Wendel, $250.

At the regular session July 12-14, additional road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Ashley, Maine Prairie, Millwood, North Fork and Spring Hill, $150 each; Fair Haven, $350; Lynden, $277.50; Rockville and St. Cloud, $125 each; St. Augusta, $340; Zion, $165; Munson, $217.50. A resolution was adopted instructing the sheriff " to hereafter refuse to receive into the common jail of the county any drunks or vagrants from the

city of St. Cloud until after same are regularly convicted and thereupon committed; the purpose of this resolution being to prevent the use of said jail as a temporary lock-up for city prisoners.'' A tax levy was made of one mill for schools and $50,000 for county purposes, the largest item being $14,800 for salaries and fees of county officers, $10,000 roads and bridges, $6,300 district court expenses, and $4,500 jail expenses. A levy of one mill was also laid to pay for the improving and enlarging of the county jail building. Board of equalization, July 19-24. At the session September 14-16, road and bridge appropriations were made to Rockville, $125; Luxemburg and Munson, $100 each; Oak, $200; city of St. Cloud, for repairing streets and culverts, $800. December 21-23, routine business.

1898. The board met January 4, adjourning January 6; present, Edward Miller, H. F. Meyer, George Engelhard, Joseph Scheelar and Edward Smith; Edward Miller was re-elected chairman. An appropriation of $600 was made to the city of St. Cloud to assist in building a culvert on Sixth avenue north. A regular session was held March 1-3, at which a contract was let to L. H. Johnson to build an iron bridge across Sauk river at Rockville, for $2,788, one-half to be paid by the town and one-half by the county. An appropriation of $150 was made to Munson for road work. A resolution was again adopted calling for the destruction of the Russian thistle by all persons responsible under the law. Bids for medical attendance on county prisoners were received from several physicians, the contract being awarded to Dr. F. M. McGuire at $60 per annum, to include medicines and medical attendance.

A regular session was held May 10-12, at which a number of appropriations for roads and bridges were made as follows: Albany, $293.50; Avon, Crow River and Maine Prairie, $200 each; Brockway, Raymond and St. Wendel, $300 each; Collegeville, St. Martin, Spring Hill, Sauk Centre, Wakefield and Zion, $100 each; Eden Lake, $250; Getty and St. Joseph, $125 each; Holding, $425.87; Krain, $150; North Fork, $175; Paynesville, $400; St. Augusta, $133. A petition for a public ditch in the towns of Paynesville and Eden Lake was granted, and J. G. Knebel, Frank B. Smith and Andrew Riehle were appointed viewers. A session was held July 11-13, at which a tax levy of one mill for schools and $45,000 for county purposes was made. Appropriations for road and bridge purposes were made to three towns which had not been included at the previous meeting—Ashley, $140; Lake Henry and Lynden, $100 each. Equalization, July 18-28. Session of board, August 16-18; routine business.

The regular September session opened on the thirteenth, adjourning on the fifteenth. A petition for a public ditch in the towns of St. Wendel and Avon was granted, and Paul Sand, John Long and Michael Hirschfeld were appointed viewers. An appropriation of $175 was made to the village of Waite Park for roads and culverts. At a session held November 14-16, the petition and viewers' report for the Paynesville and Eden Lake ditch were rejected. The report on the St. Wendel and Avon ditch was accepted, and this ditch established as a public ditch, to be constructed according to law. An appropriation of $200 was voted to Lake George for road and bridge

purposes. An appropriation of $851.99 for the Sauk river bridge at Cold Spring was made at a session of the board December 20-22.

1899. The first session of the board opened January 3, with H. F. Meyer, George Engelhard, Chris Schmitt, Joseph Scheelar and Edward Smith present; Henry F. Meyer was elected chairman. Another petition for a public ditch in the towns of Paynesville and Eden Lake was received, and Frank B. Smith, A. Riehle and Fred Haitke were appointed viewers. A committee from the council of the city of St. Cloud appeared before the board at a special session held February 7-9 and presented for consideration the matter of establishing a county poor farm. Commissioners Scheelar, Engelhard and Smith were appointed a committee " to consider the matter in all its bearings and report at some future meeting." Special session, March 15-17, routine business.

At the session May 9-11, the Paynesville and Eden Lake ditch matter came up for a hearing, and notwithstanding opposition on the part of a number of land owners affected, the ditch was ordered to be established. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Albany, $351.87; Brockway, $400; Collegeville, $100; Crow Lake, $550; Fair Haven, $127.60; Getty, $120; Holding, $402.98; Maine Prairie, $152.91; Melrose, $312.35; Munson, $212.25; North Fork, $194.54; St. Joseph, $466.92; St. Martin, $216.83; St. Wendel, $244.53; Sauk Centre, $374.47.

Appropriations of $115 to Wakefield and $300 to Spring Hill for roads and bridges were made at a session held June 1-3. At a session held July 10-12, the required one-mill school tax was levied and $43,500 for county purposes. An appropriation of $128.57 was made to Eden Lake and $167.50 to Le Sauk for road and bridge purposes. Board of equalization in session, July 17-22. A special session was held July 25-27, at which a petition for a public ditch in the towns of Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville was presented. After arguments had been heard for and against, the commissioners voted unanimously to grant the petition, and Henry Steichen, of Maine Prairie; Peter Slough, of Holding, and H. C. Maguren, of Melrose, were appointed viewers. An appropriation of $150 was made to Avon for road and bridge purposes.

Evidently bills for postage had been climbing somewhat high, as at a session September 12-14, a resolution was adopted requiring that in the future any claim by a county officer for cash paid for postage should be accompanied by a verifying statement from the postmaster. An appropriation of $125 was made to Farming for road and bridge purposes. Sessions for routine business were held October 16 and 19 and November 29. A session was held December 19-20, at which a petition for an election to vote on incorporating the village of Avon was received and granted, the election to be held January 22, 1900, at the postoffice, with W. S. Bartholomew, B. E. Davis and Nick Rodden inspectors. Road and bridge appropriations were made to St. Joseph, $150, and to Millwood, $317.50.

1900. The board met January 2, with Chris. Schmitt, H. F. Meyer, Joseph Scheelar and Edward Smith present; H. F. Meyer was elected chairman. The reports of the county officers showed the amounts received by them as salaries

and fees for the year 1899 to have been as follows: P. J. Grueber, county auditor, $2,595; J. E. Carver and J. E. Hennemann, deputies, $1,080 each; Charles Dueber, treasurer, $2,914.43, including $150 for clerk hire; J. M. Emmel, register of deeds, $2,360.50; E. P. Barnum, clerk of court, $2,213.95; Fred Schilplin, sheriff, $3,588.72; J. P. Bernick, deputy, $1,893.16; Hubert Hanson, judge of probate, $2,694.85; Jacob A. Lahr, probate clerk, $600; Charles M. Weber, county superintendent of schools, $1,814; J. D. Sullivan, county attorney, $1,600; H. A. Pinault, coroner, $178.10; J. D. Morgan, county surveyor, $320.70; county commissioners—Chris. Schmitt, $165.20; H. F. Meyer, $445.30; George Engelhard, $316.50; Joseph Scheelar, $409.16; Edward Smith, $437.90. A petition for an election to vote on the incorporation of the townsite of Spring Hill was granted, the date for the election being designated as February 7, at the postoffice building, with John Bocek, Leonard Kruchner and William Kobow inspectors. A road appropriation of $100 was made to the town of St. Wendel. Adjourned January 4.

At a special session held January 11 and 12, the report of the viewers on the Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville ditch, known as ditch No. 5, was accepted and the ditch established as a public ditch. A special session was held March 13-14, at which the resignation of Charles Dueber as county treasurer was tendered and accepted and A. L. Cramb elected his successor. An appropriation of $1,250 was made to the city of St. Cloud toward making repairs on the Tenth street Mississippi river bridge. Special session April 14, routine business.

At the regular session May 8-10, John Schafer was appointed agent for the First commissioner district to arrange for the burial of indigent honorably discharged soldiers. Appropriations for roads and bridges were made as follows, one-half of the amount actually expended to be paid by the respective towns and villages: Albany, Maine Prairie, Avon and city of Melrose, $300 each; Crow River, Getty, Holding and Lake Henry, $200 each; Collegeville and Paynesville, $100 each; Krain and St. Wendel, $400 each; Brockway, $500; Fair Haven, $207.50; Lake George, $250; Le Sauk, $234; Luxemburg, $177; Melrose, $150; St. Joseph, $330; Wakefield, $125; Zion, $330; St. Augusta, $160; city of Sauk Centre, for grading city streets, $300.

A special session was held May 22, at which a petition for a public ditch in the towns of Albany and Farming was accepted, and Frank Benolken, Andrew Riehle and Peter N. Lahr were appointed viewers. At a special session June 5, an appropriation of $250 was made to Farming for road and bridge purposes.

The regular July session was held from the ninth to the eleventh. A tax levy of $54,000 was made for county purposes, of which $15,400 was for salaries and fees of county officers; $11,000 for roads and bridges; $4,100 for county ditches and $6,000 for district court expenses. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Eden Lake and Munson, $200 each; Wakefield and Luxemburg, $150 each; Lynden, Rockville, St. Cloud and St. Wendel, $100 each; Oak, $125; St. Martin, $121. Board of equalization, July 16-25.

An application for a ditch in the towns of North Fork, Getty, Lake

George and Raymond was accepted at a session held August 10, and George B. Cleveland, John Winter and Frank Benolken were appointed viewers. At a special session held August 17, the report of the viewers on the Albany and Farming county ditch was accepted and the ditch established as No. 6. An appropriation of $457.25 was made to the town of Oak for road and bridge purposes. A session held September 11-13 was devoted to routine business.

At a session held November 13-15, on recommendation of the viewers the petition for the construction of the North Fork, Lake George, Getty and Raymond ditch was rejected. The bid of L. H. Johnson, $4,668, for building a steel bridge with stone piers across the Sauk river near the village of Richmond was accepted, he being the lowest of eight bidders. Appropriations of $160 to Sauk Centre and $100 to Melrose for road and bridge purposes were made. The regular meeting held December 18-20, was devoted to routine business; an appropriation of $263.25 being made to Ashley for road and bridge purposes.

1901. The first session of the year opened January 8, with H. F. Meyer, Joseph Scheelar, Ignatius Greven and Edward Smith present; H. F. Meyer was re-elected chairman. The board authorized the issuing of bonds to meet the expense of establishing and constructing county ditches. The allowance for clerk hire in the county treasurer's office was increased to $500 per year, and in the county auditor's office to $3,800, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 292, laws of 1895.

At a special session March 12-14, autioneers' licenses were granted to H. J. Rosenberger, St. Cloud; E. Benolken, Freeport, and J. N. Gilley, Cold Spring. The contract with Dr. F. McGuire to render all needed medical and surgical services, with medicines, required for prisoners in the Stearns county jail, for $100 per year, was renewed.

Two ditch petitions were received and accepted at a session held May 14-16, one being for a ditch in the towns of North Fork, Getty and Raymond, to be known as ditch No. 7; the other in the town of North Fork, to be known as ditch No. 8. Frank Benolken, George B. Cleveland and John Winter were appointed viewers for both. The board resolved to discontinue paying the county's one-third share of wolf bounties. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Avon, Collegeville, Rockville and Wakefield, $100 each; Crow River, Le Sauk, Munson and St. Martin, $200 each; Krain, Lake George, Millwood and Zion, $150 each; Lake Henry and Maine Prairie, $300 each; Brockway, $500; Holding, $347; St. Wendel, $250; St. Augusta, $112.50.

A special session was held July 6, to take action on a petition for a ditch running through the towns of Millwood, Krain, Oak, St. Martin and Spring Hill. Hearing on the petition was adjourned until October 8. At the regular session July 8-10, a tax levy of one mill for schools and $52,000 for county purposes was ordered. The following road and bridge appropriations were made: Ashley and Wakefield, $150 each; Crow Lake and St. Joseph, $100 each; Eden Lake, $250; Luxemburg, $400; Millwood, $200; Oak, $610. Board of equalization, July 16-20. Special meeting August 1, routine business.

The regular September session was held from the tenth to the twelfth, at which an appropriation of $150 was made to the village of Cold Spring

to aid in replanking the bridge across Sauk river. A special session was held October 14 and 15, at which the report of the viewers on the Raymond and North Fork ditch was accepted and the ditch established as No. 7. The same action was taken regarding the North Fork ditch, which was established as No. 8. An appropriation of $175 was made to Farming or grading roads.

A regular session was held December 17-19, at which bids for building a new steel bridge across Sauk river in the town of St. Cloud were opened. The bid of W. S. Hewett & Co., of Minneapolis, was $3,628 and that of L. H. Johnston, of the same city, was $3,432, the contract being awarded to the latter bidder, the town to pay one-half of the cost of the bridge. Appropriations of $182.58 to Oak and $188.08 to Sauk Centre were made for road and bridge purposes.

1902. The board met January 7, with H. F. Meyer, George Engelhard, Joseph Scheelar and Edmund Smith present; H. F. Meyer being re-elected chairman. An appropriation of $240 for road and bridge purposes was made to the town of Munson. Adjourned January 9. A special session was held January 14, at which the bond of Herman Mueller, who had been appointed clerk of the district court to succeed E. P. Barnum, was approved.

Session March 11-13. Frank Benolken, of Freeport; Nick Klein, of Maine Prairie, and Milo Camp, of Holding, were granted auctioneers' licenses. A special session was held April 21, at which a petition for a ditch in the towns of Getty and Grove was accepted, and John D. Morgan was appointed to make the necessary survey, this ditch to be known as No. 9.

At a session held May 13-15, a number of bills from towns and individuals incurred in connection with the cases of small-pox and other contagious diseases were paid, the largest being that of A. A. Carpenter, of Belgrade, $255.90, while a number were rejected, including one for $254.62 from the board of health of New Paynesville. The usual spring appropriations of road and bridge funds were made: Albany, Luxemburg, Raymond and Zion receiving $400 each; Avon, Holding and St. Wendel, $300 each; Brockway, Eden Lake and Krain, $350 each; Collegeville, Crow River and Rockville, $200 each; Getty, Lake George, Munson and St. Joseph, $150 each; Fair Haven, $130; Farming, $195; Lake Henry, $275; Le Sauk, $225; St. Augusta, $175; St. Cloud, $100; St. Martin, $600; Wakefield, $250.

At the regular July meeting, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth, a levy of $50,000 for county purposes and the required one mill for schools was made. More small-pox bills were rejected, including one of $1,694.25 from the city of St. Cloud and one of $295.02 from the board of health of the village of New Paynesville. Further appropriations for roads and bridges were made as follows: Ashley, $132.85; Melrose, $245.07; Millwood, $250; St. Cloud, $250; Spring Hill, $978.13. The board of equalization was in session July 21-31.

At a special session held August 14, Herman Ramler, of Farming; George B. Cleveland, of Sauk Centre, and John Schwinghammer were appointed viewers for the Grove and Getty ditch. At the September regular session, ninth to eleventh, an appropriation of $150 was made to St. Wendel for road

and bridge purposes. A one-day's special session was held October 21 for routine business, as was a special session November 11 and 12.

The regular December session was held the sixteenth to the eighteenth, and an appropriation of $642 was made to the town of Oak for a bridge across Getchell creek and road grading, and $2,500 to the city of Sauk Centre to aid in the construction and repair of a certain street known as the extension of Third street, of a road connecting with said street and running easterly, and of three bridges on said street and road. During the year seven liquor licenses were granted, being about the average number since the $500 license fee went into effect, one each to the towns of St. Augusta, Lake Henry, Lake George, Krain (St. Anthony) and the village of Roscoe and two to Rockville.

1903. The board met January 6 for a two days' session. Present, J. D. Kowalkowski, H. F. Meyer, George Engelhard, Ignatius Kremer and J. H. Canfield; H. F. Meyer was re-elected chairman. Salaries were fixed as follows: County attorney, $1,850; superintendent of schools, $1,800; clerk hire in auditor's office, $3,000; in treasurer's office, $1,200; assistant county superintendent of schools (Anton Rieland appointed), $600; commissioner First district, $250; court house janitor, $480 and house rent.

A special session was held January 12 and 13, at which the report of the viewers on the Grove and Getty ditch No. 9 was accepted and an order entered for the construction of the ditch. Another special session, March 3-5, was devoted to routine business.

The regular session was held May 12-14. Persons who were selling liquor without a license—and the limited number of licenses taken out at the $500 fee would indicate that "blind piggers" were more or less numerous—were in very mild language invited to either procure a license or cease selling liquor against the provisions of the law in such case made and provided. The usual spring distribution of money for road and bridge purposes was made as follows: Avon, Rockville and St. Wendel, $200 each; Brockway and Zion, $450 each; Crow Lake, Getty, Lake George and St. Martin, $100 each; Eden Lake, Krain and Millwood, $400 each; Luxemburg and Lynden, $300 each; Crow River, $250; Lake Henry, $150; St. Joseph, $600; city of St. Cloud, $600. The board adopted a resolution adding $2.50 to the state bounty of $7.50 for full-grown wolves and $1 to the bounty of $4 for cubs. Among the bills allowed was one of $1,280 for one-half the cost of a steel bridge over the Sauk river at the city of Sauk Centre.

At a special session held June 9, a petition for an election to vote on the incorporation of the village of Rockville was received, and the election ordered for July 10, at Weisman Brothers' store, with John Weisman, Ben Garding and Henry Heck inspectors. The regular July session was from the tenth to the fifteenth. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Albany, $500; Ashley, $232.63; Collegeville, $300; Farming, $250; Grove, $112; Holding, $400; Lake George, $100; Melrose, $400; Raymond, $195; St. Augusta, $174.89; St. Martin, $200; Sauk Centre, $649.35. A tax levy of $66,400 for county purposes and one mill for schools was made. The levy for county purposes included $20,000 for salaries of county officers, $15,000

for roads and bridges, $6,100 for district court expenses, and $4,000 for small-pox cases. Board of equalization in session July 20-30.

A meeting was held September 8-10, at which the issuing of bonds to the amount of $3,660.40 to pay the cost of constructing ditch No. 9 was authorized. On the recommendation of the state public examiner, an additional allowance of $300 per year was made for clerk hire in the county auditor's office. Road and bridge appropriations of $130.50 for Maine Prairie and $200 for Wakefield were made. Appropriations of $570.25 to Oak and $500 to St. Wendel for road and bridge purposes were made at a special meeting held November 3-4. At a regular session held December 15-17, a number of bills were allowed for the control of contagious diseases. A special session was held, at which a petition received for a public ditch in the town of Lynden, to be known as ditch No. 10, was accepted and Arthur E. Morgan appointed to make a survey.

1904. The board met January 5, with H. F. Meyer, George Engelhard, J. H. Canfield, J. D. Kowalkowski and Ignatius Kremer present. H. F. Meyer was elected chairman and J. D. Kowalkowski vice-chairman. Adjourned January 7. At a special session January 26, a petition from the St. Cloud Public Library Board, proposing in consideration of an appropriation of $150 (to be used in the part payment of the salary of an assistant librarian) to extend the privileges of the library, including the drawing of books, to residents of the county outside the city of St. Cloud, was laid on the table. A petition for a public ditch in the towns of Sauk Centre and Melrose, to be known as ditch No. 11, was accepted and George Ingram was appointed to make the necessary survey. Special sessions were held January 30 and March 1 for routine business.

A special session was held March 8-10, at which Dr. R. I. Hubert was elected county physician, at a salary of $200 per year, to succeed Dr. F. McGuire, resigned. A request from the St. Cloud Library Board for an appropriation of $300, on terms similar to the one which had preceded it, met with the response that " a proposition of this kind could not be entertained." At a special session held March 12, an order was issued establishing ditch No. 10. Another special session was held three days later at which John Schaefer, H. C. Block and Herman Ramler were appointed viewers for ditch No. 11. A special session held May 3 was devoted to routine business.

Appropriations for roads and bridges were made as follows at the regular session May 10-12: Ashley, $350; Crow River, $375; Eden Lake, $250; Farming, Getty and Munson, $150 each; Luxemburg, Maine Prairie, St. Joseph, Rockville and St. Martin, $300 each; St. Wendel and Holding, $400 each; city of Melrose, $250; North Fork, $200. Special sessions were held May 28, May 31 and June 18 for routine business. At a special session held June 25, an order was adopted establishing the Brockway and St. Wendel county ditch.

The regular July session met on the eleventh, adjourning the thirteenth. Appropriations for roads and bridges gave Albany, Avon, Krain and Melrose $400 each; Brockway, $600; Crow Lake and Grove, $200 each; Le Sauk, $675; Lynden, Millwood, St. Cloud and Sauk Centre, $300 each; Paynesville,

$147.37; St. Augusta, $250; Spring Hill, $345; Zion, $168; village of Eden Valley, $400. The claims of a number of towns and villages for the suppression of contagious diseases were allowed. A levy of a one-mill tax for schools and $65,500 for county purposes was made. A special session was held July 16, at which W. S. Bartholomew, John Neutzling and James M. Barrett were appointed viewers for ditch No. 13. Board of equalization, July 18-28. Special sessions were held July 30, August 10, August 20 and August 30, for the consideration of ditch matters.

The regular September meeting was held on the thirteenth, continuing two days. A petition for the holding of an election to vote on the annexing of lands in the original town of Paynesville, Gilbert's addition to Paynesville and Gilbert's second addtion to Paynesville to the village of New Paynesville was granted, said election to be held October 20 at J. G. Jackson's paint shop, with James H. Boylan, F. W. Phillips and J. G. Nehring inspectors. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Eden Lake, $138; Raymond, $139.17, and Sauk Centre, $250. Special sessions were held October 22, 25 and 29; November 15 and 16, and December 3 and 6, for the transaction of routine business.

At the regular session, December 20-22, the county auditor was instructed to check over all the tax records from January 1, 1903, to date, covering the period during which Charles A. Bernick was deputy county treasurer, all to be done under the direction of the state public examiner.

1905. The board met in regular session January 3, with J. D. Kowalkowski, H. F. Meyer, Jacob Weber, George Engelhard, Ignatius Kremer and J. H. Canfield present—Messrs. Weber and Engelhard both claiming the election from the Third district. Theodore Bruener appeared as attorney for Mr. Engelhard and protested against the seating of Mr. Weber on the ground of ineligibility. H. F. Meyer was re-elected chairman and J. D. Kowalkowski vice-chairman. An appropriation of $25 was made to the St. Cloud Humane Society to assist in the work of the society outside the city. Adjourned January 5. Special sessions held February 4, 7, 10 and 25 were devoted mainly to the consideration of ditch matters. At a special session held March 7-9, the issuing of bonds was authorized in the sum of $1,606.42 to pay for the construction of ditch No. 10; $5,265.10 for ditch No. 12, and $1,260.62 for ditch No. 13. Frank Benolken was appointed appraiser of school lands in Stearns county.

March and April were devoted mainly to the consideration of ditch matters, no fewer than fourteen special sessions being held during those two months—on March 11, 14, 16-17, 18, 21, 25, 29 and 30, and April 1, 4, 8, 11, 15 and 22—for the reception of petitions for public ditches and the appointment of engineers or viewers. There appeared to be a sort of ditch boom, affecting all parts of the county. A special session for routine business was held May 6.

The regular May session began the ninth, adjourning the following day. The distribution of funds for roads and bridges was made to the several towns as follows: Albany, Brockway and Krain, $500 each; Ashley and St. Martin, $350 each; Eden Lake, Farming and St. Augusta, $250 each; Getty,

Maine Prairie, Millwood, Rockville, St. Cloud, St. Joseph and Spring Hill, $300 each; Lake George, Lake Henry and Melrose, $200 each; Collegeville, $240; Crow Lake, $100; Crow River, $150; Grove, $750; Holding, $450; Luxemburg, $600; Munson, $1,800; North Fork, $175; Paynesville, $342.50; St. Wendel, $400; Zion, $400; city of St. Cloud, $300. The ditch season re-opened in May with a series of special sessions held, May 13, 20, 23 and 27, June 14 and 17, and July 1 and 8, devoted almost wholly to ditch matters. The ditch occupying attention at the last session being No. 25.

The regular July session was held the tenth to the twelfth. In addition to the levy of one mill for schools a tax levy of $51,000 was made for county purposes. The following supplemental road and bridge appropriations were made: Avon and Wakefield, $250 each; Oak and Raymond, $300 each; Eden Lake, $100; Fair Haven, $900; Lynden, $175; Sauk Centre, $500. Board of equalization in session July 17-27. Sessions were held July 29 and August 8 for the consideration of matters relating to ditches Nos. 26 and 27 and for routine business.

At a session held September 12-14, the issuing of bonds to pay for the construction of the following ditches was authorized: No. 11, $2,668.31; No. 15, $8,775.89; No. 16, $2,868.31; No. 17, $7,742.62; No. 18, $3,593; No. 19, $1,620.90; No. 21, $4,831.90; No. 22, $3,710.50. This money was secured from the State University and School fund at 3 per cent interest Road and bridge appropriations were made to St. Joseph, $350; Sauk Centre, $1,290.71; Spring Hill, $318.16. Special sessions were held October 31 and November 1 and November 28 for routine business, at the latter meeting $200 being appropriated to St. Joseph and $200 to Holding for roads and bridges.

Special session for routine business were held December 4 and 5, and December 19-21, appropriations of $111.50 to Eden Lake and $275.90 to Paynesville being made for roads and bridges. Ten saloon licenses were issued during the year, one each in the towns of Getty, Luxemburg, Lake George, Lake Henry, St. Augusta, Krain, Zion and St. Wendel and two in Rockville.

1906. The board met January 2 and 3, with Joseph Kowalkowski, H. F. Meyer, George Engelhard, Ignatius Kremer and J. H. Canfield present; H. F. Meyer being re-elected chairman and J. D. Kowalkowski vice-chairman. The issuing of bonds to the amount of $2,488.66 for the construction of ditch No. 24 was authorized. Special sessions January 15 and 18-19 were mainly occupied with ditch matters.

At a special session March 13 and 14 report was made as follows of the salaries and fees received by county officers during the preceding year: J. C. Crever, auditor, $4,655.80; Chris. Schmitt, treasurer, $3,260.38; Herman Mueller, clerk of district court, $3,029.72; John M. Emmel, register of deeds, $3,562.10; Hubert Hansen, probate judge, $3,139.93; Paul Ahles, county superintendent, $1,800; J. B. Himsel, county attorney, $1,994.63; J. P. Bernick, sheriff, $5,335.97; J. D. Morgan, county surveyor, $10; J. B. Dunn, coroner, $54.30; county commissioners—J. D. Kowalkowski, $680.66; H. F. Meyer, $1,170.80; Jacob Weber, $721.10; George Engelhard, $34.40; Ignatius Kremer, $756.90; J. H. Canfield, $983.20. A special session was held in April to con-

sider a petition for ditch No. 28, for which B. Kost, J. Ferschweiler and N. Mueller were appointed viewers.

At a special session held May 8 and 9, appropriations for roads and bridges were made to Ashley, Collegeville, Le Sauk, Raymond, St. Martin and St. Wendel, $300 each; Maine Prairie and St. Joseph, $400 each; Crow River, $425; Fair Haven, $1,000; Lake Henry, $150; Luxemburg, $900; Rockville, $200. A petition for ditch No. 29 was granted, and Julius Payne, John Schaefer and John Schwinghammer were appointed viewers. Special session June 23, routine business.

At a special session held July 9-11, additional road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Crow Lake, $100; Eden Lake and Paynesville, $600 each; Getty and Millwood, $300 each; Lynden, $200; North Fork, $320; Zion, $442.25; village of Paynesville, $575; city of Sauk Centre, $210.65. The first road designated for improvement under the general laws of 1905 was that part of the St. Cloud and Breckenridge state road which lies between the city of St. Cloud and the village of St. Joseph. The tax levy for county purposes was $48,000, for schools one mill, and for roads and bridges one mill. Board of equalization in session July 16-26. At a session held September 7, a final order was issued establishing ditch No. 28 in the towns of Albany, Krain and Holding. A special session was held October 19, at which a final order was issued establishing ditch No. 29 in towns of Crow Lake and Crow River. Auctioneers' licenses were issued to J. N. Gilley, Nick Klein, J. Beste, John Schaefer and F. C. Minette.

At a special session held November 12 and 13, road and bridge appropriations were made to Grove, $823.60; Oak, $499.78; Lake George, $400; Spring Hill, $312.62. E. N. Erickson and P. F. Benolken were added to the list of licensed auctioneers. The final session of the year was held December 18 and 19. A transfer of $10,000 was made from the revenue fund to the ditch fund, to be returned as soon as money was realized from the sale of ditch bonds. A number of bills for digging ditches were allowed, among others being $5,440.43 to O. F. Doyle and $1,257.86 to Simon Kutzman.

1907. The board met January 8, with H. F. Meyer, J. D. Kowalkowski, George Engelhard, Ignatius Kremer and J. H. Canfield present; the organization being the same as for the previous year. Dr. R. I. Hubert, H. F. Meyer and J. D. Kowalkowski were appointed members of the county board of health, with compensation at $5 per day. Anton Rieland was appointed assistant county superintendent of schools at a salary of $600 per year; Ignatius Greven, janitor at the court house at $45 per month and house rent, and Dr. R. I. Hubert, county physician at $200 per year. Adjourned January 10. At a special session held March 5 and 6, it was voted to issue bonds in the sum of $2,488.66 at 4 per cent interest, to pay for the construction of ditch No. 24. Special session March 19 for routine business.

At a session May 14-15, road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Avon and Holding, $250 each; Collegeville, Eden, Lake, Fair Haven, Luxemburg, Melrose, Raymond, St. Joseph, St. Martin and Wakefield, $300 each; Crow Lake, Lake Henry and St. Cloud, $200 each; Holding, $250; Maine Prairie, $400; Oak, $121; Rockville and St. Augusta, $100 each; Spring

Hill, $139; city of St. Cloud, $800. S. S. Chute was appointed superintendent of highways, at $5 per day and expenses while actually employed. Committees as follows were appointed for the several commissioner districts for the surveying, building or improving of any road or street in any incorporated city or village or any bridge or culvert on any public road or highway: First district, Commissioners Kowalkowski, Meyer and Canfield; Second district, Commissioners Meyer, Canfield and Kowalkowski; Third district, Commissioners Engelhard, Meyer and Kremer; Fourth district, Commissioners Kremer, Engelhard and Meyer; Fifth district, Commissioners Canfield, Meyer and Kowalkowski. The plans and specifications of state highway No. 1, prepared by the county superintendent of highways, were accepted. The appointment of Charles Schmidt as assistant county superintendent of schools was approved. A special session for routine business was held June 21.

At the regular July session, meeting on the eighth and adjourning on the ninth, appropriations for roads and bridges were made as follows: Ashley, $515; Albany, $250; Avon, $200; Brockway, $100; Farming, Getty, Le Sauk, Lynden and Zion, $300 each; Krain, $350; Millwood, $200; North Fork, $257.50; Spring Hill, $475; village of Cold Spring, $100. A tax levy of $46,000 for county purposes and one mill for roads and bridges was ordered. Board of equalization was in session July 15-25.

A special session held July 31 authorized the issuing of bonds to pay for the construction of ditch No. 26, $34,566; No. 28, $8,446; No. 29, $14,136, the loans being made from the State University and School fund at 4 per cent. Special session August 13, routine business.

At a special session held September 10 and 11, a petition was received for an election to incorporate as a village certain territory in the town of Le Sauk, in Stearns county, and in the town of Sauk Rapids, Benton county, the larger part being in the county of Stearns. The petition was granted, the date for the election being October 5, and the place the office of the Sartell Bros. Company, with William L. Sartell, A. L. Smitten and Anton Smudde inspectors. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Grove, $225; Munson, $296.63; St. Wendel, $350; village of Albany, $150. The issuing of $2,124 in bonds to pay for ditch No. 25 was authorized. A special session was held October 21 and 22, at which $100 was appropriated to Lake George, $1,000 to St. Augusta, $400 to Brockway and $505 to Paynesville for road and bridge purposes. The closing session of the year was held December 17 and 18, at which further road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Crow River and Luxemburg, $300 each; Eden Lake, $144.25; Holding, $172.50; Lake Henry, $479.50; Millwood, $100; Sauk Centre, $359.64.

1908. The regular January session opened the seventh, with J. D. Kowalkowski, H. F. Meyer, Ignatius Kremer, George Engelhard and J. H. Canfield present, the organization of the past year being continued. It was voted to supplement the state bounty of $7.50 for full-grown wolves and $3 for cub wolves with an addition of $2.50 and $2 respectively for all such wolves killed in Stearns county. The road from Rockville to Cold Spring was designated as State Highway No. 2 and the road from St. Joseph to Albany as State Highway No. 3. There was a lively "scrap" over the

county printing, the first occasion on which the serene surface of the patronage waters had been disturbed in many years. The St. Cloud Times made an offer to publish the financial statement, proceedings of the county board and all official notices for one-half the legal rate, this offer to include publication in the daily and weekly Times and the Nordstern, and the delinquent tax list at nine cents per description. The St. Cloud Journal-Press, for itself and a combination of outside weekly papers, made a bid to do the work for one-half the price offered by the Times Publishing Company. The offer of the Times was accepted as " the lowest that has been received by the board, in comparison to their value as mediums to bring the news before the taxpayers of the county." The town of Paynesville was given $175 for roads and bridges at a special session held March 3-4. Special session April 10, routine business.

At a special session May 12 and 13, a number of appropriations were made for roads and bridges, Ashley, Eden Lake, Luxemburg, Raymond, St. Augusta and Sauk Centre receiving $400 each; Collegeville, Farming, Getty, Grove, Lake George, Lake Henry, St. Martin and St. Wendel, $300 each; Fair Haven, $450; Maine Prairie, $500; Melrose, $126; Rockville, $125; Spring Hill, $313.07. The county surveyor was directed to set the section corners in a number of towns. The committee on roads in the different commissioner districts were re-appointed for the coming year.

A special session was held May 26, at which a number of bills were allowed in connection with the location of judicial ditch No. 1 in Pope and Stearns counties. The regular July session, beginning the thirteenth, continued for three days. Appropriations for roads and bridges were made to Brockway, $200; Holding, Krain and Lynden, $300 each; Crow River, $445; Lake George, $250; Le Sauk and Millwood, $350 each; Melrose, $400; North Fork, $150. A levy of $44,000 for county purposes and one mill for roads and bridges was made. Board of equalization in session, July 20-30. At a special session, August 6, the contract for the digging for state road No. 1 was let to C. A. Langdon for 19 cents per cubic yard. The Tri-State Land Company's plat of Elrosa was accepted and ordered to be filed, at a special session, August 11.

At a special session held September 22 and 23, resolutions were adopted rescinding the resolution adopted September 10, 1907, for the issuing of $2,124 in bonds to pay for the construction of ditch No. 25, and the resolution of July 31, 1907, providing for $8,446 in bonds to pay for ditch No. 28; and new resolutions providing similar issues of bonds for the ditches were adopted, the previous resolutions having apparently been irregular or defective. Additional ditch bonds were provided for at a special session held October 30 and 31, $3,122 being for ditch No. 27 and $2,896 for ditch No. 14. The following appropriations were made for roads and bridges: Rockville, $600; St. Joseph, $833.05; Wakefield, $400; Crow River, $164.26; village of Sartell, $100. At the regular session December 15-17, the plats of Hobermann's addition and Schulte's first addition to Albany were accepted and approved. The bond of the county treasurer was fixed at $225,000 and of the county auditor at $10,000. A new state highway was established from the east line of the town of Albany to the city of Sauk Centre. Appropriations

for roads and bridges were made to Munson, $183.01; Spring Hill, $575; Paynesville, $592.44; Maine Prairie and Luxemburg, $100 each.

1909. The regular opening session met January 5, adjourning January 6. The commissioners present were J. D. Kowalkowski, Ignatius Kremer, J. H. Canfield, Val. Herman and Jacob Weber. J. D. Kowalkowski was elected chairman and J. H. Canfield vice-chairman. The clerk hire for the auditor's office was fixed at $3,900 and for the treasurer's office at $1,300 for the year. An appropriation of $125 was made to the town of Avon for road and bridge purposes, and the same amount to the town of St. Wendel. Another state highway, from the village of Melrose to the village of Albany, was established. An appropriation of $25 was made to the St. Cloud Humane Society to be used in the traveling expenses of the executive agent in investigating cases of cruelty within the county.

January 27, special session for routine business. At a special session March 2 and 3, Dr. R. I. Hubert was re-elected county physician at $200 annual salary. B. Kost was appointed an appraiser of school lands in Stearns county. March 30, special session for routine business.

A special session was held May 4 and 5, at which applications for loans from the state of Minnesota for ditches Nos. 25 and 28 were accepted. The commissioner district road and bridge committees were re-appointed, Valentine Herman succeeding H. F. Meyer and Jacob Weber succeeding George Engelhard. Appropriations for roads and bridges were made as follows: Albany, $275; Avon, Brockway, Collegeville, Eden Lake, Fair Haven, Farming, Getty, Lake George, Lake Henry, Luxemburg, Paynesville, St. Martin and Wakefield, $300 each; Holding, Millwood and St. Cloud, $250 each; Krain, $437.50; Maine Prairie, $400; Raymond, $500; St. Wendel, $125.50.

A special meeting was held June 2, under instructions from the office of the attorney general, to revoke the liquor licenses of Jacob Weber and Nick Ganzer & Co. in the townsite of Roscoe, for the reason that their saloons were less than 1,500 feet (actually less than 800 feet) from the schoolhouse. The licenses were revoked and the license fees refunded. A special session was held June 18, at which ditch No. 30 was established and the plat of Pelican Lake Park in the township of Avon was accepted and approved.

The regular July session opened the twelfth, adjourning the fourteenth. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Ashley, North Fork, Sauk Centre and Zion, $300 each; Grove, $109.84; Holding, $435.28; Paynesville, $377.50; St. Augusta, Le Sauk and St. Wendel, $250 each; village of St. Joseph, $100. A levy of $60,000 for county expenses and one mill for road and bridge purposes was made. The public examiner having reported that overcharges had been made by several of the county officials, the county attorney was instructed to investigate the matter and take such action as the case might require. The plat of Park addition to Holding was accepted. Board of equalization in session July 19-28. Special session July 19, routine business.

At a special session August 21, a loan of $15,789.96 to pay for judicial ditch No. 1 of Stearns and Pope counties was made from John Zapp at six per cent interest. Appropriations of $150 to Lynden, $350 to the city of

Melrose and $230 to the city of Sauk Centre for road and bridge purposes were made. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Grove, $200; Krain, $400, and St. Wendel, $886.80, at a special session October 5. At a special session held December 14-17, the state highway from St. Joseph to Avon, which had been known as No. 1, was changed to No. 3 to conform to the number adopted by the State Highway Commission. Applications for loans from the state of Minnesota for county ditches Nos. 14 and 27 were accepted. The following road and bridge appropriations were made: Avon, $100; Brockway, $150; Luxemburg, $262.72; St. Joseph, $394.06; Spring Hill, $325; Zion, $200.

1910. The board met in regular session January 4 for one day, with Commissioners J. D. Kowalkowski, Ignatius Kremer, Jacob Weber and J. H. Canfield present, Commissioner Val. Herman being absent. J. D. Kowalkowski was elected chairman and J. H. Canfield vice-chairman. Theodore Schmitz was elected court house janitor, and an appropriation of $147.91 was made to Munson for roads and bridges. At a special session January 25, the sum of $15,000 was transferred from the county ditch fund, which had a large surplus, to the county reserve fund. An appropriation of $280 was made to the town of St. Martin for road and bridge purposes.

A special session was held March 4, at which road and bridge appropriations were made to Grove, $175; Oak, $379.50; Lynden, $100; and an appropriation of $25 was made to the county agricultural society to be used in making an exhibit during the month of March in St. Paul. April 12, session for routine business.

A special session was held May 6, at which the road committees of the several commissioner districts were re-appointed for the coming year. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: City of St. Cloud, $4,700; town of Albany, $250; Ashley, Collegeville, Crow River, Eden Lake, Fair Haven, Getty, Holding, Krain, Lake George, Lake Henry, Le Sauk, Luxemburg, Millwood, St. Cloud, St. Joseph, St. Wendel, St. Martin, Spring Hill, Wakefield and Zion, $300 each; Crow Lake, $200; Fair Haven, $388.50; Maine Prairie, $400; Raymond, $500; Rockville, $150. Dr. M. J. Kern was appointed county physician at a salary of $200 per year.

The following additional road and bridge appropriations were made at a special session June 7: Brockway, Lynden, Munson and St. Augusta, $300 each; Oak, $250; Paynesville, $500. The regular July session was held from the eleventh to the thirteenth. For county purposes a tax levy of $60,000 was made, with one and a half mills for roads and bridges. Appropriations from this fund were made to Holding, $750; Grove, $125; North Fork, $300. Board of equalization in session, July 18-28.

A special session was held August 16, at which the road extending from the city of St. Cloud to the village of Kimball was made state highway No. 6. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Avon, Kimball and the village of Brooten, $300 each; Paynesville, $764.50. A special session was held August 26, at which the only item of business transacted was the granting to W. J. Weyrauch, of Raymond, license to sell intoxicating liquors. Special sessions were held October 4 and November 29 for routine business.

A special session was held December 15-17, at which, besides the transacting of routine business, the following road and bridge appropriations were made: Maine Prairie, $100; Melrose, $300; Oak, $400; Sauk Centre, $247; Wakefield, $640; village of Sartell, $106.87.

1911. The regular January session met on the third, adjourning the following day; present, Commissioners J. D. Kowalkowski, V. Herman, Jacob Weber, Nicholas Thomey and J. H. Canfield. J. D. Kowalkowski was unanimously elected chairman and J. H. Canfield vice-chairman. The St. Cloud Times was elected the official paper for the ensuing year and was also designated as the paper in which the delinquent tax list should be published. An appropriation of $500 was made as a contingent fund for the county attorney. Dr. M. J. Kern, J. D. Kowalkowski and N. Thomey were appointed members of the county board of health, with a compensation of $5 per day. Salaries were fixed as follows: County superintendent of schools, $1,800; deputy, $720; clerk hire for county auditor's office, $4,260; treasurer's office, $1,450; janitor of the court house (Theodore Schmitz), $45 per month and house rent. A communication having been received from the attorney general regarding the distance between John Lutgen's saloon at St. Nicholas and the schoolhouse, the county surveyor was instructed to make the necessary survey and report to the board at its next meeting. The compensation of the county surveyor was fixed at $5 per day for all county work performed. An appropriation of $25 was made to the St. Cloud Humane Society, for outside work by the agent.

A special session was held February 7-8, with commissioners Kowalkowski, Weber, Thomey and Canfield present. The report of the county surveyor showing that John Lutgen's saloon was within the legally prohibited distance from the school house, his license was revoked and the license money ordered to be refunded. A petition having been received for an election to vote on the incorporation of the village of Roscoe, comprising territory in the townships of Munson and Zion, March 3, 1911, was designated as the day for holding such election at Clemens Kost's store, with Clemens Kost, Thomas Sauer and Joseph Wais inspectors. At a special session held March 3, the application of P. F. Dudley and others for the establishing of ditch No. 31 in the township of Lynden was granted, and Benjamin Kost, Michael Loso and Peter Sojka were appointed viewers, with M. J. Cleveland engineer.

Another one-day special session was held March 7. The result of the election at Roscoe having been in favor of incorporation, commissioner Jacob Weber with the inspectors originally designated were appointed a committee to give notice of an election for village organization. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Avon, $100; Eden Lake, $250; Fair Haven, $547.25; Grove, $120; Holding, Krain and Raymond, $500 each; Lake George, $150; Le Sauk, $125; Luxemburg, $342.89; Rockville, $106.65; St. Cloud, $300.

A special session was held May 2, adjourning that day, with all members present. A petition for the incorporation of the village of St. Anthony, in the township of Krain, was granted, and May 26th, at Joe Maders' machine shed, was designated as the time and place for holding the election,

with Ben Blume, Julius Bachel and Casper Ricker inspectors. A delegation of citizens and representatives of the St. Cloud Commercial Club, consisting of Theodore Bruener, J. D. Sullivan, C. D. Grinols, Alvah Eastman, C. F. MacDonald, P. R. Thielman and M. Nueremberg, appeared before the board and urged the necessity for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new court house thereon. Nicholas Thomey, J. H. Canfield and J. D. Kowalkowski were appointed a committee to investigate the matter of securing a site. Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Albany, $264; Avon, Collegeville, Crow River, Getty and Lake George, $300 each; Brockway, Eden Lake, Luxemburg and St. Joseph, $400 each; Crow Lake, $125; Farming, $350; Grove and Maine Prairie, $500 each; Holding, $325; Lynden, $270; North Fork, $113.10; city of Melrose, $1,347.32; city of St. Cloud, $4,500. The proceedings in the matter of ditch No. 31 were approved at a special session, May 26.

At a special session June 22, a petition was received from B. W. Veede and others, asking that an examination of the affairs and accounts of the township of Getty be made by the state public examiner. It was voted that the town of Getty be required to give a bond to the county of Stearns providing for the payment of the costs of the examination in case no discrepancies or irregularities were found, the costs otherwise to be paid by the county. A petition for a county ditch in the town of Raymond, Getty, North Fork and Lake George, signed by K. N. Dunham and others, was received and notice of hearing ordered to be given. Road appropriations were made to the following townships: Lake Henry and Wakefield, $400 each; Lynden, Melrose, Rockville, St. Augusta and Sauk Centre, $300 each; St. Cloud, $200; St. Martin, $350; Zion, $595.

A regular session was held July 10-12, with all members present. Applications were received from the Co-operative Farmers' Club of St. Cloud for an appropriation of $500 to be used in making a display of Stearns county agricultural products at the state fair and from the Stearns County Fair Association for an appropriation of $500 for the county fair to be held at Sauk Centre; both applications were denied. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Ashley, $300; Krain, $200; Fair Haven, $125; Le Sauk, $1,189.25; Millwood, $300; Munson, $325; Oak, $400; Spring Hill, $348.90. A tax levy of $60,000 was made for the year 1911, and in addition one mill for road and bridge purposes.

Upon request of the Commercial Club of the village of Richmond and a petition signed by twenty citizens, the so-called Wakefield and Luxemburg county road was designated as state highway No. 8. The county board of equalization was in session July 17-24. A special session was held July 28, for routine business. At a special session August 4, with all members present, on a petition from N. H. Dunham and others, M. J. Cleveland was appointed engineer to survey the line for a proposed county ditch, No. 32, and Ben Kost, Frank Wagner and Fred Borgmann were appointed viewers.

A special session was held September 5, at which the main traveled road from Cold Spring to Paynesville was designated as state road No. 9, and a certain section of county road in the township of Maine Prairie was designated

as state road No. 10. A road and bridge appropriation of $545 was made to the township of Lynden. A special session was held October 13, at which three liquor licenses were granted, no other business being transacted.

A special session was held December 15-16, at which the county road from the city of Sauk Centre to the village of Brooten was designated as state highway No. 11. An application from the Northern Minnesota Development Association for an appropriation of $50 was laid over. Road and bridge apropriations were made to Paynesville, $100; Lake George, $110; North Fork, $150; Oak, $574.40; Paynesville, $250; St. Augusta, $200; St. Joseph, $372; St. Wendel, $640.35; village of Brooten, $150.

1912. The board convened in regular session, January 2, Commissioners J. D. Kowalkowski, Valentine Herman, Jacob Weber, Nicholas Thomey and J. H. Canfield being present. J. D. Kowalkowski and J. H. Canfield were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. The St. Cloud Times was elected the official paper of the county and the stationery printing was awarded to the Nordstern. Dr. M. J. Kern was appointed county physician at a salary of $200 per year. An appropriation of $132 was made to the township of Wakefield for road and bridge purposes. In accordance with the provisions of chapter 109 of the general laws of 1911 an appropriation of $175 was made to the city of St. Cloud and $125 to the city of Sauk Centre to be used in the observance of Memorial day by the G. A. R. posts in these cities. Adjourned January 3.

At a special session February 6, with all members present, appropriations of $125 for Avon; $200 to Farming and $282 to Zion were made for road and bridge purposes. The salary of the deputy register of deeds was fixed at $300 per year. An appropriation of $400 was made to the Stearns County Agricultural Society, of which $215 was to be used in purchasing seed, corn and potatoes to be distributed proportionately among the 210 schools, in the county, not to exceed $1 worth of seed to be given to any one school, and County Superintendent William A. Boerger to act as distributing agent of the seed.

A special session was held April 2, at which a road running from the city of Sauk Centre to an intersection with state road No. 11, in section 20, township of North Fork, was designated as state highway No. 12; and a road running from the village of Richmond to the south line of Stearns county in the town of Eden Lake was designated as state road No. 13.

State highway No. 14, being composed of a road running from the village of Cold Spring to the south line of the county in the town of Luxemburg, was designated at a special meeting held May 7. The following named towns received appropriation for road and bridge purposes: Ashley, Collegeville, Crow River, Fair Haven, Getty, Krain, Lake George, Luxemburg, St. Joseph and Zion, $300 each; Maine Prairie, $450; St. Cloud, $150; St. Martin, $600; city of Sauk Centre, $262.72. A large number of school petitions were acted on. At a special session June 18, further road and bridge appropriations were made, Brockway, Lake Henry, Lynden, Millwood, Raymond, Rockville and St. Augusta receiving $300 each. The plat of the townsite of St. Nicholas was approved.

The regular July session began on the eighth, adjourning the tenth, with all members present. A large number of applications for new roads and changes in established roads were acted on. M. J. Cleveland having resigned as engineer of ditch No. 32, S. S. Chute was appointed to complete the work. A levy of $59,000 was made for county purposes for the year 1912, and in addition $25,000 for road and bridge purposes. Appropriations from the road and bridge fund were made to Grove, $300; Paynesville, $2,883; St. Wendel, $500; village of Holding, $250. An appropriation of $500 was made to the Agricultural Society of Sauk Centre for use in the county fair to be held in September. The county board of equalization held a session July 15-25.

A committee, representing the Sunshine Society of St. Cloud, appeared before the board at a special session July 26 and asked that it appropriate a certain sum of money for the erection of a county sanitarium for tubercular patients. It was decided to take the matter under advisement for a later decision. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Avon, $300; Sauk Centre, $300; Holding, $500. An application of the St. Cloud Water Power company for the right to construct and maintain a line of poles and wires along the state and county roads of Stearns county for the transmission of electrical light and power to the different villages and other parts of the county, was granted for a period of twenty-five years, it being provided that such poles shall be erected so as not to interfere with ordinary travel, and that the company assumes all liability for any damages which may result from the construction or maintenance of such lines.

A special meeting held September 11, designated that part of the so-called "River road" along the west side of the Mississippi river to the line between Stearns and Morrison counties, excluding that part lying within the village of Sartell, as state road No. 15. A special session October 8, was devoted to road and routine business. J. H. Canfield was appointed to represent Stearns county at the annual meeting of the State Association of County Commissioners to be held at Austin, October 24-27.

At a special session December 17-18 resolutions from a number of societies and organizations favoring the establishing of a Stearns county tuberculosis sanatorium were read, and the matter was laid over. The plat of Pearl Lake Park was approved. An appropriation of $300 was made to the town of Wakefield for road and bridge purposes. Bonds of county officers were approved as follows: Chris. Schmitt, county treasurer, $250,000; John P. Rau, county auditor, $10,000; John Lang, register of deeds, $5,000; B. E. Schoener, sheriff, $5,000; Paul Ahles, county attorney, $1,000; H. A. Pinault, coroner, $3.000; Cary Diehl, court commissioner, $2,000.

1913. The board met in regular session January 7, adjourning January 8, with J. D. Kowalkowski, Valentine Herman, Jacob Weber, Nicholas Thomey and J. H. Canfield present. J. D. Kowalkowski was unanimously elected chairman and J. H. Canfield vice-chairman. County Auditor Rau presented the annual financial statement of the county, which was accepted and ordered to be published. The matter of the county printing coming up, the board first went into executive session, and afterwards proceeded to take action on the two bids received, the one being from the St. Cloud Times and the other from

the Sauk Centre Herald; the latter was accepted as being the lowest. It provided for the publishing of all county official matters in the Sauk Centre Herald, Albany Enterprise, Belgrade Tribune, Brooten Review, Cold Spring Record, Freeport Informant, Holdingford Advertiser, Kimball Kodak, Melrose Beacon, Paynesville Press and Richmond Standard, at the rate of sixty cents per folio for the first insertion and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion; also, to cause to be sent by mail copies of the financial statement to taxpayers as follows: St. Cloud, 500; Waite Park, 25; St. Joseph, 25; Avon, 25; Sartell, 25; Collegeville, 25. The publishing of the delinquent tax list at the rate of ten cents per description, was also let to the Sauk Centre Herald, on the same conditions as in the matter of county printing, that being declared to be the lowest offer received. The printing of all office stationery was awarded to the Nordstern Publishing Company. The sum of $500 was appropriated as a contingent fund for the county attorney. The bounty of $2.50 each for full-grown and $2.00 for cub wolves, additional to the state bounty, was continued. An appropriation of $225 was made to enable the county treasurer to prepare duplicate tax lists to be used in collecting taxes in various parts of the county, as provided by law. The following-named commissioners were appointed as committees for the several commissioner districts to supervise the expenditure of moneys on roads: First district, Commissioners Kowalkowski, Herman and Canfield; Second district, Commissioners Herman, Canfield and Kowalkowski; Third district; Commissioners Weber, Thomey and Kowalkowski; Fourth district, Commissioners Thomey, Weber and Kowalkowski; Fifth district, Commissioners Canfield, Kowalkowski and Herman. Dr. M. J. Kern was re-elected county physician at a salary of $200 per year; and Dr. M. J. Kern, J. D. Kowalkowski and Nicholas Thomey were appointed members of the county board of health. Ignatius Luckeroth was appointed custodian of the court house at a salary of $52.50 per month, and William Holucok, janitor at $42.50 per month. The salary of the county superintendent of schools was fixed at $2,200; assistant, $840; clerk hire for auditor's office, $4,320; treasurer's office, $1,440; register of deed's office, $300; extra help in treasurer's office, $200; county surveyor, $5.00 per day for county work.

At a special session held March 4, road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Albany, $405; Brockway, $154; Lake George, $150; Le Sauk, $112; Maine Prairie, $309.55; Melrose, $344.75; Munson, $311.97; Oak, $102.85; St. Joseph, $247.50; St. Martin, $418; village of Eden Valley, $350, city of Sauk Centre, $240.22. An appropriation of $500 was made to the County Agricultural Society of Stearns county to aid in the conducting of a fair at Sauk Centre in September. An appropriation of $100 was made to the city of St. Cloud and $75 to the city of Sauk Centre for the observance of Memorial day. A contract was made with the Northwestern Telephone Company for the rent of ten telephones for the use of the different county officers at $2.00 each per month. The following reports of amounts of fees received during the year 1912 were made: J. P. Rau, county auditor, $3,620; Chris. Schmitt, treasurer, $3,311.75; A. H. Klasen, probate judge, $2,747.70; J. B. Hemsl, attorney, $2,500; John Long, register of deeds, $3,201.50; H. J. Limperich, clerk of court, $3,590.42; B. J. Moritz, sheriff, $5,019.95; J. D. Morgan, surveyor,

$165.51; H. A. Pinault, coroner, $60.30; county commissioners, J. D. Kowalkowski, $1,115.70; Valentine Herman, $1,352.30; Jacob Weber, $926.80; N. Thomey, $990.80; J. H. Canfield, $1,172.69.

A special meeting was held April 8, at which Michael Loso was appointed appraiser of state lands. W. A. Boerger, county superintendent of schools, reported that fees amounting to $2,000 had been received by him during the year 1912. A communication was received from the State Highway Commission advising the board that $5,000 had been alloted to Stearns county for the state road and bridge fund.

A petition of Frank Lippameyer and nine others for a drainage ditch in the town of Melrose was presented, as was a remonstrance signed by John Moening and twenty-three others, at a special meeting held April 15. After consideration the petition was granted, the ditch to be known as No. 33, with S. S. Chute engineer to make a survey, and W. E. Murphy, John Neutzling and Fred Borgmann to act as viewers.

Another special session was held May 6, at which a resolution was adopted authorizing the borrowing, from Zapp's state bank, St. Cloud, of the sum of $18,278.27, to defray the cost of the construction of judicial ditch No. 1 of Pope and Stearns counties, said loan to bear interest at the rate of six per cent and be payable in ten annual installments. A special session was held May 16, for the purpose of giving a new notice of hearing in the matter of ditch No. 32, the previous notice having been defective.

A number of appropriations were made from the road and bridge fund at a special meeting held June 10, as follows: Albany, Collegeville, Crow River, Getty, Grove, Holding, Krain, Lake George, Lake Henry, Luxemburg, Melrose, Millwood, Munson, North Fork, Raymond, Rockville, St. Cloud, St. Joseph, St. Martin, St. Wendel, Sauk Centre and Zion, $300 each; Eden Lake, $600; Fair Haven, $500; Maine Prairie, $450; Wakefield, $500; village of Rockville, $700. A resolution was adopted providing for a half holiday on the Saturday afternoon of each week, for the county officers, deputies and clerks, from June 10 to October 11, 1913. The final hearing in the matter of ditch No. 32 was held at a special session June 21, when a resolution was adopted making a number of amendments to the viewers' report and fixing July 1, 1915, as the time for the completion of the ditch.

The regular July session opened the fourteenth, with all members present, adjourning the fifteenth. The tax levy for the year 1913 was fixed at $60,000 of which $23,000 was for salaries of county officers, $8,000 for district court expenses, $4,000 for jail and court house expenses, $3,000 for justice and municipal court expenses and $5,000 for salaries and mileage of county commissioners. There was also levied $30,000 for road and bridge purposes, and in addition one mill for a Dragging fund, in each town outside of incorporated cities and villages, in accordance with section 41, chapter 235, general laws of 1913. The board having decided that the mileage of state roads in the county was too great for their proper care and maintenance by the county alone, adopted a resolution revoking all previous action designating state roads. Subsequently resolutions were adopted designating four state roads to be composed as follows:

No. 1—All of state roads Nos. 1 and 3, that portion of No. 4 lying between the township of Avon and the city of Melrose and that portion of No. 5 beginning at the west line of the city of Melrose and running thence to the east line of the city of Sauk Centre.

No. 2—Beginning at the S. E. corner of section 9, township of St. Cloud, running thence west between sections 9-16, 8-17 to Sauk river; thence in a southwesterly direction over sections 17-18 to the west line of said town; thence in the township of St. Joseph southwesterly over 13, 24, 23, 26, 27, 34 to the south line of said town, thence in the township of Rockville southwesterly over sections 3, 4, 9, to the east limits of the village of Rockville; from the west line of the village of Rockville the road to be that heretofore designated as state roads 2 and 9.

No. 3—The roads heretofore designated as state roads Nos. 6 and 10.

No. 4—The road heretofore designated as state road No. 7.

This action was taken in accordance with section 18, chapter 235, general laws of 1913. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Grove, $179; Le Sauk, $255.20; Paynesville, $300.

The county board of equalization was in session July 21-30.

At a special session August 1, final action was taken in the matter of ditch No. 33, the reports of the viewers and engineer being accepted and the ditch established.

A special session was held August 5, at which the county attorney was authorized to take an appeal from the order of the probate court in the matter of the Donley children for the purpose of testing the question in the higher courts. A resolution was adopted directing the county surveyor to make a survey of Grand Lake, in the township of Rockville, with a view to establishing a level at which the water of the lake should be maintained, "in order to improve navigation and to improve the public health," and to "report the description of any land which may be required upon which the erection of a dam at the outlet of Grand Lake necessary to cause the maintenance of said level, may be required, and a sketch of the said dam necessary to be built to maintain said level and an estimate of the cost of said land and dam." A. M. Welles having sold the Sauk Centre Herald, the official paper for the county, to A. M. Wallace, the latter filed a new contract and bond. An appeal having been taken to the district court from the order of the board establishing ditch No. 32 the county surveyor was instructed to proceed to the line of said ditch with three assistants and inspect same with the adjacent lands so as to be qualified to act as witnesses when said appeal comes up for trial. An appropriation of $100 was made to the village of Waite Park from the road and bridge fund.

At a special session held September 2, the report of S. S. Chute, civil engineer, in the matter of raising the waters of Grand Lake was presented and after consideration the matter was laid over. A petition having been received for the incorporation as a village of certain territory in the township of Lake Henry, to be known as the village of Lake Henry, it was ordered that an election to vote on the question of incorporation be held September 27, at the J. C. Meyer hall, with J. C. Meyer, H. B. Gelting and Jacob Kraemer inspectors.

A special session, October 2, was devoted to routine business.

A special session, occasioned by the sudden death of J. P. Rau, county auditor, was held October 21, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted and Louis C. Deuber was appointed temporary custodian of the office of county auditor. On the following day the board proceeded by ballot to elect a county auditor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. P. Rau, and Nicholas Thomey, who had previously resigned his office as county commissioner, received four votes, being all that were cast and was declared to be unanimously elected. His bond in the sum of $10,000 was presented and approved.

When the board met in special session November 12 to act on the petition for the removal of the county seat from St. Cloud to Albany, it first received the report of the board of appointment, which had met at the county auditor's office October 31, in accordance with the provisions of law, to choose a successor to Nicholas Thomey, commissioner from the Fourth district, who had resigned. The report showed that on the first five ballots Ignatius Kremer received 2 votes, Michael Loso 3 votes, Peter Taufer 2 votes and E. F. Mielke 5 votes; that on the sixth ballot E. F. Mielke received 5 votes, I. Kremer 1 vote, M. Loso 3 votes and Peter Taufer 2 votes; that on the seventh and final ballot E. F. Mielke received 5 votes and Michael Loso 6 votes, with one blank, whereupon Michael Loso was declared the appointee. The board then took up the matter of the proposed county seat removal, the counting of the names on the different papers and the general discussion occupying the time until November 18, when the board adopted the following preamble and resolution, on motion of Jacob Weber seconded by Michael Loso.

Whereas, A petition has been presented to the board of county commissioners of the county of Stearns asking for a removal of the county seat of said county from the city of St. Cloud, the present seat thereof, to the village of Albany, in said county.

And Whereas, After notice of hearing given thereon this board, pursuant to said notice, met at the room of the county commissioners at the court house in the city of St. Cloud on Wednesday, the twelfth day of November, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining said petition and inquiring as to the sufficiency thereof, and for the purpose of hearing any other matters pertinent thereto, as provided by law;

And Whereas, Adjournments from day to day have been taken to this day to complete investigation as to said petition and the matters pertaining thereto;

And Whereas, It appears that said petition as originally filed contained the names of 4,175 signers;

And Whereas, It further appears, after due examination by this board, that of the signers of said original petition 1,194 thereof have duly revoked and canceled their signatures and have requested this board to strike their names from said petition, as appears from the duly acknowledged and attested revocations, coupled with a power of attorney, which have been filed with this board;

And Whereas, It further appears to this board that certain of said signers who requested their names to be removed from said petition have duly re-

quested that their names be reinstated thereon, the number of said signers so requesting a reinstatement of the names being to the net number of 408;

And Whereas, It further appears to this board, after an examination of said petition, said revocations and said reinstatements that the number of signers remaining upon said petition is only 3,929, which number of signers is less than sixty per cent of the whole number of voters voting in said county of Stearns at the last preceding general election;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That said petition aforesaid for the removal of said county seat be and the same is hereby rejected, because of the insufficient number of signatures thereto and remaining thereon as herein set forth. The resolution was signed and voted for by Commissioners Kowalkowski, Weber, Loso and Canfield, Commissioner Herman not voting.

At a special session held December 16 and 17 it was ordered that work be done on certain parts of the state roads in the county as follows: No. 1, turnpiking from St. Cloud to St. Joseph; turnpiking and grading from Avon to Albany and from Melrose to Sauk Centre. No. 2, turnpiking about five miles between St. Cloud and Rockville; constructing road over so-called Cold Springs hill between Cold Springs and Richmond; grading about five miles between Richmond and Roscoe. No. 3, grading, turnpiking and graveling from the Luxemburg church to Maine Prairie Corners so-called; completing state road south of Kimball. No. 4, necessary repairs and the construction of bridge No. 1,088.

In the matter of ditch No. 32, R. B. Brower, who had appeared for the petitioners, was authorized and directed to defend against the appeals which had been made from the final order of the board. Donohue & Stevens, attorneys for the petitioners in the matter of ditch No. 33, were similarly authorized.

Road and bridge appropriations were made as follows: Eden Lake, $649.11; Luxemburg, $114.79; Lynden, $800; St. Wendel, $510.72; Spring Hill, $300; Zion, $348.60; Holding, $459.76; St. Cloud (town), 141.13; village of Roscoe, $211.38.

1914. The board met January 6, with J. D. Kowalkowski, Valentine Herman, Jacob Weber, Michael Loso and J. H. Canfield present. J. D. Kowalkowski was unanimously re-elected chairman and J. H. Canfield vice-chairman for the ensuing year. The St. Cloud Times was made the official paper of the county for the ensuing year by a vote of 3 to 2 for the Sauk Centre Herald; the proceedings and financial statement to be published also in Der Nordstern, all for the legal rate. The publishing of the delinquent tax list was awarded to the Times at the statute rate of 15 cents per description. The miscellaneous job printing was awarded to Der Nordstern Publishing Company, at prices stated. The usual committees of three each were appointed to supervise the expenditure of road and bridge appropriations for the five districts. Dr. M. J. Kern was appointed county physician at a salary of $200 per year.

The salaries of county officials were fixed as follows for the year 1914: County superintendent of schools, $2,400; assistant superintendent of schools, $1,080; deputy register of deeds, $400; clerk hire in county auditor's office, $5,520; clerk hire in county treasurer's office, $1,800; extra help in county

treasurer's office, $200; Ignatz Luckeroth, custodian court house, per month, $55; Ignatz Greven, janitor court house, per month, $50; county surveyor, per day, $5.

An examination of the funds in the hands of the county treasurer showed the total to be $80,684.53. A communication from the State Association of County Commissioners asking this board to pass a resolution favoring the change of the Inebriate hospital at Willmar to an Old Folks home was rejected.

Appropriations for roads and bridges were granted as follows: Lake Henry, $300; Maine Prairie, $511.01; Raymond, $322.17; Rockville, $112.82; St. Joseph, $165; Wakefield, $731.61; Paynesville, village, $156.95.

The following appropriations were made for state road work to be done under the directions of the state highway commission: From St. Cloud city to St. Joseph village, 5.8 miles, $3,000; between Avon and Albany, $2,000; from the west line of the city of Melrose to the east line of the city of Sauk Centre, 8 miles, $5,000; from town line between St. Cloud and St. Joseph to the east line of the village of Rockville, 7 miles, $3,000; repairing Cold Spring hill, 5 miles, $1,500; from Richmond to Roscoe, 5 miles, $3,000; from Luxemburg church to Maine Prairie corners, 6.5 miles, $5,000; building bridge No. 1,088, $1,000; work on state road No. 4, $500.

Reports of fees and emoluments received during the year 1913 were made by the following county officers: Nicholas Thomey, county auditor, $706.40; Christ. Schmitt, county treasurer, $3,310.77; William A. Boerger, superintendent of schools, $2,200; B. E. Schoener, sheriff, $3,091.17; John Lang, register of deeds, $3,413.10; S. S. Chute, surveyor, $262.26; H. A. Pinault, coroner, $130.70; J. D. Kowalkowski, county commissioner, $1,764.72; Valentine Herman, county commissioner, $1,909.80; Jacob Weber, county commissioner, $1,530.17; Nicholas Thomey, county commissioner, $1,384.30; Michael Loso, county commissioner, $145.60; J. H. Canfield, county commissioner, $1,689.40. Adjourned January 7.

Special session, February 3. Appropriations to assist in defraying Memorial day expenses were made: Paynesville, $25; Melrose, $25; Sauk Centre, $75; St. Cloud, $100. A re-survey of the towns of Raymond and Collegeville was ordered. Road and bridge appropriations were made to Albany, $187.20; Fair Haven, $579.56; Farming, $300; Paynesville, $310.80; St. Wendel, $178.33; Special session, April 7—An order of the district court was received establishing a judicial road in the town of Luxemburg, Stearns county, and the town of Forest Prairie, Meeker county, and the necessary steps were taken for its opening in the town of Luxemburg.

A petition having been received for the incorporation of the village of St. Stephens in the town of Brockway, it was ordered that an election be held May 2, in Frank Vouk's hall, with Frank Vouk, James Justin and George Justin inspectors, to vote on such incorporation. The several state roads of the county were separated into eight divisions for the purpose of maintenance, a man and team to be employed on each from April 15 to Nov. 1, 1914, at $90 per month. A re-survey of the towns of North Fork and St. Joseph was ordered.

Road and bridge appropriations were made to: Crow River, $182.66;

Munson, $150; Oak, $158.10; Paynesville village, $160.75; Melrose city, $236.12; for repairing the road from the western limits of the city of St. Cloud to the Willmar branch of the Great Northern right of way on the easterly line of the village of Waite Park, $1,500. The board purchased nine Glide graders and nine Slip scrapers. Special session, May 5—A new state road to be known as State Road No. 5 was designated, to be built under the jurisdiction of the state highway commission. Paul Ahles, county attorney, reported having received $2,500, and A. H. Klasen, judge of probate, $2,816.55, as fees and emoluments during the year 1913. Special session, June 2—Routine business.

Special session, June 29—Provision made for the issuance of $9,396 in bonds to meet the cost of Ditch No. 33. Another special session was held July 3 for the purpose of providing for the issuance of $25,000 in bonds to defray the cost of construction of Ditch No. 32. At a third ditch session held July 8 both series of bonds were sold to Zapp's State Bank, St. Cloud, at par with six per cent interest.

Regular session, July 13 and 14—A tax levy for the year 1914, for county purposes, amounting to $66,500 was made. In addition, a levy of two mills on the dollar was made for road and bridge purposes, one mill for a dragging fund in each town outside the incorporated villages and cities and one mill to create a sinking fund to be used for court house building purposes only. The plats of Bock's addition to Albany and Loehr's addition to Elrosa were approved. Appropriations for road and bridge work were made: Luxemburg, $279.80; Rockville, $160; St. Nicholas village, $182.95. The board of equalization was in session from July 20 to July 30 inclusive. Special session, August 11—The plats of the townsite of Fair View to Paynesville and of Rien's addition to Elrosa were approved.

J. D. Kowalkowski and J. H. Canfield were appointed delegates to attend the annual conference of the Minnesota State board of charities and corrections to be held at Bemidji, September 26-28, 1914. An appropriation of $500 was made to the Agricultural Society of Stearns county at Sauk Centre to aid in conducting a county fair during the month of September. An appropriation of $2,600 was made to the city of Melrose from the road and bridge fund.

Special session, September 22—Acting upon the advice of the Public Examiner that the tax levies for certain purposes made at the session of July 13 be made for specific amounts, the board adopted a resolution making the appropriation for roads and bridges $42,000 and for a sinking fund to be used for court house building purposes and to be a part of the revenue fund of the county, $21,000. The session was largely devoted to considering road and school petitions. Special session, October 2—Ditch No. 33 was accepted and a final payment in the sum of $2,323 ordered to be made to the Guy N. Potter Dredging Company.

CHAPTER XI.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Early Efforts to Erect a Court House—Main Building Erected in 1864—Additions and Alterations—Efforts at Securing a More Modern Building—Bond Issues—County Jail—Old Log Jail—Present Jail Erected in 1878—Title to Site.

In order to give the "Commissioners' Court"—as the county board while in session is described in the official records—the district court and the county officers a suitable and permanent home, steps were taken at the meeting of the board held July 8, 1856, to secure the erection of a court house; but eighteen years of changes, failure of plans and delays of contractors intervened before these efforts produced material results. In the meantime the county officers and records were housed in rented rooms and the terms of court held in a hall here and a hall there as accommodations in anywise suitable could be obtained. At the meeting referred to it was voted to issue bonds to the amount of $6,000, bearing interest at the rate of twelve per cent and to run for seven years, to erect in St. Cloud a building of the following description and dimensions: "40x64 feet on the ground; 26 foot posts; basement story 9 feet high, to be built of stone, with two cells at one end, walls 2 feet thick, the remainder of the basement to be finished into rooms suitable to be lived in. First floor for offices and jury rooms; second floor for court room, with hall off the end." Bids would be received until August 11, plans for the buildings to accompany each proposal. At the same time bids would be received for the county bonds (for the issuance of which a vote by the people was not required); the offer made by the highest bidder to be accepted, but the bonds were not to be sold "for less than their face." The board met August 14 in extra session just long enough to adopt the plans for a court house submitted by John L. Wilson. At an adjourned meeting held August 26 the bids for the erection of the court house were opened and that of Joseph Niehaus being the lowest the contract was awarded to him. The commissioners at the same time voted to pay over the $6,000 worth of bonds immediately to purchase the materials for same. This was carried by the votes of Commissioners Orth and Edelbrock, Commissioner Richardson opposing the order and entering his protest against it. To protect the county from loss Niehaus was required to give bonds to the amount of $13,000 for the completion of the court house, "the security for the above to be sworn security." It was ordered that the first money received into the county treasury, not appropriated for territorial purposes or school tax, be used to pay the interest on the court house bonds. At a meeting held August 27 it was ordered that "the bonds be delivered over to Joseph Niehaus." The board, at a session on April 8, 1857, extended for one year from the date specified in the contract the time for the completion of the court house. An offer made by John L. Wilson to fur-

nish, free of rent, a room in which terms of court could be held until such time as the court house should be completed, was accepted.

Nothing more appears of record regarding the proposed county building until at an extra session held February 23, 1858, Joseph Niehaus made application to be released from his contract, agreeing to give a good and sufficient bond to protect the county from any liability or damage arising from the issuing of the $7,000 county bonds. The application was granted, subject to the stated condition as to an indemnifying bond, which was accepted and filed February 24, whereupon the contract was cancelled, and the project was just where it had been at the beginning.

The county board then proceeded to enter into a contract with John L. Wilson for the erection of a court house according to the plans and specifications then on file, the price to be $7,000, for which bonds payable seven years after May 1, 1858, with interest at twelve per cent per annum, should be issued and delivered to said Wilson. At the first meeting of the county board of town supervisors, held August 3, 1858, Leander Gorton and George W. Cutler were appointed a committee to confer with Wilson with a view to obtaining additional security for the erection of the new building. The committee reported at an adjourned meeting August 20, at which time Mr. Wilson tendered a deed to certain real estate, with the condition that if any of the land should be sold the proceeds should be placed to his credit on his contract. The clerk of the board was directed December 4 to "open a correspondence with H. M. Rice making him a proposition to take Prairie du Chien property and pay on the Stearns county court house bonds negotiated by him." The records are silent as to the result of this correspondence, but a fairly correct surmise as to what it was would not involve the possession of any great degree of insight.

Practically three years elapsed after the signing of this contract with John L. Wilson with nothing whatever being done toward the erection of the court house. At a meeting of the board of county commissioners held January 8, 1861, an agreement was signed whereby, in consideration of being released from all liability under his contract, Wilson conveyed to the board the tract of land designated on the map of the town of St. Cloud as "Columbia Square," a further condition being that within ten months from that date he should remove from the title to this land certain clouds which rested on it. In case the title was cleared so that the county should have an estate in fee simple in the property, it was proposed to deed the tract (less two acres) to any person who would accept it as payment in full for a court house building to be constructed in accordance with the original contract.

Nothing further was done until January 9, 1863, when "after considerable discussion," a resolution was adopted authorizing the county auditor to advertise for bids, to be opened January 26, "for the erection of a court house fifty feet square, walls twenty-eight feet high, two stories, with shingle roof, the first floor to be divided into suitable rooms for offices, the second floor to be finished for a court room, the building to be either of wood on a stone foundation or of brick, with one double fire-proof vault in the first

story; the building to be completed by January 1, 1864; bidders to submit plans; payment to be made in real estate situated on Columbia Square and the contract to be awarded to the bidder willing to accept the least amount of said real estate." Bids were received at a meeting held September 26 from J. W. Tenvoorde, N. P. Clarke and Thomas C. McClure, and on the following day the bid of John W. Tenvoorde, with plans and specifications drawn by James H. Place, was accepted. The court house was to be erected on a lot in Columbia Square designated on the plans as being 200x220 feet, with a street 66 feet wide all around the lot—and also a street leading from the outside of Columbia Square to the center of the lot, the property consideration to be deeded to the successful bidder upon the completion and acceptance of the building, he giving security in the sum of $5,000 for the completion of the contract according to the plans and specifications. The chairman of the board of county commissioners and the county auditor were made a building committee. By resolution of the board July 12, 1864, the court house was accepted and it was ordered that Joseph Edelbrock, as chairman of the board, execute to Joseph Broker, as assignee of John W. Tenvoorde, the contractor, a warranty deed to the land described in the agreement of February 18, 1863, viz: Lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 18, and lots 4 and 5, block 47, and all of Columbia Square, located in the town of St. Cloud, reserving the tract in the center thereof, 200 feet fronting toward St. Germain street by 220 feet fronting toward Washington avenue, on which the court house stood, with the streets previously described.

Thus nine years after the county was organized and eight years after the first steps were taken for the erection of a county building, the central part of the present court house was completed. It is of red brick with a stone foundation and in its day and generation was doubtless creditable enough and served the purpose for which it was constructed. But that day has long since passed. From time to time additions and changes have been made to meet as far as possible, in this make-shift fashion, the more pressing needs of the county resulting from its greatly increased population. In 1871, March 27, a contract was awarded to Schmit and Volz to construct four vaults in the court room at a cost of $1,375 and $1,060 was paid for the four vault doors. Three years later, March 17, 1874, A. Montgomery was awarded a contract for an addition to the building, the cost of which was $5,425. After the lapse of ten years more, February 2, 1884, a contract for a further addition was given to Peter Schmit for $2,750. The final addition was erected March 11, 1897, by Carl Krapp, whose contract price was $9,922, with $535.30 for extra work on the court house and jail. The heating plant put in at this time by F. E. Kreatz, cost $2,066, and the plumbing done by J. P. Besinius, $928. No improvements to the building of any extent have been made since. Metallic vault furniture has been installed from time to time, one contract having been for $1,535.

The unsatisfactory condition of the court house, its insufficient accommodations for the proper transaction of the public business, and the utter hopelessness of accomplishing any sufficient results through additions to the present structure have been generally recognized for the past twenty years,

but from a feeling of timidity and false spirit of economy on the part of the commissioners and from local jealousies nothing has been done. At a session of the county board held September 10, 1891, a report from the grand jury —similar to many which had proceeded it—was read, wherein the attention of the board was called to the insufficient accommodations provided by the present court house for the transaction of the county business, and advising against the further expenditure of public money on these buildings. The board "recognizing the urgent necessity for more spacious, convenient and secure accommodations and buildings for the county" appointed a committee consisting of B. Pirz, Edward Miller, John Schwinghammer, Joseph Scheelar and David Cleveland—being in fact the full membership of the board itself—to make inquiry and report on the following matters:

1—Do the public interests require a new court house and jail?

2—Can the present court house and jail be utilized by alteration or exchange?

3—What tract should be selected as a permanent site for the public buildings of this county?

4—For what amount can title to suitable tract of land be obtained whereon to build a court house and jail?

5—Within what time should new court house and jail be completed?

6—What sum or amount should be expended for such purpose?

7—How should the necessary sum or amount be raised?

8—Is it for the public interest to have the court house and jail buildings upon one site or tract?

9—Can the county of Stearns and the city of St. Cloud unite or combine in the construction of a new court house and jail or either?

This little spurt on the part of the commissioners fell still-born, nothing further being heard of it.

A petition from the Trades and Labor Assembly asking that immediate steps be taken toward the erection of a good substantial court house and jail to be completed during the years 1895 and 1896, presented to the board at a meeting held March 19, 1895, was laid on the table.

Five years after the adoption of the resolutions and the appointment of the committee given above, during which interval the building of a new court house was a subject of wide discussion, the board of commissioners yielded to the public pressure sufficiently to adopt the following resolution at a meeting held January 8, 1896:

Whereas, A petition signed by more than one hundred legal voters of this county, who are freeholders therein, has been duly presented to this board setting forth that it is the desire of said petitioners that the county of Stearns, Minnesota, shall erect and construct a court house at the county seat of said county, the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of $75,000; now therefore it is hereby

"Resolved, That the question of building and erecting said court house be submitted to the legal voters of said county of Stearns at the next general election to be held in and for said county on Tuesday, November 3, 1896."

This resolution found its resting place in the graveyard which held so

many of its predecessors, nothing further being heard of or from it, and Stearns county, one of the most populous and wealthy counties in the state, has for the transaction of its public business one of the most ill-constructed, ill-looking and inconvenient court houses to be found in the state. This should not be permitted much longer to continue.

There is considerable uncertainty as to the amount of bonds issued and actually paid by the county for the court house. The early records were poorly kept and are much confused. As has been noted, the first issue of bonds authorized was for $6,000 at the meeting of July 7, 1856. It is said that these bonds were put into the hands of an agent to be negotiated in New York, that they were lost, and that only two, of $1,000 each, were recovered. A later bond issue of $7,000 was provided for. The St. Cloud Democrat of January 10, 1861, makes the direct charge that the county authorities had "issued two separate sets of bonds for $7,000 each which were delivered to John L. Wilson on his contract to build a court house for $7,000. He disposed of both sets of bonds, made a hole in the ground, intended for a cellar, and then suspended operations. The holders of these $14,000 bonds are clamorous for payment." While the action of the county board at the July meeting referred to only authorized the issuing of $6,000 it would subsequently appear that the actual issue was $7,000. The court house was completed and accepted in 1864, being built from the proceeds of land deeded to the county by Mr. Wilson. The published financial statement of Stearns county for the period from January 1, 1866, to February 28, 1867, contains among the liabilities: "Amount of outstanding bonds (interest not included), $7,190." As no bonds had been authorized or issued save those for court house purposes, it is a fair inference that this amount represented what was outstanding at that time of the court house bonds and there is no record covering any previous period as to bond obligations.

A paragraph in the St. Cloud Journal of July 8, 1869, throws a ray of light on the subject: "All the old court house bonds have been redeemed except $2,600, not due until 1872. The county jail has all been paid for. The relief fund has also been liquidated, and Stearns county is in a good condition financially."

COUNTY JAIL.

As during the years following its organization Stearns county had no court house, it likewise had no jail. Ordinarily culprits were confined in the town lock-up, while those whose offenses against the majesty of the law were more serious, were sent to the Ramsey county jail for confinement. This proved to be both inconvenient and expensive. Finally March 2, 1861, the county board purchased the jail building, a log structure, which had been built by the town of St. Cloud on the lot now occupied by the Methodist church. B. Overbeck was allowed $15 in county orders for labor performed on it, and the sum of $150 in county orders was appropriated "for the renewal and erection of a county jail." Commissioner Fowler was appointed a committee of one to draw the plans and specifications and take charge of the work. He reported April 2 that the jail had been completed and it was

accepted by the board and he was paid $12 for his services as superintendent. Instead of there having been any "removal" or "erection" the old building was enlarged and put into somewhat better condition for the purpose for which it was intended and let go at that. Soon afterwards, June 4, the county board directed that the jail be "properly ventilated by putting at least one good grated window in the front room and grated windows in the cell doors," and further that "the said jail be properly cleaned at least twice each week during the summer season and while prisoners are confined there." The sheriff was authorized to employ a guard for the jail, to be paid $1.25 per day while on duty.

When the board of commissioners met January 3, 1865, a crisp little missive from the district court, reading as follows, was presented for its consideration: "We the grand jurors have examined the Stearns county jail and we pronounce it a perfect nuisance." This evidently took the breath away from the commissioners, rendering them incapable of prompt action, and on motion the communication was laid over until the next meeting—nuisance or no nuisance.

A full year passed before the matter had any further consideration from the county board, although the commissioners readily admitted that it was "unfit" for use and had been "so reported by each grand jury of said county for many years last past." After this confession, placed on record at the meeting held January 4, 1866, and sundry reasons given why it would be economical as it was desirable to build a new jail, which should be of brick, the board directed that the matter be submitted to the people of the county at an election to be held the first Tuesday in April. Very evidently the necessity for a new jail did not appeal to the voters of the county generally, as the proposition was defeated by a vote of 360 for to 385 against. Just what affected public sentiment in the different localities it would be difficult at this date to determine, as in some of the towns the vote was solidly in favor of a new jail, while in others closely adjoining it was solidly in opposition. While St. Cloud gave 202 votes for and only 9 against, Brockway straight 13 favorable and Lynden 20 to 1, St. Augusta, a neighboring town, gave only 4 favorable votes to 55 in opposition; Le Sauk, adjoining St. Cloud, cast her entire 25 votes in the negative, as did Oak her 51 votes, while the vote of Sauk Centre was 8 to 43, Munson, 3 to 34 and Maine Prairie 4 to 40. Although the margin was a narrow one it left the "perfect nuisance" the only thing available for jail purposes.

Another year passed without any improvement in the situation until at a session held May 7, 1867, the board resolved that the jail was "unfit for the purpose" intended and that it was "expedient to erect a good and substantial jail without delay," nothing being said this time about submitting the matter to a vote of the people. Commissioners E. H. Atwood, H. J. Fowler and B. Pirz were appointed a committee to decide on a proper location for a jail building and receive bids for its erection, report to be made at the county board Jnue 17. The committee at that time reported having received three bids: W. T. Clark, $5,900; John R. Clark, $7,900; Wolfgang Eich, $8,150—each bidder stipulating for cash payments. These bids not

being regarded as satisfactory were all rejected and the committee was given further time. The next attempt, July 30, was even less successful, only two bids being received, one from John R. Clark for $9,900, and one from Wolfgang Eich for $9,200, whereupon the board resolved to postpone further action until the September session. A final conclusion was reached September 5, when it was decided to accept the Wolfgang Eich bid of $9,200 as being "the lowest and best bid," the building to be completed by August 1, 1868, payment to be made in cash with the exception of one bond for $2,000, bearing twelve per cent interest and due March 1, 1869. The jail was accepted September 4, 1868, Eich being allowed $275 for extra work. It was built of red brick against the west wall of the court house, the two forming practically one building

A contract was awarded September 10, 1889, to the Champion Iron Works of Kenton, Ohio, for eight cells, to be constructed on the bar and plate system, at a cost of $5,120. March 2, 1898, a contract for eight Bessemer steel cells, costing $1,135, was awarded to the St. Cloud Iron Works. Four of these cells are on the second floor, for the use of female prisoners on the rare occasions when any are needed. On this floor are also the living rooms for the sheriff and his family, the office rooms being on the first floor.

While the jail is far from being what it should be yet its deficiencies are much less in evidence than are those of the court house. When a new building is erected it will doubtless include a jail as well as a court house.

TITLE TO THE SITE.

As the manner in which the county obtained title to the property on which the court house and jail were built, has been a matter of frequent discussion, with varying statements as to the facts in the case, we give herewith the claim of title taken from the records in the county auditor's and register of deeds' offices.

The first instrument is a quit-claim deed, bearing date August 21, 1856, from John L. Wilson to the County Commissioners of Stearns county, Minnesota territory, by which, for a consideration of $100, a certain tract is conveyed to the county, with conditions as follows: "To have and to hold so long as the same shall be used and occupied as a court house, for the said county of Stearns, or the county in which said building is situated, but whenever the following described piece or parcel of land shall cease to be used and occupied as a court house for the said county of Stearns, or the county in which the said building may hereafter be located, the within and following described piece or parcel of land shall revert back to the said John L. Wilson, party of the first part, his heirs or assigns, and shall no longer be the property or under the control of the said county of Stearns in the territory aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point eight rods north, 47 degrees east of the center of Columbia Square; thence north 43 degrees, west ten rods; thence at right angles with said line westerly sixteen rods; thence at right angles with said line south 43 degrees east twenty rods; thence at right angles with said line north 47 degrees east sixteen rods; thence at right angles with said line north 43 degrees west ten

rods to the place of beginning, containing two acres "xxx" provided that said commissioners shall have the right and privilege of disposing of said court house at a fair appraisal or the highest bidder whenever they cease to occupy the same as above specified."

Then followed a quit-claim deed dated August 21, 1858, whereby for a consideration of $2,500, John L. Wilson deeded to the Board of Supervisors of Stearns county, Minnesota, block R; also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 61; lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 18; lot 1, block G; lot 5, block 46, in the town of St. Cloud (Middle Town).

Under date of January 8, 1861, for a consideration of $300, John L. Wilson by quit-claim deed conveyed to the Board of County Commissioners of Stearns county, Minnesota, lot 1, block G; lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 18; and lots 4 and 5, block 47, in the town of St. Cloud, for the use of said Stearns county.

On the fifteenth day of November, 1860, under the provisions of an act of congress passed May 23, 1844, the town of St. Cloud entered at the St. Cloud land office certain lands, which included Wilson's survey, "in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests." By warranty deed dated March 12, 1861, James C. Shepley, president, and James Broker, as recorder, of the town of St. Cloud for a consideration of $16.80, conveyed to the county of Stearns lot 1, block G; lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 18; and lots 4 and 5, block 47, all in the town of St. Cloud according to the plat and survey thereof made by John L. Wilson and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county, "for the use and benefit of said county."

John L. Wilson and wife, January 8, 1861, by warranty deed, for a consideration of $7,000 (being the amount of an issue of court house bonds) conveyed to the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Stearns, Minnesta, Columbia Square, ten acres, "for the use of Stearns county and assigns forever."

By a second warranty deed, dated January 24, 1863, for a consideration of $155.75, the town of St. Cloud deeded to the Board of County Commissioners of Stearns county, Minnesota, lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 18; lots 4 and 5, block 47; lot 1, block G, and all of Columbia Square, excepting therefrom a small part of lot 2, block 18, lying over into Lowry's addition in said town.

John L. Wilson's original plat of the town of St. Cloud, filed September 1, 1855, did not have the blocks divided into lots; a supplementary plat, acknowledged April 23, 1857, was filed on which the separate lots were shown. Columbia Square was given as being 726x608 feet. It was subdivided by James H. Place in 1863, into the court house square with the four surrounding blocks subdivided into lots.

CHAPTER XII.

PLATS, SITES AND NAMES.

Complete Lists of all Plats Filed with the Register of Deeds—Locations, Proprietors and Dates—Some Forgotten Names and Places—Townsite Mania—Indian Names Still Preserved in the Geography of Stearns County—Significance of Watab and Sauk.

The following is a complete list of the plats which have been filed in the office of the register of deeds of Stearns county since its organization in 1855, arranged alphabetically, with the year of filing and recording:

City of St. Cloud. A. A. Brown's addition, 1864; Auditor's sub-division, No. 8, 1903; Bell and Smith's addition, 1883; Bell and Smith's second addition, 1894; Benson's re-subdivision, block 5, Metzroth's addition, 1909; Bowe's (James) addition, 1865; Brommenschenkel's addition, 1895; Brommenschenkel's second addition, 1912; Brott and Smith's addition, 1867; Brown's subaddition, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 124, R. 28, 1866; Central Park addition, 1887; Coates, Cooper and Freeman's addition, 1883; College and Hammerel townsite, south St. Cloud, 1887; Collins' addition, 1883; Collins' second addition, 1889; Columbia Square addition, Wilson's, 1864; Cottage Place addition, 1894; Cramb's addition, 1866; Cramb's second addition, 1883; Curtis' T. A., survey, 1855; Edelbrock's addition, 1858; Edelbrock's first and second addition, 1855; Edelbrock's third addition, 1885; Empire block, Park block 6, Wilson's survey, 1870; Etna block, Park block 6, Wilson's survey, 1870; Fair View addition, 1897; Forest addition, 1887; Gans' addition, 1892; Garfield's addition, 1884; Improvement No. 112, city of St. Cloud, block 88 and 89, Lowry's addition, 1903; Kloepper's addition, 1907; Lake Park addition, 1888; Long and Brinkman's re-subdivision, block 4, Betzroth's addition, 1910; Lowry's addition, 1856; Metzroth's addition, 1892; McClure and Whitney's addition, 1887; McClure and Whitney's second addition, 1890; Normal Park addition, 1888; Ortmann's addition, 1890; Plattes' addition, 1882; Plattes' second addition, 1888; Prospect addition, 1887; Reichert's addition, 1889; Rengel's addition, 1883; Robertson's addition, 1888; Rosenberger's addition, 1886; Rotkopf's addition, 1856; St. Cloud town, Wilson survey, 1855; St. Cloud town, Wilson and Blake survey, 1857; St. Cloud city, Blake survey, 1855; St. Cloud Water-Power and Mill Co.'s mill site, 1887; South Side Park, 1887; Stearns addition, 1858; Steckling's addition, 1886; Steckling's second addition, 1889; Syndicate addition, 1887; Tenvoord's addition, 1887; Tenvoord's second addition, 1889; Thielman's addition, 1906; Waite's addition, 1883; West and Hoyt's subdivision, block 32, Edelbrock's addition, 1884; West and Searle's addition, 1883; West Side addition, 1888; Wilson's subdivision, block 26, Wilson's survey, 1858; Wilson's subdivision, block 30, Wilson's survey, 1858; Wilson's subdivision, block 10, Wilson's survey, 1858; Wilson's subdivision, block 31, Curtis' survey, 1858; Wissing's addition, 1895; Zapp & Moosbrugger's addition, sub division, block 31, Edelbrock's addition, 1893.

St. Joseph. Auditor's subdivision, No. 4, 1902; Auditor's subdivision, No. 9, 1910; Bruno, Loso and Fox's addition, 1858; Loso's addition, 1912; Loso's (Peter) addition, 1873; Loso's first addition, 1905; Loso's second addition, 1907; Loso's third addition, 1907; Loso's subdivision, block 2, first addition, 1910; St. Joseph, town site, 1855.

Sauk Centre. Auditor's subdivision, N. ½, section 15, township 126, range 34, 1896; Auditor's subdivision, W. ½, section 10 and N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, section 9, township 126, range 34, 1896; Auditor's subdivision, S. ½, N. ½, S. ½, section 9, township 126, range 34, 1896; Barto's subdivision, lot 9, Moore's addition, out lots, 1906; Houghton's addition, 1904; Houghton's second addition, 1905; Houghton's third addition, 1905; James' addition, 1864; Jones' addition, 1905; Lake View addition, 1882; Merry and Dennis' addition, 1882; Moore's (R.) addition, out lots, 1858; Robbin's and Mendenhall's addition, 1874; Rosenberger and Keller's addition, 1882; Sauk Centre town site, 1857; Sauk Centre (city cemetery), 1880.

Sauk City. Sauk City town site, 1856; Beaupre's subdivision, 1859; Becker's addition, 1857.

Melrose. Auditor's subdivision, section 34, township 126, range 33, 1889; Ayer's & Clark's addition, 1873; Bohmer's re-arrangement, lots 2 and 3, block 4, 1900; Borgerding's addition, 1889; Clark's addition, 1874; Clark's subdivision, Will block, Clark's addition, 1889; Clark's W. H. & L. P. subdivision, lot 6, Auditor's subdivision, section 34, 1898; Dederick's addition, 1896; Dederick's subdivision, out lot 1, Ayer's & Clark's addition, 1896; Fair View addition, 1898; Freeman's addition, 1873; Great Northern addition, 1896; Grove Cemetery, Melrose, 1873; Haskamp's, H. J., addition, 1896; Haskamp's subdivision, lot 16, Auditor's subdivision, section 34, 1889; Hilt and Borget's addition, 1896; Hoeschen's subdivision, Park Mill block, Clark's addition, 1896; Kraker's re-arrangement, Part Clark's addition, 1896; Original plat of townsite, 1871; Melrose cemetery, 1880; Melrose and Grove cemetery, 1873; McPennison's addition, Melrose, 1896; Re-arrangement Melrose cemetery, 1911.

Albany. Albany townsite, 1872; Auditor's subdivision, No. 3, section 15, 16, 21, 22, township 125, range 31, 1902; Auer's addition, 1905; Haberman's first addition, 1908; Schulte's first addition, 1908; Stuhl's addition, 1911; Theisen's first addition, 1895; Theisen's second addition, 1901; Theisen's third addition, 1902; Theisen's fourth addition, 1911; Theisen's addition, out lots, 1905.

Avon. Avon townsite, 1874; Immerfall's addition, 1902.

Collegeville. Collegeville townsite, 1880.

Freeport. Auditor's subdivision, No. 5, 1902; Beste's addition, 1902; Freeport townsite, 1894; John Hoeschen's block, 1892; Joseph Hoeschen's block, 1889; Schoener's addition, 1912.

Holdingford (Holding & Wardville). Baker's addition to Wardville, 1892; Batz's addition to Holding, 1908; Batz's second addition to Holding, 1908; Batze's and Herman's addition, Holding, 1907; Holdingford townsite, 1879; Kapfer's subdivision, S. ½, S. W. ¼, section 9, 1900; Park addition, Holding, 1909; Soo addition, Holdingford, 1907; Wardville townsite, 1882; Ward's addition, Wardville, 1893.

St. Anthony. St. Anthony townsite, 1898; Pelican Lake Park, 1909.

Sartell. Sartell townsite, 1905; Sartell's re-arrangement block 7 and lot F, 1910; Sartell's sub-division block F, 1907.

New Munich. Author's sub-division, 1889; Munich, 1858; Pitzl's sub-division, lots 14 and 22, auditor's sub-division, 1895; Friekler's addition, 1911.

Connaught. Plat, 1905; Himsl and Schmid's addition, 1905.

Meire Grove. Meire Grove, 1891; Imdieker's addition, 1891.

Padua village, 1900; Ashley Cemetery, N.W. ¼, N.W. ¼, section 2, township 126, range 35, 1885; Lake Side Park, 1887.

St. Martin. Auditor's sub-division No. 7, 1902; St. Martin townsite, 1877.

Spring Hill. Daniel's addition, 1904; townsite, 1883.

Brooten. Anderson and Roe's addition, 1897; Bloom's 1st addition, 1907; Brooten townsite, 1887; Halvorsen's addition, 1908; Illes' addition, 1908; Lien's addition, 1892, Park addition, 1906.

Belgrade. Borgerding's addition, 1890; First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church Society Cemetery, 1891; Belgrade townsite, 1887; Kalkman's addition, 1890; Quistberg's addition, 1887; Railway addition, 1893; sub-division block E, Quistberg's addition, 1893; sub-division block B, Quistberg's addition, 1905.

Georgeville townsite, 1900; Lake Henry original, 1857; Lake Henry townsite, 1902; Kraemer's addition, 1902.

Paynesville. Baitinger's addition, 1894; Gilbert's addition, 1886; Gilbert's second addition, 1887; Gilbert's new addition, 1887; Gilbert's fourth addition, 1890; Gilbert's fifth addition, 1893; Haines' addition, 1887; Koronis S.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ section 8, township 122, range 32, 1886; Oak Park addition, 1888; Paynesville townsite, 1857; Paynesville cemetery, 1904; Riverside Park addition, 1894; Robbins' first addition, 1909; sub-division lot 9, Robbins' first addition, 1911.

Roscoe. Roscoe townsite, 1887; Kost's addition, 1898; Park addition, 1899; South Side addition, 1898.

Richmond. Richmond townsite, 1856; Brauning's addition, 1858.

Cold Spring. Cold Springs City townsite, 1861; Friedman's addition, 1909; Maurin's sub-division, blocks 24-25 and 27, 1892; Maurin's re-sub-division, blocks 24-25 and 27, 1895; Muggli's sub-division block 14, 1909.

Rockville. Rockville townsite, 1856; Garding's addition, 1911.

Eden Valley. Auditor's sub-division No. 1, S.W. ¼ S.W. ¼, section 35, township 122, range 31, 1893; Auditor's sub-division No. 6, lot 8, Auditor's sub-division No. 1, 1902; Eden Valley Cemetery, N.E. ¼ N.E. ¼, section 34, township 122, range 31, 1905; Smith and Sias' adidtion to out lots, 1894; Smith's addition to out lots, 1891; Tomper's addition to out lots, 1906.

Kimball Prairie (also Kimball). Brower's addition to Kimball, 1910; Brower's second addition to Kimball, 1911; Kimball Cemetery, 1895; Kimball Prairie, 1887; Patten's first addition, 1890.

Fair Haven, 1857; Fair Haven Cemetery, 1866; Clearwater, 1857; Accacia Cemetery, Clearwater, 1867; Breckenridge, Toombs county, Minn., 1865; Burlington, 1857; Cobbaconse, 1855; Desota, 1857; Detroit, 1857; Elrosa, 1908;

Eslarn, 1907; Park addition, 1907; Fremont City, 1857; Grand Rapids, 1857; Hartford, 1857; Lourissaville, 1857; Linden Hill, Marysville, 1856; Minnewawa, 1856; Grand Lake Park, 1906; Moritz Park, 1908; Nenah, 1856; North Star Cemetery, 1864, Oakland Cemtery, 1873; Oleon, 1855-56; Otter Tail City, 1856; Pearl Lake Park, 1912; Perseverance City, 1857; St. Nicholas, 1912; St. Stephens, 1907; Spring Park, 1908; Staples Cemetery, 1878; Sunny Side, 1905; Wadena, 1857; Waite Park, 1890; Winnebago, 1856; Woodstock, 1857; Yarmouth, 1858.

FORGOTTEN NAMES AND PLACES.

In the early days the mania for laying out townsites with the buoyant expectation of getting rich quick from the sale of town lots was very prevalent. New towns, or lands for new towns, were platted almost regardless of any possible opportunity for their development. Scarcely any township in the county was left without having planted within its borders the seed for a coming city. Comparatively few of these seeds germinated, and the land which had been taken for lots was soon devoted to the more wise and profitable use of raising grain and grazing cattle. To most of the present generation even the names of these early townsites are wholly unknown, as the subjoined list compiled from the county records will show:

Neenah was platted in section 13, township of St. Augusta, on Johnson's creek and southerly of present hamlet of St. Augusta.

Fremont City was situated south and southwesterly of and adjoining the present townsite of Clearwater.

Leedstone was a townsite platted in section 35, township of St. Martin, on the present site of the village of St. Martin.

Stony-Brook Crossing was never platted as a townsite, name derived from the crossing of Stony creek. This was the first stopping place for Spring Hill for stages at F. W. Lenz's Hotel which was also the postoffice.

Grand Rapids, surveyed by George N. Propper, July 24, 1857, and as nearly as can be ascertained was situated on both sides of Sauk river where the railroad and wagon bridges now cross in the township of St. Cloud near Waite's farm.

Hartford, surveyed by M. P. Noel, January 31, 1857, and as nearly as can be ascertained was situated on the north side of Sauk river nearly opposite the present site of the village of Rockville.

Munich, surveyed by Sebastian Wimmer, March, 1858, was situated in section 7, township of Oak, surrounding Starnberger's (now Frevel's) lake and just northerly of the present site of New Munich.

Perseverance City, surveyed by M. P. Noel, December, 1857, was situated in section 35, township of St. Joseph, and on the northerly side of Pleasant lake.

Sauk City, surveyed by J. H. Place, June, 1850, and situated in the southeast corner of the town of Le Sauk.

Minnewawa, surveyed by T. B. Titus, April 28, 1857, situated in section 17 and 20, township 123, range 27, being in the towns of St. Augusta and Lynden. A levee was located at this place on the Mississippi.

Winnebago, surveyed by William Dwelley, November, 1856, situated in the town of Le Sauk and directly north of the present site of the village of Sartell.

Woodstock, surveyed by I. M. Lackey, July 1, 1857, situated on and around the bend in Sauk river at Waite Park. This townsite took in a part of the present village of Waite Park.

Yarmouth, surveyed by M. P. Noel, February 10, 1858, situated in section 3, town of Maine Prairie, between Otter Tail (now Grand) lake and Pearl lake, being on the northwesterly shore of Pearl lake.

Laurissaville, surveyed by R. H. C. Noel, May 18, 1857. As nearly as can be ascertained this townsite was located in the Sauk river valley about 40 miles from St. Cloud near what was known as the "Yankee Settlement." This was at the point of junction of Hughes creek (believed to be what is now called Hoboken creek) with Sauk river about five miles southeasterly of the city of Sauk Centre. This was a stopping place at a hotel conducted by one Stewart. The bridge crossing said creek is still known as Stewart's bridge.

Burlington, 1857, situated at the junction of Pine river with the Mississippi river, Cass county; **Cabbanonse,** situated on the present site of Little Falls, Morrison county; **De Soto,** 1857, now known as Little Sauk, situated on the north side of Sauk lake, Todd county; **Detroit,** 1857, situated at the junction of Otter Tail river with Detroit lake; **Marysville,** 1856, situated in Wright county near Monticello; **Oleon,** 1856, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Swan river, Cass county; **Otter Tail City,** 1856, situated at the junction of the Otter Tail river with Otter Tail lake; **Wadena,** 1857, situated on Crow Wing river, between Partridge and Leaf rivers; all of foregoing townsites were filed in the register of deeds office of Stearns county, presumably because these counties were attached to Stearns for judicial and record purposes.

The following hamlets and villages were formerly post office stations but have been discontinued on account of the establishing of rural routes; Isabel, town of Millwood; Arban, town of Holding; Opole, town of Brockway; Brockway, town of Brockway; St. Anna, town of Avon; Lake George, town of Lake George; Lake Henry, town of Lake Henry; Gates, town of Krain; Maine Prairie, town of Maine Prairie; St. Augusta, town of St. Augusta; Tyrol, town of Raymond; St. Wendall, town of St. Wendel; Unity, town of Getty; Farming, town of Farming; Georgeville, town of Crow River; Meire Grove Village, town of Grove; and Spring Hill Village, town of Spring Hill.

INDIAN NAMES.

"Minnesota in Three Centuries" contains a chapter on "Names of Indian Derivation," by Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, in which are the following paragraphs having a local bearing:

"One of our most interesting Indian names is that of the Watab river, tributary to the Mississippi from the west about five miles north of St. Cloud. This is the Ojibway word for the long and very slender roots of both the tamarack and jack pine, which were dug by the Indians, split and used as threads

in sewing their birch bark canoes. Both these coniferous trees grow on or near the lower part of the Watab.

"The same name has also an historical interest from the former Watab trading post, about two miles and a half north from the mouth of the Watab river and on the opposite or eastern side of the Mississippi. During about ten years next following its establishment in 1848, Watab was the most important commercial place in Minnesota territory northwestward from St. Paul, but later, it was superseded by Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud, and before 1880 the village entirely disappeared.

"In the same part of this state, the Sauk river, Sauk Rapids, Sauk Centre, the Sauk lakes and also Lake Osakis preserve a record of the former presence of Sauk or Sac Indians there."

CHAPTER XIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Stearns Distinctly a Democratic County—Important Part Taken in Moves That Have Created the Government of the State and Nation—Statistics of the Various Elections—Men Who Have Been Placed in Office by Stearns County Votes—Interesting Side Lights on Political Events.

From the days of its first organization, with but two or three exceptions, Stearns county has held its place consistently in the Democratic column, usually rolling up large majorities. The Germans who make up a great part of the citizenship are firmly rooted and grounded in the Democratic faith and usually stand by the ticket from top to bottom. The first election in the county of which there are any published returns (1858) was somewhat mixed, there being no political question at issue, and the result turned on the personal popularity of the candidates. W. H. Wood (Democrat), of Benton county; T. C. McClure (Independent Democrat), of Stearns county; and A. P. Whitney (Republican), of Meeker county, were elected to the lower house of the state legislature, but as no session was held they were not given an opportunity to serve. N. P. Clarke (Republican), was elected clerk of the district court over L. A. Evans (Democrat) by a vote of 450 to 284; John McDonald (Republican) for county auditor had 385 votes to 384 cast for Joseph Broker (Democrat); while J. H. Linneman was elected treasurer and Nicholas Smith surveyor without opposition.

C. T. Stearns, H. Z. Mitchell and L. Gorton were delegates from Stearns county to the Republican State Convention held in St. Paul, July 20, 1859, which nominated Alexander Ramsey for governor, Ignatius Donnelly for lieutenant governor, J. H. Baker for secretary of state, Chas. Schaffer for state treasurer, Gordon E. Cole for attorney general, Cyrus Aldrich and William Windom for congress, and C. E. Vanderburgh for judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

George L. Becker, of Ramsey county, was the Democratic candidate for

governor and Sylvanus B. Lowry, of Stearns county, the candidate for lieutenant governor, and as this contest was along political lines the Democrats came out on top, their candidate for governor having 660 votes to 375 for the Republican nominee; C. C. Andrews, for senator, receiving 628 votes to 387 cast for Henry Swisshelm, his Republican opponent. The full Democratic county ticket was elected, except J. M. McKelvy, county attorney (Republican) who had no opposition.

Among the speakers of national prominence who were heard in St. Cloud during this campaign was the Hon. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, who addressed a large meeting at Wilson's hall, October 4, speaking in the interest of the Republican party, in both English and German.

At the Republican state convention held in St. Paul February 22, 1860, Stephen Miller, of Stearns county, was elected to head the delegation to the Republican national convention to be held in Chicago May 16. The delegation was unanimous for William H. Seward, while Abraham Lincoln was nominated.

In this campaign, which preceded the outbreak of the Civil War, Stearns county was represented on both the electoral tickets—Stephen Miller for the Republican and C. C. Andrews the Douglas-Democratic ticket. A series of joint debates was held by these two gentlemen in Stearns and adjoining counties where both were personally well known. They were greatly dissimilar in their styles of oratory, the former having a great fund of anecdotes and speaking with much readiness, while the latter was careful and studied, never indulging in levity. Other speakers were William Windom (afterwards United States senator from Minnesota and secretary of the treasury); United States Senator Morton S. Wilkinson, Governor Alexander Ramsey and Lieutenant Governor Ignatius Donnelly. At the election Abraham Lincoln received 439 votes, Stephen A. Douglas 482 and John C. Breckinridge 12. Seth Gibs, the Republican candidate for state senator, had 460 votes to 449 cast for William S. Moore, the Democratic candidate, while the Democratic candidates for the house of representatives had an average majority of 51.

In the election of 1861 E. O. Hamlin, the Democratic candidate for governor, received 655 votes to 411 cast for Alexander Ramsey—the former's plurality as a prominent citizen of Stearns county adding to the natural political majority. At this election John Zapp, who ran as an independent candidate for register of deeds, won his first election to an office which he held continuously for twenty-seven years. His opponents were J. W. Reed (Dem.) and O. S. Freeman (Rep.), the former receiving 313 votes and the latter 362, while Mr. Zapp had 382. For senator S. B. Lowry (Dem.) had 651 and Seth Gibs (Rep.) 405 votes. For representatives, the Democratic candidates received votes as follows: R. M. Richardson 634, Peter Roy 657, John Whipple 660; the Republican candidates, Levi Wheeler 410, S. B. Cowdrey 420, W. E. Wright 397. The vote on sheriff stood: M. Lauerman (Dem.) 579; T. C. Alden (Rep.) 467. For treasurer, J. W. Tenvoorde (Dem.) 506, J. H. Proctor (Rep.) 516. For county attorney, J. C. Shepley (Dem.) 489, J. M. McKelvy (Rep.) 555. For judge of probate, L. A. Evans (Dem.) 684, S. B. Pinney (Rep.) 350. For coroner, B. Overbeck (Dem.) 651, W. T. Clark (Rep.) 401. For surveyor, J. H. Place (Dem.) 662, T. H. Barrett (Rep.) 396.

While Mr. Proctor received a majority of the votes cast for county treasurer, yet the office was given to Mr. Tenvoorde. In order that a number of enlisted men at Maine Prairie might vote before going to Fort Snelling to join their regiment the polls were opened at an hour prior to that fixed by law, which the district court (Judge Vanderburg) held rendered these votes invalid and when they were thrown out the office went to the minority candidate, which seemed to be rather hard on the men who were making every sacrifice to serve their country—but the letter of the law left the court no option in the matter. Two acts were submitted to voters at this election, one providing for new boundaries between Wright and Stearns counties and the other to define the boundaries of Meeker county (adjoining Stearns), the former receiving 713 votes for to 37 against, and the latter 549 for to 3 against.

In the election of 1862 the Democratic and Republican tickets were headed by William J. Cullen and Ignatius Donnelly respectively, candidates for congress, the former receiving 573 and the latter 285 votes.

A gubernatorial election was held the following year, the candidates being Henry T. Welles (Dem.) of Minneapolis, and Stephen Miller (Rep.) of St. Cloud, the vote standing 630 to 319.

At the presidential election in 1864, George B. McClellan received 917 and Abraham Lincoln 427 votes.

In 1865 H. M. Rice was the Democratic and William R. Marshall the Republican candidate for governor, the former receiving 812 and the latter 335 votes.

The election in 1866 was for a member of congress, William Colville, the Democratic candidate, receiving 943 votes to 580 for Ignatius Donnelly, Republican.

At the election in 1867 C. E. Flandrau, the Democratic candidate for governor, received 1,336 votes and William R. Marshall, the Republican candidate, 794. At this election the payment of the old railroad bonds was submitted to a vote of the people, the result in Stearns county being 12 for and 2,031 against, and the proposition was overwhelmingly voted down in the state at large. At the same time the question of giving the right of suffrage to negroes was submitted, the vote being 662 for to 1,384 against. It is a matter worthy of notice that at this election the total vote cast in St. Louis county was only 41—of which 28 were Republican and 11 Democratic.

In January, 1868, "Grant Club No. 1 of Minnesota" was organized in St. Cloud for the declared purpose of "securing the nomination of General U. S. Grant for the presidency at the convention to be held in Chicago in May next, and when nominated, his election in November." General Grant was nominated, his Democratic opponent being Horatio Seymour, the former receiving 1,029 votes and the latter 1,524. It was at this election that the three-cornered congressional fight took place, as a result of the bitter attack made in the halls of congress by Ignatius Donnelly on Elihu Washburn, whose brother, William D. Washburn, was an active competitor of Mr. Donnelly's in the district. The candidates were E. M. Wilson (Dem.), Ignatius Donnelly (Rep.) and C. C. Andrews (Ind. Rep.). The division of the Republican vote in the

district resulted in the election of Captain Wilson. The vote in this county was: Wilson, 1,484; Donnelly, 576; Andrews, 476.

The election in 1869 was for governor, the Democratic candidate, George L. Otis, receiving 1,430 votes and Horace Austin, Republican, 612. At this election the first temperance votes were cast in the county, Daniel Cobb, for governor, receiving 31 votes, of which 16 were cast at Maine Prairie, 7 at Fair Haven and 5 in St. Cloud city.

In 1870 Ignatius Donnelly and John T. Averill were the opposing candidates for member of congress, the former as the Democratic candidate receiving 1,238 and the latter, the Republican candidate, 569 votes.

In 1871 Winthrop Young, the Democratic candidate for governor, received 1,728 votes to 523 for Horace Austin, his Republican opponent.

The presidential year of 1872 increased the vote but reduced the Democratic majority. The vote given Horace Greeley, who was not regarded as a very good Democrat, was 1,926, while 1,127 were cast for U. S. Grant.

In 1873, A. Barton, for governor, on the Democratic ticket, received 1,564 votes to 733 for C. K. Davis, the Republican candidate. Samuel Mayall (Prohibition) received a total of 35 votes—16 at Maine Prairie, 12 at St. Cloud, and 5 at Fair Haven.

The following year the tickets were headed by W. Wilkin and S. J. R. McMillan, candidates for the supreme court, the former receiving 1,993 and the latter 915 votes.

In 1875, D. L. Buell, for governor, received 1,885 votes and John S. Pillsbury 677. The temperance vote this year fell off to 19.

The Tilden-Hayes election in 1876 brought out a large vote, the former being given 2,413 votes to 1,116 for the latter. There were a number of towns in the county in these years which were very lonesome places for Republicans. Out of 76 votes in Albany but two were Republican; Grove, two out of 83; Luxemberg, two out of 66; Munson, 6 out of 129, while Farming cast 52, Krain 31 and Millwood 33 straight Democratic votes. The Republican strongholds were Maine Prairie, North Fork and Sauk Centre.

In 1877 W. L. Banning was the Democratic and J. S. Pillsbury the Republican candidate for governor, receiving 2,041 to 1,051 votes respectively. Six votes were cast at Eden Lake for the Greenback ticket, the total in the county.

For state auditor in 1878 M. Black received 2,214 votes to 856 for O. P. Whitcomb.

The candidates for governor in 1879 were E. Rice and J. S. Pillsbury, whose votes were 2,270 and 913 respectively.

For president in 1880 W. S. Hancock received 2,469 votes to 1,415 cast for James A. Garfield. Weaver, the Greenback candidate, received 24 votes at Eden Lake and 6 at Melrose.

R. W. Johnson was the Democratic and L. F. Hubbard (both old soldiers) the Republican candidate for governor in 1881, the votes being 2,211 to 914.

The Nelson-Kindred fight for congress was the event in the election of 1882. The Republican county convention was held at the court house July 5. The Nelson men being largely in the majority, the Kindred delegates bolted

and adjourned to the West House, where they elected W. F. Markus (then proprietor of the hotel), J. H. Taylor, C. W. Hogeborn and William McAllister delegates to the district convention to be held at Detroit. The delegates elected by the regular convention were H. C. Waite, F. H. Dam, A. Barto and A. L. Elliott. After a bitter struggle at Detroit Knute Nelson received the Republican nomination, when C. F. Kindred ran as an independent candidate. The Democratic candidate for congress was E. P. Barnum, of Stearns county. The vote stood: Barnum 2,123, Nelson 1,359, Kindred 903—the latter receiving a number of Democratic votes.

In 1883, A. Bierman, for governor, received 2,542 votes to 1,107 cast for L. F. Hubbard. Chas. E. Holt, the Prohibition candidate, received 143 votes, of which 63 were cast at Fair Haven, 22 at Maine Prairie, and 37 at St. Cloud.

At the presidential election in 1884, 3,070 votes were cast for Grover Cleveland and 1,380 for James G. Blaine. The People's party became active in local politics this year. A legislative convention held at St. Augusta, September 27, nominated James Colgrove, of Lynden, as a candidate for the legislature from the First district. The convention was composed largely of farmers. The convention for the Second district met at Paynesville, but adjourned without making a nomination, the two candidates being D. E. Myers, of Maine Prairie, and Alexander Chisholm, of Paynesville. J. H. Bowen, of Sauk Centre, was nominated for the Fourth district.

In 1886, A. A. Ames, for governor, received 3,869 votes and A. R. McGill 1,361. The Stearns County Farmers' Alliance completed a permanent organization at a meeting held at Spring Hill, July 10, with David Cleveland, of Getty, president; Kittle Halvorson, of North Fork, vice-president; E. H. Atwood, of Maine Prairie, secretary; J. H. Boylan, of Paynesville, treasurer. The resolutions adopted at the Brainerd Republican congressional convention, shorn of their partisan features, were adopted.

A very exciting congressional contest in the Republican ranks in the Fifth district marked the year 1888. The district convention was held in St. Cloud June 12 and 13. The candidates for the nomination were A. Barto, of Stearns county; C. B. Buckman, of Morrison; S. G. Comstock, of Clay; E. E. Corliss, of Otter Tail; O. P. Stearns, of St. Louis. The first ballot stood: Barto, 26; Stearns, 27; Comstock, 18; Buckman, 15; Corliss, 13. Twenty-five ballots were taken the first day with but little change, except as to Judge Stearns, whose vote on the last ballot had dropped to 15. The following day Barton had his 26 votes, which he held until the 39th ballot; Comstock had 27; Buckman 15, and Corliss 15. On the 28th ballot C. H. Graves, of Duluth, appeared with one vote, which later increased to 15. Judge Stearns dropped out after the 31st ballot. On the 45th ballot S. G. Comstock received 50 votes, which gave him the nomination, the other candidates standing: Barto, 19; Corliss, 15; Graves, 14. At the election in November, this being a presidential year, Grover Cleveland received 4,747 votes and Benjamin Harrison 2,174.

In 1890 E. M. Wilson received 3,915 votes for governor and William R. Merriam 1,245. S. M. Owen, the Alliance candidate, received 889 votes, of which 135 were cast at North Fork, 75 at Holding, 72 at Crow River, 64 at Fair Haven, 53 at Crow Lake, and 169 at St. Cloud. J. P. Pinkham, Prohibi-

tion, had 69 votes. The candidates for congress were Alonzo J. Whiteman, of St. Louis county, Democrat, who received 3,947 votes; S. G. Comstock, of Clay county, Republican, 1,339; Kittle Halvorson, of Stearns county, Alliance, 902. Mr. Halvorson was the successful candidate, and thus far has been the only member of congress to go from Stearns county. A Prohibition county convention was held at Paynesville May 31 of this year, at which W. A. Shoemaker, the Reverend C. W. Lawson, R. P. Gilbert and C. F. Farup were elected delegates to the state convention.

In 1892 at the Republican convention for the Sixth district held at Duluth July 20, D. B. Searle, of St. Cloud, was nominated for congress. At the November election for president the nine candidates for election on the Democratic-Fusion ticket were divided, five being Democratic and four Fusion. The vote was 4,461 for the Grover Cleveland electors and 4,446 for the Fusion, while Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, received 1,624 votes. The vote for congressman stood: M. R. Baldwin (Dem.), 4,154; D. B. Searle (Rep.), 1,963; A. C. Parsons (People's), 546.

At the 1894 election, the tickets being headed by the candidates for governor, George L. Becker received 3,657 votes, Knute Nelson 2,032, and Sidney M. Owen (People's party), 1,479. In the congressional race M. R. Baldwin, who was the candidate for re-election, received 4,239 votes; Charles A. Towne, who at this time entered on his first term as a Republican, 1,918, and Kittel Halvorson, 989.

The presidential campaign of 1896 was one of the most exciting in the political history of the country. It introduced the 16-to-1 free coinage of silver issue, which split the ranks of both the great parties. At the Republican national convention held in St. Louis, June 18, the platform adopted declared in favor of maintaining the gold standard and opposing the free coinage of silver except by international agreement. Senators Teller of Colorado, Pettigrew of South Dakota, and Cannon of Utah, with other delegates favoring free silver, withdrew from the convention amid the most intense excitement. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for president, and A. J. Hobart, of New Jersey, for vice-president.

The Democratic national convention met at Chicago and on July 10, on the fifth ballot, nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president, following his speech declaring that "you shall not crucify the Democratic party on a cross of gold." Arthur J. Sewall, of Maryland, was nominated July 13 on the fifth ballot for vice-president. The platform declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Gold Democrats bolted the convention.

At St. Louis, July 25, the Populist national convention nominated W. J. Bryan for president on the first ballot, with Thomas F. Watson, of Georgia, for vice-president, Mr. Sewall, the Democratic candidate, not being acceptable. The platform contained a free silver plank.

The Gold Democrats held a national convention at Indianapolis, Ind., September 3, placing John M. Palmer, United States senator from Illinois, in nomination for president, and General Simon Boliver, of Kentucky, for vice-

president, on a platform declaring for the single gold standard. The party was known as the National Democratic party.

Stearns county was represented in all three of the national conventions—in the Republican by C. F. Hendryx, of Sauk Centre; in the Democratic by W. P. Remer, of St. Cloud; and in the Populist by P. J. Seberger and J. V. Mayhew, of St. Cloud.

Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, elected to congress from the Sixth district on the Republican ticket, at once severed his connection with the party and became an ardent and one of the most effective champions of free silver. Other leading Republicans in the state who renounced their allegiance to the party on this issue were John Lind, S. M. Owen, Frank Day, F. M. Nye and John Day Smith. The Democratic party was also badly rent, among the seceders being Judge Charles E. Flandrau, Judge Thomas Wilson, D. W. Lawler and other party leaders.

The Republican Sixth district convention met in St. Cloud July 16 and unanimously nominated Judge Page Morris, of Duluth, for congress, W. E. Culkin, of Wright county, who had been a candidate, withdrawing and being made chairman of the convention. A ratification meeting held July 24 was addressed by Judge Morris and Congressman J. T. McCleary.

The Populist district convention held in St. Cloud August 25 placed Charles A. Towne in nomination by acclamation, the vote being unanimous.

Two days later the Democratic district convention at St. Cloud also nominated Mr. Towne, who, with John Lind, the Democratic candidate for governor, addressed a ratification meeting that evening.

The local campaign was hard fought on both sides, which equally had defections. The Republicans who joined the free silver ranks included H. C. Waite, Dr. W. T. Stone, A. Barto, A. F. Robertson and H. S. Locke, while among the Democrats who affiliated with the National Democratic party were D. T. Calhoun, Theodore Bruener, P. B. Gorman, Henry Keller, John Zapp and B. W. How. Many voted the Republican ticket in November to give more certain effect to their opposition to free silver. The local committee issued an address September 16, and established headquarters in charge of B. Reinhard. The Republicans secured a monster tent, capable of seating eighteen hundred people, in which to hold their meetings, while the Democrats and Populists fitted up the Fibreware building for that purpose. Sound money clubs and free silver clubs were organized throughout the county, each party sending out speakers to carry forward their respective propagandas. Among the speakers of national prominence who were heard in St. Cloud were, William J. Bryan and Congressman Towne, who came in a special train October 13 and spoke at Empire Park, Mr. Bryan being accompanied by Mrs. Bryan and members of the Democratic national committee, and W. H. Harvey (''Coin Harvey'') who spoke for that party. The Republicans had a large representation, including General O. O. Howard, General Alger, General Steward, General Daniel E. Sickles, Corporal Tanner and A. C. Rankin, of Pennsylvania, the ''Molder Orator.'' The national Democratic cause was advocated by General Buckner, Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York, and others.

The campaign brought a number of speakers of only less extended reputation, and there were the usual processions and out-door demonstrations.

At the election November 3, W. J. Bryan received 4,911 votes, William McKinley 2,873 and John M. Palmer 142. For governor John Lind had 5,185 and D. M. Clough 2,675 votes. For congressman C. A. Towne received 5,266 and Page Morris 2,991, the latter being elected by a majority of 740 in the district. It is a noteworthy fact that of the Republicans of state prominence who left their party at this time, a large majority continued to be members of the Democratic party, while of the Democrats who bolted Mr. Bryan practically all returned to the fold.

At this election a proposition to issue bonds for a new county court house was defeated by a vote of 1,988 to 5,285.

In 1898 the Democrats elected their first governor since the days of Henry H. Sibley, the first governor after the organization of Minnesota as a state in 1858. The candidates were John Lind and W. H. Eustis, Stearns county giving Mr. Lind, the successful candidate, 4,031 votes to 1,900 for Mr. Eustis. Kittel Halvorson, of Stearns county, was the People's party candidate for lieutenant-governor. The contest for member of congress at this election was very close, Page Morris, the Republican candidate, being elected by a majority of 463 in the district over Charles A. Towne, who had the Democratic-Populist nomination. The vote in Stearns county was 3,671 for Towne to 2,456 for Morris.

In 1900 the People's party congressional convention for the Sixth district was held in St. Cloud September 4 and nominated Henry Truelson, of Duluth, as its candidate for congress. At Aitkin the following day he received also the Democratic nomination, this over the protest of the St. Louis county delegation, whose candidate was C. O. Baldwin. P. J. Seberger, of St. Cloud, became by petition the congressional candidate of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists. This was again a presidential year, W. J. Bryan receiving 4,244 votes and William McKinley 2,460. The gubernatorial contest was between John Lind and Samuel R. VanSant, the former receiving 4,552 and the latter 2,190, defeating Mr. Lind in the state at large. The vote on congressman was: Henry Truelson, 4,522; Page Morris, the Republican candidate, 2,677; Peter J. Seberger, 122.

In 1902, for governor, L. A. Rosing had 3,492 votes and S. R. VanSant 2,350; Meighen (Populist), 46; Scanlon (Prohibition), 49; VanLear (Socialist Labor), 20.

In 1904, Stearns county, on national issues, gave a Republican majority of 224 to Theodore Roosevelt over Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate, the vote in the county being 2,849 for Roosevelt to 2,625 for Parker. At the same time the average Democratic majority in the county was 1,388. This was the year of the Johnson-Dunn gubernatorial contest, following the bitter fight between Judge L. W. Collins and R. C. Dunn for the Republican nomination, when the Democrats of Minnesota again elected their candidate for governor. The vote in the county was 4,303 for John Johnson to 1,469 for R. C. Dunn.

Governor Johnson was re-elected in 1906, Stearns county giving him

4,158 votes to 1,247 for Albert L. Cole. In this campaign P. M. Magnusson, of St. Cloud, was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state.

William J. Bryan for president in 1908 received 3,835 votes, while 2,614 were cast for William H. Taft. Governor Johnson, as a successful third-term candidate for governor, received 4,879 votes as against 1,881 for Jacob Jacobson, the Republican candidate.

The year 1910 saw Stearns county again going Republican, giving A. O. Eberhart 3,124 votes to 2,297 for James A. Gray, the Democratic candidate. This result was due to the fact that the latter was running on a county option platform, which was not popular with the party in this county.

In 1912 the vote on president was divided among three candidates—Woodrow Wilson, 3,378; W. H. Taft, 1,155; Theodore Roosevelt, 1,762. The vote for governor was: Peter U. Ringdahl, 3,137; A. O. Eberhard, 1,759; P. V. Collins (Progressive), 600.

The six gubernatorial candidates in the field in 1914 received votes as follows: Winfield S. Hammond, Democrat, 5,280; William E. Lee, Republican, 1,811; Tom J. Lewis, Socialist, 149; Willis C. Calderwood, Prohibition, 226; Hugh T. Halbert, Progressive, 40; Herbert Johnson, Industrial Labor, 96. The vote on congressman was: J. A. DuBois, Democrat, 4,777; Chas. A. Lindbergh, Republican, 2,029; Thomas Sharkey, Progressive, 303; O. M. Thomason, Socialist, 234.

The total vote in Stearns county in 1858, when the county was divided into nine towns, was 734. The following table shows the votes cast during the succeeding years by the two leading parties, with the total vote and the majority:

Year	Democratic	Republican	Total	Majority
1859	660	375	1035	285
1860	494	438	932	56
1861	655	411	1066	244
1862	573	285	858	288
1863	630	319	949	311
1864	917	427	1344	490
1865	812	335	1147	477
1866	925	600	1525	325
1867	1336	794	2130	542
1868	1524	1030	2554	494
1869	1430	612	2042	818
1870	1238	560	1798	678
1871	1728	523	2251	1205
1872	1924	1127	3051	797
1873	1564	733	2297	831
1874	1993	915	2908	1078
1875	1885	677	2562	1208
1876	2413	1117	3530	1296
1877	2041	1051	3092	990
1878	2214	856	3070	1358

Year	Democratic	Republican	Total	Majority
1879	2270	913	3183	1357
1880	2469	1415	3884	1054
1881	2211	914	3125	1297
*1882	2123	2262	3385	—139
1883	2542	1107	3649	1435
1884	3072	1381	4453	1691
1886	3869	1361	5230	2508
1888	4747	2173	6920	2574
1890	3915	1245	5160	2670
1892	4461	1624	6085	2837
1894	3657	2032	5689	1625
1896	4911	2873	7784	2038
1898	4061	1900	5961	2161
1900	4244	2460	6704	1784
1902	3492	2350	5842	1142
1904	2625	2849	5474	—224
1906	4158	1247	5405	2911
1908	3835	2614	6449	1421
1910	2297	3124	5421	—827
1912	3137	1759	4996	1378
1914	5280	1811	7091	3469

*The Republican total includes the votes cast for both Knute Nelson (1,359) and C. F. Kindred (902).

The first political meeting held in St. Cloud of which there is any available record, was on April 8, 1858, at Wilson's hall. John L. Wilson was president and L. A. Evans, secretary. The great issue at the time was the admission of Kansas, with or without slavery. An act of congress had been passed repealing the Missouri compromise which prohibited slavery within the territorial limits occupied by Kansas and Nebraska. A constitution had been adopted by a convention held at Lecompton, Kansas, permitting slavery within the state, and at the various elections preceding and subsequent to this there were many bloody encounters between the free-state and pro-slavery parties, the latter including large numbers of men heavily armed, who crossed the border from Missouri. This meeting was called an "administration meeting." Resolutions were introduced by J. C. Shepley expressing "unswerving confidence in the honesty and capacity of James Buchanan, the chief magistrate of the United States," and favoring the admission of Kansas under the provisions of the bill, which would permit slavery to be introduced. Speeches were made by Mr. Shepley, W. A. Caruthers, register of the United States land office, at Sauk Rapids, and John L. Wilson in support of the resolutions, which were adopted.

CHAPTER XIV.

IN THE EARLY DAYS.

General Christopher C. Andrews Tells of Pioneer Times in Minnesota—Youthful Ventures—Arrival at St. Paul—Stage Trip to Crow Wing—Settling at St. Cloud—Reminiscences of the Pioneers—Frontier Experiences—Social Diversions—Recruits Raised for Civil War—Biography.

I shall not relate as much of my experience previous to reaching Minnesota as Æneas did of his wanderings before arriving at Italy, but I may be allowed a few words.

When the bill passed Congress early in 1854, organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, I was, at the age of twenty-four, earning my living in the practice of law in Boston. I, however, felt the spell of the great West, and drove my stake as a settler in Kansas as early as June, 1854, my library following by way of the Great Lakes. At the first public opportunity, I declared I would vote to make Kansas a free state. I had always held the prevailing conservative views of northern people on slavery,—non-interference and non-agitation of slavery in the states where it existed, but opposition to its extension, and my position on it in Kansas was respected even by pro-slavery people. There were so few settlers I could not earn a living by my profession and I spent much of my time writing letters on the resources of Kansas to northern papers to encourage free-state immigration.

In December I went to Washington, intending to stay only during the short session of Congress, but immediately became ill there with typhoid fever and was not able to work till March. This so reduced my finances that I had to seek employment in the public service, and through the kindness of President Pierce, who was a native of the same town as myself and had known me from boyhood, I obtained a clerkship at $1,400 a year in the office of the solicitor of the treasury, finally being assigned to duty as acting law clerk. It was through a friend I had made in Kansas (a son of General Hamer, of Ohio), that I learned of a vacancy. Two years passed; and though I enjoyed my position and had good prospects of promotion, I longed for western life. Kansas was full of turmoil. I could not afford to go back there. I therefore came to Minnesota the fall of 1856 to take a look at the country, intending, if I liked it, to resign and remove here the following spring.

Among the passengers on the steamboat, Lady Franklin, which brought me to St. Paul, October 3, 1856, was Sylvanus B. Lowry, a resident of St. Cloud and proprietor of the upper part of the town, commonly called Lowry's addition, and whose acquaintance I made. He was a native of Tennessee. His father, Rev. David Lowry, had, for several years, been a Cumberland Presbyterian missionary to the Winnebago Indians and he himself had been a trader to the Winnebagos. He was a man of medium height, but a little above medium weight, was about thirty-five years of age, had an uncommonly fine intellectual forehead, light blue eyes, wore his hair somewhat long in

the then southern style, and brushed behind his ears, was very intelligent, bright and kindly and dignified in his manners. He had served in the territorial council of Minnesota, had the rank of general in the territorial militia, and was commonly known as General Lowry. He introduced me in St. Paul to several people, and among them to Governor Ramsey and Earle S. Goodrich, then editor of the Pioneer and Democrat.

I stopped at the Fuller House, a very fine new hotel, which had just been opened, from Friday morning till Monday morning. There were a number of guests from the South. At the Sunday dinner, many of the guests had champagne. The waiters wore dress coats with gilt buttons. I was surprised, during my stay in the city, at the general appearance of prosperous times and abundance of money. A real estate boom in Minnesota was then on. During these days I took a look at Minneapolis and St. Anthony Falls.

The longest stage line out of St. Paul at that time was to Crow Wing and which I selected, as it would give me a chance to look at St. Cloud. At five o'clock the morning of October 6, in St. Paul, I boarded a six-horse stage that was due at Watab the same evening. The weather being quite warm and the stage crowded, it did not arrive there on time. Among the passengers were General Lowry and William A. Carruthers, of Tennessee, afterwards register of the U. S. land office at Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud. We had a late breakfast at St. Anthony and dinner at Big Lake. It was eleven o'clock when we reached Sauk Rapids and many of the people. including Charles A. Gilman, were at the postoffice waiting for the mail. It was midnight when the stage reached Watab. In the little hotel, kept by David Gilman, there was neither vacant room nor bed, and I slept down stairs on a lounge with my overcoat buttoned up. Some new frame buildings were being erected at Watab, and affairs seemed to be going with a rush. Parker H. French was one of the residents.

The next morning I was off in good season on the two-horse stage for Crow Wing, with a young German driver. I had been impressed by several of the enterprising villages, including Anoka, and was so with Little Falls, which already had a wooden-ware mill of which Mr. Fergus, for whom Fergus Falls was named, was one of the proprietors. At Fort Ripley was a company of U. S. infantry, and we crossed over to it with the mail on a ferry boat. Crow Wing was a small village with many Chippewa Indians in the vicinity, on the east bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of Crow Wing river, and I stayed there till Friday morning at Allen Morrison's, the only public house. Stores were kept by C. H. Beaulieu, J. D. Crittenden and Fairbanks brothers, whose acquaintance I made. Mr. Crittenden was afterwards colonel and assistant quartermaster of volunteers in the Civil War. I went on horse back six miles beyond Crow Wing to the agency; also two miles further and visited the Chippewa chief, Hole-in-the-day, who, at that time, like very many other Indians, under the influence of the then commissioner of Indian affairs, George W. Manypenny, was showing real zeal in farming. When I got to his place, Hole-in-the-day was just coming out of his cornfield,—it was an unusually warm autumn—which was well matured and of good size. He did not appear himself to have been at work, for he had on broadcloth trousers. I

accepted his invitation to go into his house and had a talk with him through his interpreter. There were two Indian women working in the room. He invited me to stop to dinner, but I had to decline. On this horseback trip, I was for the first time in the pine woods of Minnesota.

On my homeward trip, from Crow Wing, I reached Watab at seven p. m., October 10, and there found the carriage and driver of General Lowry with an invitation to come down and spend the night at his house in St. Cloud. This I gladly accepted, and had a pleasant visit. W. A. Carruthers and another young man, from Tennessee, were his guests at the time. General Lowry's residence fronted and pleasantly overlooked the Mississippi, just below the Sauk rapids. After breakfast the next morning, he drove with me down into the middle part of St. Cloud, so as to give me a good view of the town, and then took me over the river on the ferry so that I could take the stage for St. Paul. Two of the things that favorably impressed me with St. Cloud was its fine elevation of about sixty feet above the river and its handsome belt of hardwood timber bordering the river. But perhaps the fact of there being a United States land office near by, which would afford business in my profession, was what mostly induced me to finally locate there. St. Cloud, at that time, was supposed to have a population of 500.

I wrote some letters descriptive of what I saw on this trip, which were printed in the Boston Post, and which I revised and had published in book form in 1857. A second edition of a thousand copies with a new map was published in 1858. I obtained considerable information for my revised letters from Henry M. Rice, the territorial delegate in Congress from Minnesota.

I assisted Mr. Rice a little in Washington in passing the bill by Congress, granting several million acres of land to Minnesota for railroads. I wrote and had printed as an editorial in the Washington Union,—the administration paper—an article in favor of the grant. When the bill was under consideration, I was at his side and in some sense his adjutant, going and coming between the House and Senate with messages to different members.

The spring of 1857 came, and with it my fixed purpose to resign my clerkship and locate in Minnesota. It was in the month of May that I took my letter of resignation to Howell Cobb, secretary of the treasury; and as the good people of Stearns county elected me to the Senate within two and a half years after I settled there, they will not object to my saying that Mr. Cobb expressed regret at my resigning and voluntarily said that as a mark of confidence he would retain me as attorney in a case pending in Minnesota, which he did, although the fee was not large.

I went and said good-bye to President Buchanan, and told him where I was going. He shook my hand kindly and said, "God bless you."

On reaching St. Paul, May, 1857, I went by boat for the purpose of seeing more of the territory, up the Minnesota river to Mankato, and by team out on different directions from that place.

I went from St. Anthony Falls to St. Cloud by steamboat, landed at the lower town and stopped for some days at the Stearns House, kept by C. T. Stearns for whom Stearns county was named. Afterwards I took a room and board at the hotel kept by Mr. Willis, in the middle part of the town. There

was a part of Lowry's addition I liked very much as a site for the office building I intended to erect, because it afforded a good view of the Mississippi river. So I bought a lot there and contracted in writing for the putting up of the building. When the work was progressing, I was greatly surprised to see the carpenters nailing clapboards on the bare scantling, without first having nailed boards on, and remonstrated against it. They turned to the contract, which read, that the walls of the building should be "sided." I knew that siding meant clapboarding, but supposed it implied that the clapboards should be put upon boards. They said, "The way we are doing is the way buildings are erected here." Although my office building was to be lathed and plastered inside, I felt sure it would not be warm enough without being boarded, but as the work was so far advanced and to avoid dispute, I let it go on. The ceiling of my office room was unusually high, and although I had a good-sized box-shaped stove, I suffered, the ensuing winter, considerable inconvenience from cold. The next season I had the walls of the building filled with sawdust, a drum put on my stove, and was much more comfortable. In the rear of my office room was a good sized bedroom where I slept, and in front, a porch. As I sat at my office table, I could look upon the Mississippi river distant, as I recollect, about four hundred yards.

In mentioning, as I will now try to do, the names of some of the people then living in St. Cloud, I shall reluctantly omit some excellent persons whose faces I remember but whose names I cannot recall.

At that time, General S. B. Lowry had gone to Paris, accompanied by Dr. B. R. Palmer, and as I have supposed, to consult the best medical authority. He once told he he felt a ringing in his head which may have been the forerunner of the unfortunate malady that later afflicted him. I saw him in September immediately after his return, but he did not look strong. At his house were living his father and mother, their daughter and her husband, Rev. Thomas Calhoun, parents of an only son, who later became a most respected citizen and mayor of St. Cloud. Rev. Thomas Calhoun was active, carrying on the Lowry farm and occasionally assisted his father-in-law in conducting religious services held at first in a hall on the upper levee, and where I heard Mr. Eggleston, of Indiana, then a mere boy, later an author, once preach. The saddest thing that occurred at St. Cloud the winter of 1857-58, was the tragic death of Rev. Thomas Calhoun. The bridge over the ravine between middle and lower town, had but a slight railing, and as Mr. Calhoun and his wife were driving across it, their horse shied and with the sleigh suddenly went over it, instantly killing Mr. Calhoun and injuring Mrs. Calhoun so that she was a very long time recovering.

Mr. Jones, Mrs. Lowry's brother, was then living with the family. He was a stout man, weighing over 200 pounds, fifty years old, wore his hair and beard long, and if not unbalanced in mind, was at least eccentric, though inoffensive. He managed to speak at about every public meeting and was often witty and always taking the side of the poor and treating with sarcasm those who thought themselves too important. Sometimes, for an interlude when speaking, he would pause and resting his hands on the table before him, would jump up and down a few times, which was pretty sure to prove a diversion.

He had left St. Cloud some time before the Civil War, and I was surprised one forenoon about the first year of the war, when the Third Minnesota was on the march either in Kentucky or Tennessee and had halted a few minutes to rest, to see him. We had but a minute to talk. He looked very serious, shook his head and pointed to the soldiers in a way which indicated that he thought we ought not to be down there.

John L. Wilson, who had platted middle St. Cloud, was one of its active residents. The two principal traders were Joseph Edelbrock and John W. Tenvoorde, competitors in business and in politics. Mr. Tenvoorde's clerks were Ludwig Robbers and Chris Grandelmyer. A year or so later a larger store was opened by Henry C. Burbank, on the upper levee. Proctor & Clarke's hardware store was at the upper part of middle town, and their clerks then or soon after were Andrew Larson—of late years a banker at Willmar—and John Zapp. Mr. Hartshorn had a store, his clerks being P. Lamb and William Blagrore. There were the Broker brothers, who had a store. Also, I think Louis A. Evans then had a stock of salt meat supplies. Nicholas Lahr, who had settled there in 1853 (and who is still living at the age of 83), was a plow manufacturer. Messrs. Kindler, Metzroth and Rosenberger were separately in business as tailors. Mr. Marlatt was the druggist. Mr. Cram and Mr. Brown, occupying considerable land, were living on the west shore of Lake George. Henry C. Waite, who had come first, and James C. Shepley, were the attorneys. A few months later George Barstow, brother-in-law of Mr. Shepley, and who had been prominent in New Hampshire, came and went into partnership with him. Mr. Barstow afterwards became speaker of the California House of Representatives. He was a short man, but had a fine-looking head and was an unusually eloquent orator. He and I drove to Little Falls together the following autumn and addressed a Democratic meeting.

H. Z. Mitchell, J. E. West and partner, and the Taylor brothers, had general stores of merchandise in the lower town and with them and their families I early became acquainted. In the family of Mr. Mitchell, I first made the acquaintance of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm. Henry Swisshelm, her brother-in-law, established a general store during that or the following year, and Stephen Miller subsequently became his partner. There were quite a number of enterprising young men then in the lower town, who I thought had come through the influence of George F. Brott, one of the principal owners of lower St. Cloud. Among these were Mr. Bradley, afterwards a wealthy lumberman in Wisconsin, and Charles F. Powell.

Maine Prairie was already a thriving settlement, and among the settlers there whose names I remember were George W. Cutter and Mr. Greely. Joseph H. Linneman was the first trader in St. Joseph. Reuben M. Richardson, who was elected to the state senate in 1857, lived at Richmond at the big bend of Sauk river. Mr. Lindberg was then, or soon after, a settler at Melrose. At Winnebago Prairie, twelve miles north of St. Cloud, were a number of thriving settlers, among them J. E. Hayward and the Libby brothers.

"'All aboard for Puget Sound!' That is what conductors on a railroad passing through St. Cloud will call out in a few years." This is what I heard

George F. Brott say at an outdoor public meeting in front of the Willis Hotel, St. Cloud, Governor Ramsey being present, in 1857 or 1858. His prediction literally came true not many years afterward. Mr. Brott was then a little over thirty years old, of medium size, had black eyes and black curly hair, and was a good-looking, generous and enthusiastic man. He was interested in a number of town sites, including Breckenridge. That following winter, 1857-58, Theodore H. Barrett was making a plat of the town of Breckenridge for Mr. Brott, and one day when I happened to be present with them, Mr. Brott turned to Barrett and said, "Name one of the streets for Andrews." That accounts for Andrews avenue in Breckenridge, which I am glad to say is a nice street, having on it many pleasant residences. Mr. Barrett's plat, which was handsome work, will be found hanging in one of the county offices at Breckenridge today.

The first school-house built in St. Cloud was finished about the first of July. At my suggestion, it was named after Edward Everett, and was dedicated in the presence of as large an auditnce as the building could hold on July 4. I delivered an address which was printed in full in the St. Cloud paper and which was nicely reviewed by the Boston Daily Advertiser. I sent a copy of the address with a letter to Mr. Everett, to which he kindly replied and stated that he had directed that two hundred dollars worth of books be selected and sent as a library for the school. These books were duly received, and formed, as I believe, the nucleus of the St. Cloud public library.

The first extensive trip I made from Stearns county was in the early part of September, 1857, a son-in-law of Rev. Thomas E. Inman (his name I cannot recall), being my driver. I went via Paynesville and Meeker and Wright counties, and was very favorably impressed by the fertility of the soil and handsomely diversified appearance of the surface, there being considerable hardwood timber as well as prairie. I was struck with the fact that fine fields of corn still stood green. My experience as a boy on a farm for several years, where I had done all kinds of farm work and watched the growth of different crops, enabled me, of course, to judge of the quality of the soil, which is something only a practical farmer can do. On this trip I returned by way of Anoka, where I delivered a political address.

I had considerable land office practice that summer in preemption contests, but I was not a prompt collector for myself. The worst hard times I ever knew came in the early part of that winter. Money all at once seemed to disappear and I found it about impossible to collect much of anything that was due me. These hard times improved but very little until the time of the Civil War.

We had, in the winter of 1857-58, severe and changeable weather. By about November 18, the temperature fell a good deal below zero. The Mississippi froze. Then in December there was a warm spell. The river opened and a gorge of broken ice formed, raising the water many feet, overflowing the upper town levee, and strewing the bluff sides with cakes of ice a foot or two thick. I remember that warm spell seeing one Sunday a cage of canary birds hanging out of the hotel window. The following spring was the most remarkable I have known. By the middle of March it was like summer. The glass

was green, and at midday people sat out of doors. A steamboat arrived at St. Cloud from St. Anthony, March 26. I spaded up some of the ground on my lot and had radishes up in April. A fall of moist snow then came that month and covered them, but without doing any injury. That winter Mr. Hayes, receiver of the land office (and who had once been a member of Congress from Virginia), was enterprising enough to ship from his grist mill at the mouth of Sauk river, ten sled loads of flour to Superior, via Little Falls and the road north of Mille Lacs lake, connecting with the so-called Government road from St. Paul to Superior.

I enjoyed the winter very much for I was busy. Before leaving Washington, I had contracted with Messrs. Little & Brown, law publishers of Boston, to write and compile a practical treatise on the revenue laws of the United States, and I was occupied on that work, sometimes being up till eleven o'clock at night. I had in my library a complete set of Curtis's edition of the United States Supreme Court decisions, all the decisions of the United States Circuit Courts, the United States Statutes and all the circulars of instructions that had been issued on the revenue laws by the Treasury Department. The preparation of my digest of the opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States, which had been previously published in Washington, had given me experience in such work. My treatise on the revenue laws was duly completed and was published by Little & Brown the following June.

In May, 1858, I made a trip to Long Prairie, just to see the county, with Mathias Mickley for driver. We went by the way of the beautiful Sauk valley, fording the river near the home of a lame German, about where Melrose now is. I first waded across the river which was about five feet deep, and we took the horse and buggy over separately. At Long Prairie we staid over night at the home of Horatio P. Van Cleve, who was in charge of buildings which had been purchased at public sale by some Ohio people at the time the Winnebago Indians were removed from Long Prairie to Blue Earth county. Mr. Van Cleve was a graduate of West Point Academy, had resigned from the army as lieutenant several years previously, and became, as is well known, colonel of the Second Minnesota Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and brigadier and brevet major general. We returned via Swan river, passing through a country mostly covered with hardwood timber, thence down the east side of the Mississippi.

In the last half of July, I made a trip to the Red River of the North with a party of young men, among whom was William F. Mason, afterwards for many years a St. Paul business man, Alexander Kinkaid, and three others besides the driver whose names I cannot now recall, though one was the son of one of the publishers of the New York Journal of Commerce and who furnished one or two illustrated articles on his trip for Harper's Magazine. Our team consisted of three Indian pony horses and a wagon covered with white cloth, furnished by George F. Brott, and a young employe of his from Connecticut as driver. Our objective point was Mr. Brott's townsite of Breckenridge. We had favorable weather and the trip on the whole was pleasant and instructive. One of our party was a young man from Indiana who had a violin, and towards noon of our second day out, when he was playing on

it and we were feeling quite happy, we struck a big overflow of Getchell's brook in Sauk valley. The brook, which in ordinary stage is probably only twenty feet wide, was overflowed to a width of two hundred feet or more. The current was strong and as we undertook to ford it, our team was wrecked. We were about two hours getting our team and effects together and across on dry land. A fine navy revolver, which I had borrowed for the trip, sank, and when we had about finished our salvage work and I was getting across on a log with some of my clothing on my arm, my watch and an antique gold seal which I valued much, slipped out of my vest pocket into the stream. I hired a settler to dive for the articles, but he recovered only the revolver.

Sauk Centre then had but two buildings. We staid a day at a townsite called Kandotta, four or five miles west of Sauk Centre. After that we were on a trackless prairie. Mr. Kinkaid was our guide and several miles before reaching Alexandria, we turned southwesterly and approached Alexandria from the south. There were then only two log buildings on the site where the city of Alexandria now stands, and only eleven people living in the vicinity. We staid there a day or two as guests of Alexander and William Kinkaid, visiting, during the time, Long Prairie river, two miles distant, and a few of the beautiful lakes in the vicinity, and which were abundantly stocked with black bass. From thence on our party was reduced to only three, including the driver and myself. We first went south to strike the old Red river trail, and camped at a point where we had a view of White Bear lake. Thence our course was northwesterly, via Elbow lake. We crossed the upper fork of Red river over a bridge that had just been built by Mathew Wright, and staid over night at his house. He had come from Wisconsin and settled there the previous spring, and called his place Waseata. He brought his family there the following summer. He made valuable improvements, but was financially ruined by the Sioux Indian War in which he also lost a son.

Breckenridge then had but one building, which was of logs. The soil all around looked very fertile. Some breaking was being done on the nearby prairie, and I had the pleasure of holding the plow for a few furrows. We had another young man for driver on the return trip—am sorry I cannot recall his name—the one who came with us having engaged to remain at Breckenridge. We returned by the old Red river trail. Somewhere east of Lake George, in crossing a slough, one of our Indian ponies sank down almost out of sight. We tried in vain both to pull and to pry him out. Finally we gave him a copious drink of none too good whiskey, which we happened to have along in case of accident, and in a few minutes, under the effect of the stimulant, he got out himself in good condition.

Previous to this trip, I had habitually shaved my face, but of course did not take a razor along. My beard had now gotten such a start in course of two weeks that I discontinued shaving.

The undulating surface of the new country I had seen, the black soil, the abundance of grass and variety of prairie flowers, the lakes skirted with timber and many fine bodies of hardwood timber, most favorably and strongly impressed me. I wrote letters descriptive of the country which were printed in the Boston Post. It may be that some letters were sent to the New York

Evening Post, of which paper I was also later a correspondent; as I also was for a year of the New York World under Manton Marble's management.

Theodore H. Barrett, assisted, if I remember correctly, by William B. Mitchell and one of the Kinkaids, surveyed a state road from St. Cloud to Breckenridge, and which shortened the route very much. One winter after that I raised by subscription a small amount with which to purchase supplies and pay for labor in cutting out a portion at least of the roadway through the big timber immediately west of St. Joseph, and I employed Ephraim Curtis to do the cutting. I made one trip in a sleigh alone to where they were working.

We had a course of lectures every winter, and one of the best lectures of the first course was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hall, of Sauk Rapids, on the Chippewa Indians, and which he did at my solicitation. Mr. Hall had come from Andover Seminary in 1831 to be missionary among the Chippewas. He said the old men and chiefs received him in a friendly manner, promising him a comfortable home and security; that they told him he might try and teach the young, but for themselves they would have to spend their time in hunting, as the traders would not take religion or education as pay for provisions.

We had a little music occasionally for diversion. Louis A. Evans and James H. Place were good players on the violin. P. Lamb played on the flute, Mr. Tuttle of the lower town on the piano, and there was a man at Watab who played either on a clarionet or bugle. I had the pleasure of being a guest frequently when they met to play at different places, sometimes at Mr. Tuttle's home, and the music was certainly very good.

Up to 1851, the Sioux Indians had for centuries owned and occupied the country including Stearns county. They received only a meagre sum for the vast and fertile domain they sold, and as had been their habit for years, some of them continued frequently to visit and hunt in different parts of Stearns county. They were indeed rather too frequent visitors of some of the settlers, as they generally wanted to be fed. Once during the hard times when a big Sioux Indian called on George W. Cutter of Maine Prairie and wished some flour, Mr. Cutter took him into his pantry where he had an ampty flour barrel, and removing the cover pointed into it. The Indian looked down into the empty barrel and gave an utterance of sympathy. In November of 1859, a large party of Sioux, engaged in hunting deer, established their camp a little south of Cold Spring. They were slaughtering the deer in all directions. The settlers sent in to St. Cloud, requesting that Gen. S. B. Lowry and myself would go out to their camp and try to have them leave. This we did, arriving at their camp just before dusk. There were a good many large tepees and a number of wagons and ponies. A number of little Indian boys were practising target firing with bows and arrows. They laughed on seeing us as if they were accustomed to seeing white people. We were taken in to one of the tepees where some fire was burning in the center, a few fresh deer skins lying about, and had a talk with some of the older Indians, General Lowry being able to converse with them in their own dialect. They were told of the settlers' feelings in regard to their presence, and they in a friendly manner promised to leave in a day or two, which they did.

In 1860, Stephen Miller and I were candidates for presidential elector, he on the Republican ticket and I on the Douglas-Democratic ticket. At his invitation, I held with him over thirty joint political discussion in as many different places in the state, we both riding together in a one-horse buggy. In these discussion I argued that the Northern Democrats were as much opposed to the extension of slavery as the Republicans, and were more patriotic in refraining from agitating the subject and thus creating bad feeling between the two sections of the country. Mr. Miller was a very impassioned and entertaining speaker, and diversified his arguments with amusing anecdotes. He and I always remained good friends. I went into the war as a Democrat, but voted for Mr. Ramsey in 1861 for Governor; I also voted for Mr. Lincoln for President in 1864. It was in my tent in Texas in the summer of 1865, after reading a letter from the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, recommending that all the negroes in the South be transported to Africa, that I decided to quit the Democratic party.

Immediately after the President's first call for volunteers in April, 1861, a public meeting was held in St. Cloud to promote enlistments, at which after a few remarks I subscribed my name as a volunteer. My six months residence at Fort Leavenworth gave me some acquaintance with military discipline and drill, but in May, with a view to perfect myself in the manual of arms,—manner of handling the musket—I asked and received the permission of Captain Nelson H. Davis of the regular army, commanding at Fort Ripley, to visit that post and receive some instruction. Accompanied by Theodore H. Barrett, I went and spent about a week there in May. Captain Davis was kind enough to treat us as his guests. He put us in charge of a bright Irish corporal, and we were drilled in handling the musket several hours a day. We also saw Captain Davis repeatedly drill his fine infantry company. Captain Davis became Inspector General of the army in the Civil War. With a view to raising a company, I had from the time of subscribing as a volunteer, endeavored to raise recruits. Owing to the country being sparsely settled, it was slow work. Some of my recruits were mustered into the First Minnesota Regiment. Later in the summer, accompanied sometimes by James M. McKelvey, Damon Greenleaf or George W. Sweet, I travelled as far west as Lake Osakis and about to the eastern boundary of Benton county to obtain men who were willing to go to war. The following are the names of the young men who, in the early part of October, accompanied me from St. Cloud to Fort Snelling, and who with me were mustered into the service, October 11, and who with a larger squad from LeSueur county were the nucleus of the company in the Third Minnesota Regiment which I subsequently commanded: James Coates, Harry Collins, John O. Crummet, Edwin H. Garlington, Damon Greenleaf, Frank S. Green, William H. Gripman, David Hooper, Orlando W. James, Charles D. Lamb, Frank J. Markling, James E. Masterson, John Moore, William F. Morse, Frederick Schilplin, Orrin E. Spear, Charles H. Thoms and John L. Thompson.

Christopher C. Andrews was born at Hillsboro, Upper Village, New Hampshire, October 27, 1829. His parents were Luther and Nabby (Beard) Andrews and he was the youngest of four children. Attended the district school and

worked on his father's farm, and in his fourteenth year went to work in a store, in Boston, of which his eldest brother was part owner, and there continued three years, attending meantime three terms at the Francestown, N. H., Academy. June 17, 1843, he heard Daniel Webster deliver his oration at the completion of the Bunker Hill monument. He was a member of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston and took part in its literary exercises. Studied law in the offices of Mr. Ayer in Hillsboro, Brigham and Loring in Boston, at the Harvard law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Practised law at Newton Lower Falls and in Boston. At the age of twenty-three, was elected one of the Superintending School Committee of Newton, Mass., his name being on both the Democratic and Whig tickets. January, 1854, he was junior counsel in a capital case before the supreme court in Boston, in which Rufus Choate appeared as attorney general, and by whom his opening address to the jury was complimented.

He removed to Kansas, June, 1854, and at a public meeting a few weeks later declared that he would vote to make Kansas a free state. He was the regular correspondent of the Boston Post and wrote without pay a number of letters which were printed in other northern papers on the resources of Kansas, to encourage free state immigration. Offered by Governor Reeder office of secretary to the Governor, which he declined. In the winter he went to Washington, intending to stay only during the short session of Congress, but was immediately taken ill with typhoid fever and was unable to work till March. This so reduced his finances that he obtained through President Pierce, his former townsman, an appointment as clerk, at $1,400 a year, in the treasury department.

Wishing still to settle in the West, and troubles in Kansas preventing his returning there, he in October, 1856, visited Minnesota to see the territory. His letters in the Boston Post, descriptive of the trip, were later published in book form, entitled "Minnesota and Dakota." While in Washington, by his writings, he assisted in passing the bill by Congress granting lands to Minnesota for railroads. In the spring of 1857, he voluntarily resigned his clerkship and began the practice of law at St. Cloud, Minnesota. He made a trip to the Red river of the North in the summer of 1858, and his letters descriptive of what he saw were published in the Boston Post. He later became a regular correspondent of the New York Evening Post and of the New York World. Was elected to the state senate as a Douglas-Democrat in 1859. Was candidate for presidential elector, 1860, and held thirty joint discussion with Stephen Miller, Republican candidate.

At a public meeting at St. Cloud, April, 1861, he inscribed his name as a volunteer and helped to raise recruits. Appointed Captain of Company I, Third Minnesota Regiment, in November, and spent the winter guarding railroads in Kentucky. Marched over the Cumberland mountains in June; in action at Murfreesboro, July 13, and was one of three to earnestly oppose the surrender of the regiment. This later led to his promotion. Prisoner of war at Madison, Ga., and Libby prison three months, during which he wrote "Hints to Company Officers," published by Van Nostrand. Appointed lieutenant colonel of his regiment in December and was with it at Vicksburg. Promoted

to be colonel and commanded his regiment in the campaign of Arkansas and battle of Little Rock, September, 1863. Commanded the post of Little Rock seven months and received a note of thanks from the free state constitutional convention of Arkansas. Appointed brigadier general January 1864. In battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, April 1, 1864, he led a decisive charge, his horse being killed under him. In command of second division seventh corps, with headquarters at Devall's Bluff July to December. In the battle of the Prairies, August 24, his forces defeated those of General J. Shelby. Commanded second division thirteenth corps in campaign of Mobile. Appointed by President Lincoln major general by brevet in March; in the storming of Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865, two of his brigades, numbering 5,200 men, captured three-quarters of a mile of Confederate breastworks and 1,400 prisoners in half an hour, losing 200 in killed and wounded. Was for some weeks in command of the districts of Mobile and Selma. In July, he was placed in command of a large district in Texas with headquarters at Houston. Honorably mustered out of the service, January, 1866. Same year he wrote the history of the campaign of Mobile, which was published by D. Van Nostrand. While at Washington finishing that history he was urged by the Congressional Committee of Mr. Donnelly's district to come to Minnesota and make some addresses in aid of his re-election as a Republican, which he did.

In 1867, he resumed the practice of law at St. Cloud, but devoted considerable of his time to public matters. He accompanied Edwin F. Johnson, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on a trip through northwestern Minnesota, the Red river valley and a part of Dakota. He took part in political campaigns, advocating hard money and the reconstruction measures of Congress. He was president of the Grant Club at St. Cloud and was delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Grant for President. He was the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Second district in 1868, receiving after a short canvass 8,598 votes. Mr. Donnelly, classed in Greeley's Tribune Almanac as the "irregular" Republican candidate, also ran, and Eugene M. Wilson, Democrat, was elected.

December, 1868, General Andrews was married at Central City, Colorado, to Mary Frances Baxter, daughter of Hon. Enos K. Baxter, formerly of Cambridge, Mass. The following year he was appointed United States Minister Resident to Norway and Sweden, and entered upon his duties at Stockholm, July, 1869. He remained in that capacity eight and a half years, or till about December, 1877. He negotiated treaties for the reduction of postage and for the better protection of emigrants on shipboard. He made many studies and reports to his government on important subjects, including agriculture, education, commerce, manufactures, forestry, civil service, labor, etc., etc., which were printed by the Department of State. Separate editions of some of these reports, including forestry, have been printed. His salary was $7,500 a year, the greater part of which he expended for house rent and living expenses. When ex-President Grant visited Sweden in 1878, King Oscar said to him that General Andrews was the best representative the United States had ever sent there. General Andrews naturally wished to retain his position,

but had to yield to the policy of political party patronage—a policy that has been obsolete in European countries for a century.

Beginning in 1880 he was for about a year editor and principal owner of the St. Paul Dispatch, and during that time advocated the settlement of the Minnesota State railroad bonds, the election of Garfield as President, the re-election of Senator McMillan, the appointment of Senator Windom as Secretary of the United States Treasury, and the erection of St. Paul's first high school building. The subscription list of the Dispatch, while under his charge, increased twenty-five per cent.

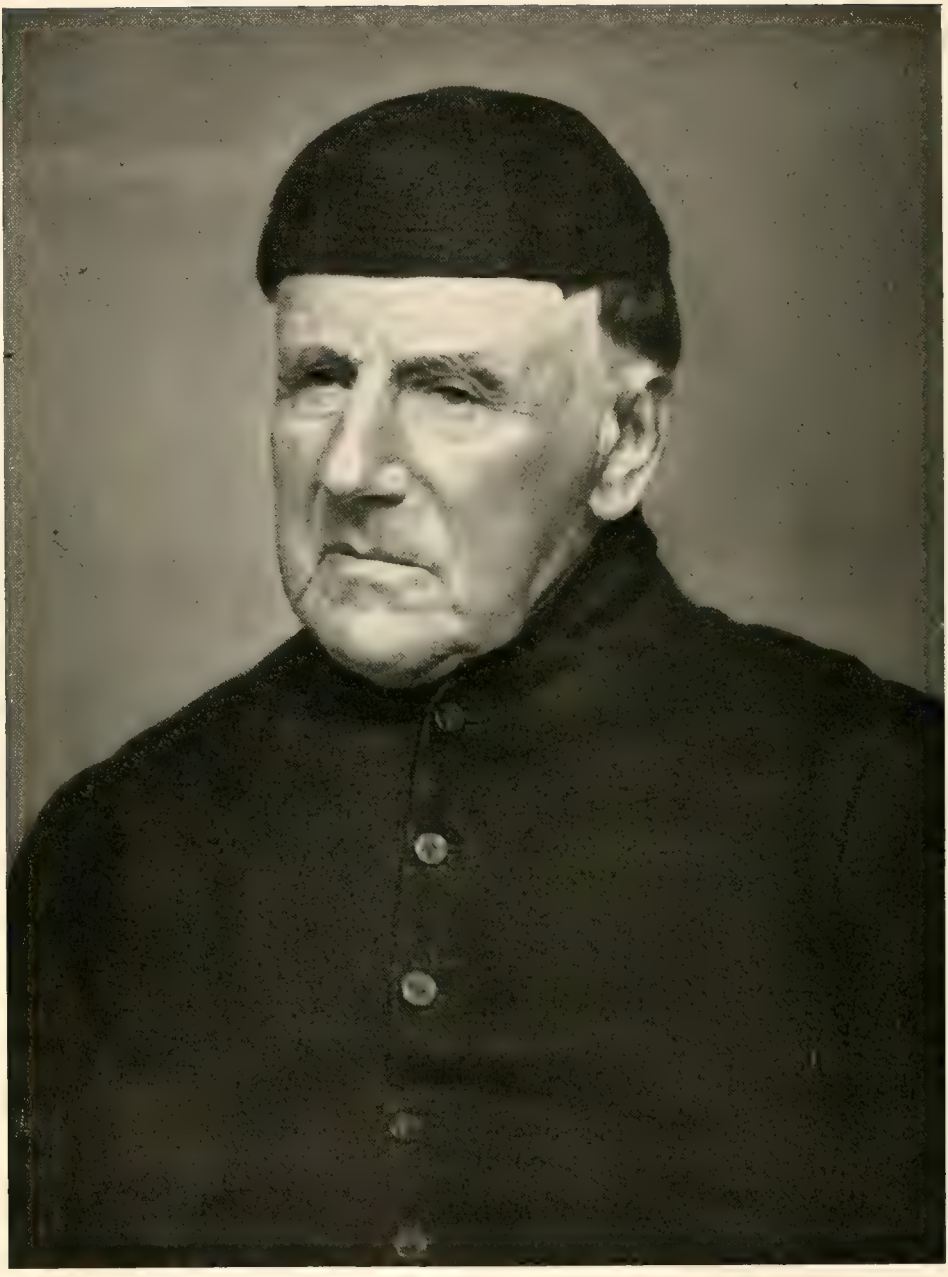
He prepared for the United States Commissioner of Agriculture a report on spring wheat culture in the Northwest, visiting many leading farmers for information, which report was printed and extensively circulated. He attended as a delegate the American Forestry Congress at Cincinnati, May, 1882, and contributed a paper for it. Having been appointed by President Arthur, Consul General to Brazil, he in July, 1882, with his wife and daughter, their only child, sailed for Rio de Janeiro via Europe. During the three years he served there, 2,000 American seamen arrived at the port. One of his consular duties was to hear and after writing down the testimony, decide the disputes between shipmasters and seamen. His reports and efforts to increase American trade were highly commended by leading American commercial journals and periodicals. He was recalled by President Cleveland the summer of 1885, and was succeeded by General H. C. Armstrong of Alabama. His book, "Brazil, Its Condition and Prospects," was published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1887. Two later editions, the last one after the change in form of government in Brazil, were issued.

In 1887, he wrote a pamphlet advocating Civil Service reform, which he had printed with the title "Administrative Reform as an issue in the next Presidential canvass," and which was very favorably noticed by the press. He suggested the plan for the official history of Minnesota troops in the Civil and Indian Wars and was its editor. The state had the work printed and a copy given to each Minnesota soldier. The historian Lossing pronounced it "a model of excellence" for other states to follow. He was the first to advocate the building of a State Soldier's Home; and by first getting the ex-soldiers in Minneapolis and St. Paul to agree in respect to its site, he was principally influential in securing its location near the Twin Cities. He was for several years a member of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, was chairman of its committee on the Mississippi river, attended waterways conventions at Quincy, Ill., and Superior, Wis.; also advocated the construction of a canal from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, via the St. Croix river. His wife died in 1893.

Previous to the Hinckley forest fire of 1894, in which 418 persons perished, General Andrews had contributed articles to the press urging greater precautions and additional legislation for preventing such fires. The Minnesota legislature of 1895 enacted a law, many provisions of which, including the making of town supervisors fire wardens, were copied from the New York law, and he was appointed by State Auditor Dunn Chief Fire Warden to enforce it, his title in 1905 being changed to Forestry Commissioner. He served continuously sixteen years and was active in stimulating the zeal of

local fire wardens in preventing and extinguishing fires, and in habituating them to promptitude and precision in making their reports. Though his field of work covered over 20,000,000 acres, the average annual damage done by forest fires reported during the thirteen years and up to 1908 was only $29,819, and by prairie fires only $16,397. With increased settlements, logging and railroads, the danger of fires increased. The year 1908 was exceptionally dry and fire set by fishermen ten miles away and driven by a gale September 4, destroyed most of the village of Chisholm, its leading citizens being at the time absent at the State Fair. For that year, as for previous years, the total amount appropriated to carry on his work was only $11,000. The legislature of 1909 increased the amount to $21,000, though he asked for more. The year 1910 was the driest Minnesota ever had. All the rangers, 26 in number, had to quit work September 1 for want of money, and on October 7 following, the Baudette fire occurred in which thirty persons lost their lives and about a million dollars damage was done. He was required to make an annual report to include important facts relating to forest interests, and four thousand copies were annually published and gratuitously distributed. He made many trips through the forest regions, one, in 1900, being by rowboat from the source of the Big Fork river to its mouth. He delivered many addresses on forestry before commercial associations, clubs and high schools. He visited the pine forest at Cass lake, August, 1898, and his recommendation then made that it be set apart for public purposes finally resulted in the establishment of the Minnesota National Forest of about 200,000 acres. It was his recommendation of May 10, 1902, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that led to the creation of the Superior National Forest of upward of a million acres. He first suggested the project and drew the bill introduced by Senator Nelson, which was passed by Congress April 28, 1904, granting to Minnesota 20,000 acres of land for forestry purposes. He helped to select the lands in the vicinity of Burntside lake. They are known as Burntside Forest. The proposed amendment to the Constitution for a tax for reforestation by the state, which he drew and which was submitted by the legislature in amended form, received over a hundred thousand votes at the election in 1910, though not enough for its adoption. His salary, at first $1,200 a year, was raised in 1905 to $1,500. Beginning in 1899 he served as Secretary of the Forestry Board several years without pay and then was allowed $600 a year for such service, making his total pay annually $2,100. The legislature of 1911, following the Baudette fire, abolished the office of Forestry Commissioner, reorganized the Forestry Board, gave it supervision of the forest service, authority to appoint a trained forester at a salary of $4,000 a year, and a secretary of the board at a salary of $1,800. General Andrews was retained as secretary. The legislature appropriated $75,000 a year to defray the expense of the forest service.

His articles on the Indian Tribes and the Public Lands were printed in the North American Review for January, 1860, and July, 1861, respectively. His article on Cuba will be found in the Atlantic Monthly for July, 1879. He was a member of the three commissions for building a state monument at Camp Release, Vicksburg and Shiloh.



FATHER FRANCIS X. PIERZ

CHAPTER XV.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN STEARNS COUNTY.

The Catholic Pioneers—Noble Work of the Early Fathers—Arrival of the Benedictines—Diocese of St. Cloud—the Vicariate—the Right Reverend Bishops—Diocesan Officials—Present Status—Statistics—Institutions—By Reverend Alexius Hoffmann, O. S. B.

A history of Stearns county would be incomplete without some account of the part taken in the development of this section of the state of Minnesota by the Catholic settlers of the county, whose children form the majority of its inhabitants. There was but one white settler within the limits of the county before 1850—Gen. S. B. Lowry, who established an Indian trading post called Winnebago in the present town of Brockway about 1849. (Hist. Upper Miss. Val. 370.)

At what precise date the first catholic settler arrived may never be ascertained, but there is reason to believe that the first priest who visited this region—it was not called Stearns county before 1855—was the Rev. Francis de Vivaldi, who had been a canon at Ventimiglia in Italy and had come to the United States with Bishop Cretin of St. Paul in 1851. In 1848-49 the Winnebago Indians had been placed on a reservation at or near Long Prairie, Todd county, where they remained for six years. Bishop Cretin, whose jurisdiction as bishop of St. Paul covered the entire territory of Minnesota, in 1851 sent Rev. de Vivaldi as missionary to this reservation. He remained with the tribe for three years, until the Indians were removed to Blue Earth county, whither he accompanied them. He may be remembered by some of the pioneers of St. Cloud.

The influx of German Catholic settlers from Iowa and other states in 1854-55 was due chiefly to the efforts of the Rev. Francis X. Pierz (properly Pirec), then Indian missionary at Crow Wing, who believed that Stearns county, and the country west of the Mississippi generally, was desirable country for thrifty settlers and set forth his views in several German Catholic journals. This typical pioneer of the Gospel had an eye not only for the spiritual, but also for the material welfare of the settlers,—he was a skilful farmer and horticulturists. He wrote in 1855: "In a short notice to the 'Wahrheitsfreund,' a German Catholic newspaper published at Cincinnati, March 4, 1854, I informed the Germans that Minnesota is an ideal place for a home and that they can secure good lands in a short time. In consequence of my invitation, about fifty families have already arrived and settled in my Sauk River Mission." In the same year he published what may be called a prospectus describing the manifold advantages offered by the territory—its geographical location, the condition of the soil, the kinds of wood to be found, the water supply, climate, industries, settlements, rivers and countless lakes. Although he does not mention St. Cloud, he says: "More than fifty families have come in consequence of my invitation and

have taken claims on both sides of the Sauk river. * * * I have opened my new church (a log chapel) in Sauk Rapids for services and hope I shall be able to open a school, with sisters as teachers, next year. On the other bank of the Mississippi, on the Sauk river, a new church is in course of construction on St. Joseph's prairie, and a site has already been selected for a third on the left bank of the stream.'' The last church referred to, seems to be that on Jacobs' prairie, between Cold Spring and St. Joseph.

The first German settlers arrived in 1854. One of the earliest was J. W. Tenvoorde, who came from Evansville, Indiana, in the interest of a proposed colony of emigrants from that place, in the summer of that year. His report was evidently satisfactory, for he returned to Minnesota in the following summer with several families from Indiana. The first German Catholic who took up a permanent residence in the county was Anton Edelbrock. He came to St. Cloud in the summer of 1854 and was followed in the next year by J. W. Tenvoorde, Joseph Edelbrock, and in 1856 by John M. and Henry Rosenberger and others. Many of the immigrants went farther west than St. Cloud—to St. Joseph, St. Augusta and St. Wendel (in the western part of the township of St. Augusta).

The very first Catholic settler was, as far as has been ascertained, James Keough, a native of the county of Wexford, Ireland. He had come to Minnesota in 1849 and after living a few years at Sauk Rapids, in 1853 removed to the west bank of the Mississippi river and ''built a house on the Sauk river in the present township of St. Cloud; this probably was the first farm house built in Stearns county.'' (Hist. Upper Miss. Val. 456.)

Scarcely had the first settler selected their homesteads, when Father Pierz came to pay them a visit. When and where he officiated for the first time is a matter of dispute. That the first services were held in the house of Joseph Edelbrock in the summer of 1855 may be regarded as accurate when applied to the city of St. Cloud. When this very question was discussed many years ago, the first Catholic settler, James Keough, stated in the St. Cloud ''Times,'' that after he had built a house on the western bank of the Mississippi about 1853, Father Pierz had celebrated mass there and came over to see the settlers once a month; and that subsequently he had officiated at the house of John Schwarz. In a biographical sketch of one of the earliest residents of St. Cloud, the late Xavier Braun, who died at St. Cloud Feb. 29, 1904, we read: ''Mr. Braun assisted at the first mass ever said in what is now St. Cloud, the services being performed under a large tree on what subsequently became a part of the grounds of St. John's Seminary (south of St. Cloud). The priest who officiated at that first mass was Rev. Father Pierce (Pierz).''—St. Cloud Times, February 29, 1904. No year is given. Mr. Braun came to Stearns county in 1854.

Father Pierz did not make his residence among the new comers; his visits were periodical; he was officially a missionary among the Chippewa Indians and his headquarters were at Crow Wing, about fifty miles north of St. Cloud. After the German settlers began to arrive, Bishop Cretin placed them under the spiritual care of this venerable missionary—he was seventy years of age at this time—until German priests could be supplied. Father Pierz had already

spent twenty years among the Indians in the Northwest and had entered the Minnesota Mission in 1852. This was the man sent to minister to the German Catholics scattered over the prairies and in the woods of Stearns county from St. Cloud to Lake Henry. He made most of his visits on foot, with a knapsack on his back containing all that was necessary for church services. His influence upon the settlers must have been decisive, and they looked up to him with reverence. Today a number of congregations proudly claim him as their founder—St. Cloud, St. Joseph, St. James, St. Augusta, Lake Henry, Richmond and others. His ministrations among the Germans in Stearns county covered a period of about two years (1854-56), after which he was free to devote himself exclusively to the Indians. In 1870 his sight began to fail; three years later he permanently withdrew from the mission, returned to Europe and died at the Franciscan monastery in Laybach, in the province of Krain, January 22, 1880, at the age of 95 years. On May 20, 1885, the Catholics of St. Cloud celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his first visit to St. Cloud.

Father Pierz's immediate successors in the missionary field were Benedictine Fathers whom Bishop Cretin invited from St. Vincent's Abbey in Pennsylvania. The Bishop of St. Paul had, perhaps at the suggestion of Father Pierz, applied to the Ludwigs Missions-Verein of Munich, Bavaria, for priests for the German settlers in Minnesota, and had been referred to the abbot of St. Vincent's Abbey, the late Archabbot Boniface Wimmer. The latter, writing to the director of that association on June 9, 1856, says: "Your letter to Bishop Cretin of St. Paul has induced him to invite the Benedictines into his diocese. He earnestly requested me to send him several Fathers." The first Benedictine Fathers sent in response to this request were Fathers Demetrius di Marogna, Bruno Riss and Cornelius Wittmann, who stepped on Minnesota soil for the first time on May 2, 1856. Bishop Cretin offered them several places in the territory, and they selected Sauk Rapids and the missions on the other side of the river. They reached Sauk Rapids on May 20, and visited St. Cloud for the first time on the following day. A few weeks later they took up their abode on a lonely spot about two miles south of St. Cloud and from this missionary center began to visit the settlements scattered throughout the county. Father Demetrius organized a congregation at St. Augusta, Father Cornelius at St. Cloud, and Father Bruno at St. Joseph. The last step towards permanent organization was a series of mission services conducted early in August, 1856, by Rev. Francis Weninger, S. J. Although the settlers, none of whom were wealthy, were sorely tried by the grasshopper invasions of 1856 and 1857, they did not lose heart; they had learned contentment and resignation. As a result, every settlement organized in those days is still on its feet, quietly prospering, and every one of them clusters about a central edifice, the church with its spire pointing heavenward, the landmark of a Catholic community.

In the development of ecclesiastical life in a Western Catholic settlement, we may distinguish four stages: (1) At first private houses—in almost all instances log cabins—served as churches; the missionaries would travel from one settlement on foot or on an ox-cart, carrying the necessary altar

furniture and vestments in a valise, and shared the humble lodgings of the farmers, content with the little they had to offer; (2) when a sufficiently large number of settlers could conveniently meet at a certain place, a church was built there; that is to say, a long cabin about 30 feet long and 15 feet wide, to be used exclusively for that purpose; (3) in course of time the log church made way for the frame church, usually a long building with windows with pointed arches and a modest steeple over the main door; a coat of white paint made it visible at a great distance; sometimes the sacristy was fitted up as a lodging place for the priest when he came to visit the congregation; (4) the frame church was followed by the brick or stone church, generally flanked by a parsonage built of the same materials. Some of the congregations never had log churches; v. g., St. Cloud, Cold Spring, Farming and Freeport; a few still have frame churches. The first church built of brick was St. Mary's of St. Cloud (1863-66), and the first built of stone—granite boulders—that at St. Joseph (1871).

At first the number of small settlements far exceeded the number of priests; consequently there were few places with resident pastors. St. Cloud and St. Joseph were the earliest missionary centres; from the former the priests visited the settlers in the townships of St. Augusta and Luxemburg; from the latter those in the township of Wakefield and other townships. At both these places here were resident priests, sometimes two or three, between 1856 and 1860. In 1870 there were only three places with resident priests in the county: St. Cloud, St. Joseph and Richmond, in 1880, thirteen; in 1890, eighteen; in 1900, thirty, and at present forty.

The great majority of the Catholics of Stearns county are Germans or of German descent; the Austrians, or more specifically Krainers, are strongest in the townships of Brockway and Krain, where they have two churches; the Poles also have two churches, and the English-speaking Catholics have four churches, including the pro-cathedral at St. Cloud.

The following localities have churches at the present time: 1, St. Cloud, Pro-Cathedral of the Holy Angels; 2, St. Cloud, Church of the Immaculate Conception; 3, St. Cloud, Church of St. John Cantius; 4, Albany, Church of the Seven Dolors; 5, Avon, Church of St. Benedict; 6, Belgrade, Church of St. Francis de Sales; 7, Brockway, Church of St. Stephen; 8, Cold Springs, Church of St. Boniface, 9, Collegeville, Church of St. John the Baptist; 10, Farming, Church of St. Catherine; 11, Freeport, Church of the Sacred Heart; 12, Holdingford, Church of St. Mary; 13, Lake George, Church of SS. Peter and Paul; 14, Lake Henry, Church of St. Margaret; 15, Luxemburg, Church of St. Wendelin; 16, Meire Grove, Church of St. John the Baptist; 17, Melrose, Church of St. Boniface; 18, Melrose, Church of St. Patrick; 19, New Munich, Church of the Immaculate Conception; 20, Opole, Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel; 21, Padua, Church of St. Anthony; 22, Pearl Lake, Church of St. Lawrence; 23, Richmond, Church of SS. Peter and Paul; 24, Roscoe, Church of St. Agnes; 25, St. Ann, Church of the Immaculate Conception; 26, St. Anthony, Church of St. Anthony; 27, St. Augusta, Church of Mary Help of Christians; 28, St. James' Church in the town of Wakefield; 29, St. Joseph, Church of St. Joseph; 30, St. Martin, Church of St. Martin; 31, St. Nicholas,

Church of St. Nicholas; 32, St. Rose, Church of St. Rose; 33, Sauk Centre, Church of St. Paul; 34, Sauk Centre, Church of Our Lady of Angels; 35, Spring Hill, Church of St. Michael; 36, Maples (mission), Church of St. Columbkille; 37, Rockville (mission), Church of the Immaculate Conception; 38, Holdingford (mission), Church of St. Hedwig; 39, Brooten (mission) church; 40, St. Joseph, Church of St. Benedict's Convent.

Beginnings are proverbially difficult. If the settlers were at times confronted with difficulties, the life of their pastors was not all comfort. It was a hardship for the people to be deprived of spiritual ministrations for months, but it was not less trying for a young missionary to undertake fatiguing journeys over a wild country, to lodge in spare rooms and attics and to perform the arduous duties of a priest on a Sunday with nothing to eat before a late hour in the afternoon. The ox-cart was a very welcome conveyance in the absence of a better; the pastor's horse and buggy were a familiar sight two decades ago. The growing facilities of travel in our day have made the life of the parish priest more comfortable than that of his predecessors; but the responsibilities of the former have grown with the growth of the congregations.

The development of Catholicity in Stearns county is a monument to the deep faith and loyalty of the people who made these achievements possible. In the midst of their poverty they found means to rear proud church edifices and schools; many of them donated parcels of land for the church or for the cemetery, and others contributed to the furnishing and embellishment of their church with altars, pulpit, statuary, organ, bells or vestments. Did they feel the loss? Look at their contented faces, at their comfortable homes, their broad fields. Like the other children of men, they go about their temporal pursuits six days of the week, but when Sunday comes, they all assemble in the great house they fondly call "our church," which their fathers or themselves had built. Here they listen to the same message that gave peace and contentment to those that went before them, and here they gather new strength to live upright Christian lives and call down blessings from Him by whose kind hand all blessings are bestowed.

The churches of Stearns county are conducted by secular priests and by fathers, or priests of the Benedictine Order, belonging to St. John's Abbey at Collegeville, Minn. At present there are 47 priests in active service: 25 secular and 22 Benedictine; of this number 8 are assistants and 2 chaplains.

Wherever the settlements are well developed, parochial schools have been built at great expense. They are almost exclusively conducted by Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict.

The same body of sisters conduct St. Raphael's Hospital in St. Cloud and St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, outside of the city.

There are three religious communities in the county: St. John's Abbey at Collegeville, St. Benedict's Convent at St. Joseph, and a residence of Franciscan Sisters at Collegeville.

There are two schools for higher education: St. John's University at Collegeville, and St. Benedict's Academy at St. Joseph.

THE DIOCESE OF ST. CLOUD.

The Vicariate.

In 1854, when the first settlements were made in the county, the territory was under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of St. Paul. The diocese of St. Paul was created July 19, 1850, and its first bishop, Right Rev. Joseph Cretin, arrived in July, 1851. As there was no Catholic congregation in Stearns county before 1855 and the bishop died February 22, 1857, it is not probable that he ever paid an official visit to the county. His successor, Right Rev. Thomas L. Grace (1859-1884, +1897) visited the county repeatedly to administer confirmation and to dedicate churches.

Northern Minnesota was cut off from the diocese by St. Paul February 12, 1875, and created a Vicariate Apostolic by Pope Pius IX. The designation "Northern Minnesota" applied to all that part of the state of Minnesota lying north of the southern line of Travers, Stevens, Pope, Stearns, Sherburne, Isanti and Chisago counties, and that part of Dakota territory lying east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers and north of the southern line of Burleigh, Logan, Lamoure and Richland counties—a district measuring about 600 miles from Grand Portage at its eastern extremity to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation at its western extremity, and about 250 miles from the southern line of Stearns county to the International boundary line on the north.

At the time of the erection of the Vicariate it comprised the following churches and pastors: Minnesota—St. Cloud, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Alphonse Kuisle, O. S. B.; St. Joseph, Church of St. Joseph, Rev. Severin Gross, O. S. B.; Richmond, Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Rev. An schar Frauendorfer, O. S. B.; New Munich, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Cornelius Wittmann, O. S. B.; St Augusta, Church of Mary Help of Christians, Rev. Benedict Haindl, O. S. B.; Luxemburg, Church of St. Wendelin, Rev. Ignatius Wesseling, O. S. B. (who resided at St. Augusta); Cold Spring P. O., Church of St. James, Rev. Vincent Schiffrer, O. S. B., who also attended St. Nicholas; Leedston P. O., Church of St. Martin, Rev. Simplicius Wimmer, O. S. B.; Meyer's Grove, Church of St. John, Rev. Burkhardt, O. S. B.; Rush City, Chisago county, Rev. William Wilkins, who also visited Taylor's Falls and other stations; Brainerd, Church of St. Francis, Rev. Charles Dougherty; Millerville, Church of the Seven Dolors, Rev. E. P. Schneider; Belle Prairie, Rev. Joseph Buh, who also visited Little Falls, Rich Prairie and other stations; St. Joseph's Church, Otter Tail county, Rev. James Hilbert; Duluth, Rev. J. B. Genin, O. M. I., who visited a number of missions, including Moorhead on the western boundary of the state; Long Prairie, Rev. John Schenk; White Earth Reservation, Rev. Ignatius Tomazin, missionary, who visited various Indian settlements, such as Red Lake, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, etc., Dakota territory; St. Joseph's church (in the northeastern corner of Dakota territory) Rev. J. B. Lafloch, O. M. I.; Pembina, Rev. F. Simonet,

O. M. I.; Fort Totten, Rev. L. Bonin. The churches at Bismarck and Jamestown were occasionally visited by the priest stationed at Duluth.

In Minnesota there were three religious houses: The Abbey of St. Louis-on-the-Lake (now called St. John's), to which belonged 27 priests, most of whom were employed in missionary work; St. Benedict's Convent at St. Joseph; a house of Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, at Belle Prairie. In Dakota there was a house of Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns), who conducted a school for the Indians at Devil's Lake Agency, Fort Totten.

A report sent to the Catholic Directory for the year 1876 gives the following statistics: Secular priests, 8; priests of religious orders, 21; total number of priests, 29; churches, 42; stations, 36; religious orders of men, 2; religious orders of women, 3; college, 1; Catholic population, white, 14,000; Indians and half-breeds, 2,500; total population, 16,500.

Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, O. S. B. The first Vicar Apostolic who presider over the Vicariate of Northern Minnesota was Right Rev. Rupert Seidenbusch, O. S. B. He was born in the city of Munich, Bavaria, October 13, 1830; came to the United States; became a member of the Benedictine abbey of St. Vincent in Pennsylvania and was ordained a priest June 22, 1853. For several years he served as a parish priest in Pennsylvania; from 1857-1862 he was pastor in Newark, N. J., where he built St. Mary's church; from 1862-1865 he was Prior of St. Vincent's Abbey. On December 12, 1866, the Benedictine Fathers in Minnesota who had formed what was commonly known as the St. Cloud Priory, elected him as their first Abbot. He received the abbatial benediction at the hands of Bishop Carrel of Covington at St. Vincent's Abbey on May 30, 1867, and at once left for the West.

In the eighth year of his abbotship he was summoned to shoulder the burden of the Apostolic Vicariate, being then in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was appointed by Pope Pius IX on February 12, 1875; was consecrated in St. Mary's church, at St. Cloud, on May 30, 1875—the consecrating prelate being Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, Bishop of La Crosse, assisted by Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Bishop of Fort Wayne, and Rt. Rev. Louis Fink, O. S. B., titular bishop of Eucarpia and Vicar Apostolic, of Kansas. An apostolic vicariate is a temporary arrangement only, analogous to a territory in the Union; its chief administrative authority is appointed by the Pope and is directly subject to him. Bishop Seidenbusch was officially styled the Bishop of Halia (or Aila) in Lesser Armenia and retained the title to the day of his death.

Shortly before his consecration he had resigned the office of abbot and had taken up his residence in St. Cloud. From 1875-1876 he resided at the parsonage of St. Mary's church, and used that church temporarily as a pro-cathedral. In 1876 he purchased the fine brick residence of Joseph Broker near the corner of Sixth avenue and Third street North, which he occupied together with his secretary, and which is to this day the residence of the rector of the pro-cathedral. He publicly administered confirmation for the first time at St. Mary's church, in St. Cloud, on June 13, 1875, to 194 candi-

dates, and on July 4 of the same year dedicated the church of St. Wendelin in the town of St. Augusta. On August 10 of the same year he conferred the holy order of priesthood for the first time; the candidates being: Revs. Ignatius Wesseling, O. S. B., Bonaventure Schloeter, O. S. B., E. P. Schneider and Patrick J. Lynch. These ordinations took place at St. John's College.

His first confirmation tour carried him into parts of Minnesota, where the sacrament had never been administered. He was at Duluth, Brainerd, White Earth, Moorhead and Pembina near the international boundary in August, 1875; at Fort Totten, Jamestown and Wahpeton, Dakota territory, in September. The month of October found him at Washington, D. C., in the interest of the Indians; at the end of the same month he was administering confirmation at Bismarck on the banks of the Missouri. After spending the summer of 1877 in Europe, he resumed the visitation of the vicariate in Stearns and adjacent counties; in September, 1878, he was again at Bismarck and Fort Totten, selected a site for a church at Fargo, was in Duluth on November 1 and again at Bismarck two weeks later.

A part of his burden was taken from him when the Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, including the entire territory, was created in 1879 and Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, O. S. B., who was to be the second bishop of St. Cloud, was entrusted with the government of this vast district on February 1, 1880. Bishop Seidenbusch now devoted himself to the development of northern Minnesota. At his accession there were as many as 50 missions and stations: the 24 missions had churches or chapels, but no resident priest. In some instances, as in the case of Bismarck, the priest came all the way from Duluth, a distance of 400 miles. It was important for the bishop to provide clergy for the Vicariate, not only to minister to the white settlers but also to the Indians. The Benedictine Fathers assumed charge of the White Earth reservation in November, 1878, and the Father first in charge is there still—Rev. Aloysius Hermanutz, O. S. B.

In 1884 he built the Pro-cathedral of the Holy Angels, at St. Cloud, and shortly after, the parochial school, which stands opposite the church. In the same year (1884) he attended the Third Plenary council at Baltimore. Year for year the bishop continued to make the rounds of the young parishes in the upper part of the state, from the lakes to the Red river of the north, confining himself strictly to his episcopal duties. About 1885 his health began to fail and physicians advised him to spend the winters of 1885-1886 and 1886-1887 in the mild climate of southern California. After another visit to Europe in 1887-1888, he set out on an official tour of the northeastern extremity of the Vicariate, the north shore of Lake Superior, where he visited the Indian settlements at Grand Marais and Grand Portage.

On October 19, 1888, he submitted his resignation, which was accepted by the Holy See, November 15, of the same year. After his withdrawal he spent a short time at St. John's Abbey; but the winters proved too severe and he preferred the southern climate during the cold season, always returning to Minnesota for the summer. The last winter of his life was spent at Savannah, Georgia, where he occupied apartments at St. Joseph's infirmary during the winter of 1894-1895. About the middle of May he proposed to re-

turn to Minnesota; while making a brief stay at Richmond, Virginia, he was overcome by the heat on Pentecost Sunday, June 2, and died early the next morning. His remains were taken to St. John's Abbey, at Collegeville, the first scene of his labors in the West, and interred in the cemetery of the monastery. A granite column marks his resting place.

Bishop Seidenbusch had received an excellent education which, supplemented by experience as pastor of a church in a large Eastern city and as superior, during a very trying period, of one of the largest religious communities of the country—St. Vincent's Abbey, in Pennsylvania—thoroughly equipped him for the work which was assigned to him in Minnesota. He was modest, and unassuming; had no desire to be prominent, and was seldom seen at any gathering, but those of a religious character. Beneath his occasionally brusque and blunt manner was a soul full of kindliness and good nature.

The late Bishop Marty, who delivered the funeral oration at the burial of Bishop Seidenbusch and had known him for years, paid this tribute to his character and work: "I never saw a man more unselfish, more loving, more humble, more patient, more forgiving and more like Him, who has said of Himself: 'Learn from me for I am meek and humble of heart,' than the late lamented Bishop. He was the very model of that charity which is so beautifully described by St. Paul in his first Epistle to the Corinthians. No man possessed those attributes of charity in a more intense degree than Bishop Seidenbusch. And therefore young men from all parts of the country gathered around him at his cathedral, which he built himself, and from their number he chose missionaries, instruments for the salvation of the people of the Northwest, whose numbers were increasing from year to year. The Bishop was the chief instrument in the hands of Divine Providence to bring about the progress of Catholicity in northern Minnesota, to lay the foundation for an edifice which is to endure. He was assisted by the priests, by his brethren (the Benedictines), by the people, but he led with that spirit with which he was inspired, that charity without which there can be no success; and therefore our hearts are filled with gratitude towards our common benefactor."

Statistics for 1889. After his resignation, Bishop Seidenbusch continued to exercise episcopal functions in the Vicariate until its status was changed by its erection into a Diocese in September, 1889.

The following figures will show the value of his services to religion in the northern part of the state during the thirteen years of his administration:

Churches, 96; with resident pastors, 58; priests, 75; secular, 37; regular, 38; stations, 18; chapels, 15; college and seminary, 1; academy, 1; parochial schools, 10; school children, 1,200; orphan asylums, 2; population, 54,200; white, 52,000; Indian, 2,200.

Three Benedictine Fathers labored on the White Earth and Red Lake Indian reservations; and the Indians along the north shore of Lake Superior and at Fond du Lac were in charge of the Jesuit Fathers from Fort William, Canada, and of the Franciscan Fathers of Superior, Wis.

Three religious orders were represented: the Benedictines (St. John's Abbey, at Collegeville, and St. Benedict's convent, at St. Joseph); the Fran-

ciscan sisters had a house at Belle Prairie and the Sisters of Mercy, at Morris. The sisters of these communities devoted themselves to religious, educational and charitable work. The Benedictine sisters conducted an orphan asylum at St. Joseph, and hospitals at St. Cloud and at Duluth. Industrial schools for Indian boys and girls were located at Collegeville and at St. Joseph.

Stearns county at this time had eighteen churches with resident pastors: the Pro-cathedral and St. Mary's, in St. Cloud; Albany, Cold Spring, Collegeville, Lake Henry, St. Martin, Luxemburg, Meire Grove, Melrose, New Munich, Richmond, Sauk Centre (2), Spring Hill, St. Augusta, St. Joseph and St. Nicholas. The missions were: Avon, St. Anne, Farming, Freeport, Holdingford, Kimball Prairie, Krain, Logering, Maples, Pearl Lake, Raymond, St. James and Brockway.

Bishop Otto Zardetti. Very Rev. Dr. Otto Zardetti, who had been chosen to be the first bishop of St. Cloud, was born at Rorschach, in the canton of St. Gall in Switzerland, January 24, 1847, educated in the famous Jesuit college of Stella Matutina, at Feldkirch, and at the university of Innsbruck, in Tyrol, where he spent five years. During one of the vacations he made a visit to the home of his ancestors in Milan, Italy. His name and his paternal ancestors were Italian, but there was nothing in his features to suggest the presence of Lombard blood. While still in deacon's orders, in 1869, he accompanied Bishop Greith, of St. Gall, to the Vatican council and was present at two public sessions of that body. Here, too, he met for the first time the Benedictine Father, who was to be his successor in the see of St. Cloud—the Rev. Martin Marty, O. S. B.

After Easter, 1870, he returned to Innsbruck and successfully passed the examinations for degrees. On August 21, of the same year, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Greith, of St. Gall. (Note—These data are taken from an autobiographical sketch of Dr. Zardetti in his publication "The Diocese of St. Cloud," January, 1892. Reuss, in his cyclopedia of the Catholic Hierarchy, p. 111, says that Dr. Zardetti was ordained August 21, 1870, by Bishop Riccabona, and claims to have all the data from the Bishop himself. As a matter of fact, he was ordained deacon and sub-deacon by the aforesaid prelate at Trent during the "pentecostal holidays," 1867, and received the order of priesthood from Bishop Greith.—A. H.) On December 21 of the same year, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Innsbruck, "he being the first native of Switzerland to receive this honor there." (Diocese of St. Cloud, January, 1892.) In 1871 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the seminary of St. George, near St. Gall, and his fame as a pulpit orator gave him access to every pulpit of his native land. Bishop Greith, in the spring of 1874, appointed him librarian of the celebrated cathedral library of St. Gall, "hoping thus to bind him more tightly to his native land and diocese." But the American fever (as he calls it) had already taken its hold on his mind and it was strengthened by Dr. Messmer's departure for America—and by his eager study of American history and current English literature. "While librarian at St. Gall's, he traveled for several months in England, visiting, among other places, the universities

of Cambridge and Oxford. In 1873 he was created an honorary canon of St. Maurice's, and at the age of twenty-nine, canon of St. Gall's. But all of these honors and his growing reputation could not keep him from following the call of the West and, accordingly, in May, 1880, he came for a visit to this land of his dreams." Four months later he was again in Switzerland, undecided whether he should devote the rest of his life to the service of the church in the United States, or continue in the splendid career upon which he had entered.

An invitation from the archbishop of Milwaukee, to fill the chair of dogmatic theology at St. Francis seminary induced him to cut short his deliberations and to accept the offer. In November, 1881, he entered upon his duties as a professor at Milwaukee. Five years later, Bishop Marty, then Vicar Apostolic of Dakota, invited him to accept the office of Vicar General, a position which he filled from the summer of 1887 to the time of his appointment to the episcopal see of St. Cloud. He was traveling in Europe when he was appointed, October 3, 1889.

He received episcopal consecration on October 20, 1889, at the ancient abbey of Einsiedeln in Switzerland, the consecrating prelate was the late Archbishop William Hickley Gross, of Oregon, who was assisted by Bishops Augustine Egger, of St. Gall, and Leonard Haas, of Basle. Shortly after, he crossed the Atlantic and made his entrance into his episcopal city November 21, 1889.

His administration, which lasted a little over four years, was one of unceasing activity in every direction. He found that the number of priests was far from adequate to minister to the wants of the rapidly growing Catholic population. A number of young secular priests entered the diocese and were assigned positions as pastors at churches that had hitherto been without a resident priest. At the end of 1889 thirty-four churches had resident priests; there were 70 priests in the diocese (including those engaged in teaching at St. John's university); about 40 stations without churches, 6 chapels, 2 hospitals, and an orphan asylum. The Catholic population was estimated at 30,000. He at once appointed a vicar general in the person of the late Manager Joseph P. Bauer, a board of five consultors, examiners, deans and such other officers as constitute a bishop's official staff or family. The rectory aside of the pro-cathedral was too small for the Bishop and his clergy. He personally drew the plans for a more spacious and suitable residence, a brick structure two stories high, with a mansard roof. Work was begun in the summer of 1890 and on the first anniversary of his consecration he took possession of his new quarters. The building is joined with the rectory of the pro-cathredral and faces Seventh avenue. In the same year he ordered the decoration of the pro-cathedral.

Anxious to keep in touch with all the priests of the diocese he established an official organ, "The Diocese of St. Cloud," a four-page sheet, which was published at St. Cloud every month from January, 1891, to March, 1894. It contained communications and instructions to the clergy, a short record of diocesan events, ecclesiastical documents and valuable historical notes referring to the early history of the diocese.

Bishop Zardetti was a warm defender of the parochial school and recommended the establishment of such institutions wherever it was possible. His attitude towards the educational question drew him into the public prints on several occasions.

He was renowned as a pulpit orator and was on numerous occasions invited to grace festivals and conventions with the elegance of his oratory. His discourse at the opening of the congress of German Catholic societies at Buffalo, in September, 1891, has become historic.

Late in March, 1894, he was notified of his election to the archiepiscopal see of Bucharest, in Roumania. He accepted the appointment; on April 10 he ceased to be bishop of St. Cloud, but continued to administer the affairs of the diocese. Several weeks later he resigned the administratorship, which was entrusted to Manager Bauer. On May 16, 1894, the late Bishop left St. Cloud never to see it again.

Archbishop Zardetti took possession of his Roumanian see on November 21, 1894, after having received the pallium, which is the badge of the archiepiscopal office, in Rome on October 10 of the same year. In his new diocese he labored with as much energy as at St. Cloud, but had to contend with so many adverse circumstances that he resigned in the following year. He returned to Rome in the fall of 1896. Pope Leo XII, who had already appointed him titular archbishop of Mocissus, also made him a canon of the basilica of St. John Lateran and a consultor of two Roman congregations, that for the affairs of bishops and regulars, and that of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs. His excellent services merited for him the appointment of assistant at the Papal throne in 1899. About this time his health, which had never been robust, was in a very precarious condition and he seemed to realize that his days were numbered. He had hoped to see America and, particularly, St. Cloud once more, but death put an end to all such hopes on May 10, 1902, in the city of Rome. His remains were interred in the Cistercian Abbey of Mehrerau, near Bregenz, Vorarlberg.

Bishop Zardetti was not only a distinguished pulpit orator, but he also wielded a refined and scholarly pen. He is the author of the following works: (1) Zehn Bilder aus Sued England, 1877; (2) Pius der Grosse, 1878; (3) Restauration der Wallfahrtskirche zum hl. Kreuz, 1879; (4) Leben der Ehrw. Sophie Magdalena Barat, 1880; (5) Requies S. Galli, 1881; (6) Special Devotion to the Holy Ghost, 1888; (7) Die Bischofsweihe, 1889; (8) Die Priesterweihe, 1889; (9) Westlich, 1897. (This book was written and published after Dr. Zardetti had resigned the see of Bucharest, and contains a description of a journey across the American continent, including the National Park.)

Bishop Martin Marty. After the departure of Archbishop Zardetti the see of St. Cloud remained vacant for nine months, until it was given its second bishop in the person of the Right Rev. Martin Marty, who came to his work equipped with the experience of a bishop and of a missionary, but suffering from the effects of overwork and of hardships endured in his former fields of labor.

Bishop Marty was born at Schwyz in Switzerland, January 12, 1834. He became a monk of the Benedictine Order at Einsiedeln in his native land

and pronounced the final vows as a religious May 20, 1855. His ordination to the priesthood took place at Einsiedeln September 14, 1856.

The monks of this famous monastery had been invited by the late Bishop de St. Palais, of Vincennes, Indiana, to establish a house in his diocese. A small colony arrived in this country in 1854; a second followed in 1860, led by Father Martin Marty. When St. Meinrad's Priory was organized in Indiana, May 1, 1865, he was appointed its first prior. Five years later the monastery was raised to the rank of an abbey and Prior Martin was chosen as its first abbot. He was solemnly blessed and installed in office on May 21, 1871, by Bishop St. Palais. A year later he began to build a new monastery and a church for St. Meinrad's.

About this time his attention was directed to the needs of the Indians in Dakota territory. He visited the Indian settlements in person, learned the language and grew so deeply attached to this work that he resigned his office as abbot and devoted himself exclusively to the Indian missions. "It was a line of work fraught with countless difficulties, but the kindliness of his disposition qualified him as a preacher of the Gospel and, what was of no small importance, as a peacemaker, when the Indians brooding over real or imaginary wrongs showed themselves hostile to the United States Government. On his return to St. Meinrad's, he compiled a Sioux grammar and dictionary, by means of which he taught several priests and twelve Sisters of Charity to speak the language. He soon attained great influence over the savages; he was trusted by them so thoroughly that he went twice into the camp of Chief Sitting Bull at a time when the Indians had sworn death to every white man, and he did much towards protecting settlers. He acted thus under the authority of the United States Government. It was in 1877 that Abbot Marty, with eight Indians and two interpreters, left Standing Rock agency and journeyed to Canada, whither Sitting Bull, whose hostilities were causing much annoyance to the Government, had fled. It was important that his friendship be gained. The Abbot caused his presence to be announced and shortly the dreaded chief appeared at the head of a hundred mounted savages and welcomed him. "You come, indeed (said the chief), from America, but you are a priest, and therefore we bid you welcome. The priest wrongs no one, and therefore we will grant him meat and shelter and listen to his words." He eventually succeeded in inducing the fugitives to return to the reservation and to conduct themselves more peacefully. (From obituary by the writer of the present article.)

In 1879 the territory of Dakota was created a vicariate apostolic and Abbot Marty was appointed first vicar apostolic. He received episcopal consecration as titular bishop of Tiberias at Ferdinand, Indiana, February 1, 1880, the consecrating prelate being Bishop Francis Silas Chatard, of Vincennes, assisted by Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, Vicar Apostolic, of northern Minnesota, and Abbot Innocent Wolf, O. S, B., of St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, Kansas. During the next few years he had no church, no fixed residence; sometimes he was at Yankton; sometimes at Standing Rock or Jamestown. In 1884 he made Yankton his headquarters and remained there until the diocese of Sioux Falls was created and he was elected its first bishop Decem-

ber 16, 1889. He had governed this diocese five years, when he was transferred to St. Cloud.

When he was installed in office at St. Cloud on March 12, 1895, by Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, in the presence of all the bishops of the province of St. Paul—to which the diocese of St. Cloud belongs, he found a well organized diocese, a devoted clergy and loyal people. During the twenty months of his government of this see he impressed and edified all by his simplicity, devotion to duty and charity. In June, 1895, he delivered a feeling oration at the burial of his predecessor in the northern mission field, Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch. In spite of his poor health he performed all the burdensome duties incident to the episcopal office, visiting the congregations to administer confirmation, to bless corner-stones for churches, preside at ecclesiastical celebrations, etc. He confirmed for the last time at St. Wendelin's church, Luxemburg, September 15, 1896, when he broke down completely. On September 19, 1896, the diocese was bereaved for a second time. The obsequies took place September 23 and the remains were temporarily interred in Calvary cemetery, at St. Cloud.

In his earlier days, the deceased had displayed literary activity of no mean order, but his missionary work subsequently engrossed his attention to the exclusion of all other activities. Besides the aids for the study of the Sioux language mentioned above, he wrote: (1) Cantuarium Romanum. (The Ordinary of the Mass, with organ accompaniment by the author), 1869; (2) Dr. Johann Martin Henni, Erster Bischof und Erzbischof von Milwaukee, 1888; (3) Der hl. Benedikt und sein Orden (published anonymously), 1874.

At the end of the year 1896 the diocese of St. Cloud contained 45 secular priests, 35 Benedictine priests; 55 churches with a resident priest; 30 missions with churches, 12 chapels, and the Catholic population was estimated at 40,000.

During the vacancy of the see, Manager Joseph P. Bauer was, for a second time, its administrator.

Bishop James Trobec. The third bishop of St. Cloud, the Right Rev. James Trobec, was born in southern Austria, in the province of Krain, in the village of Billichgratz, July 10, 1838, of parents who made their living off a small farm and perhaps never even dreamed that this child of the hills should ever wield a bishop's crosier in distant America sixty years later. After attending the schools of his native village, he entered the third class of the normal school at Laybach, the capital of the province, and subsequently graduated from the gymnasium of that city. He then entered the ecclesiastical seminary at the same place, studied theology for some time and early in 1864 left his home with several class-mates to consecrate himself to the American mission. After a voyage of forty days in a sailing vessel, he arrived at New York, April 4, 1864, and at once entered St. Vincent's seminary, at Beatty, Pennsylvania, where he finished his studies in 1865. In August of that year, he was in Minnesota and on September 8 was ordained a priest by Bishop Thomas L. Grace, at St. Paul. Immediately after his ordination he was appointed assistant at Belle Prairie, Morrison county, where his co[illegible]-man, Father Pirz, had organized a congregation composed of French and



RT. REV. BISHOP JAMES TROBEC

Indians, several years before. But for his knowledge of German, Father Trobec might have remained at Belle Prairie and eventually become an Indian missionary—he had a fair knowledge of French, which was a very useful accomplishment in those days. As it was, he was transferred to Wabasha in 1866. A congregation had been organized there by the late Father Tissot in 1858.

Father Trobec entered upon his new charge, St. Felix's, as the congregation at Wabasha was called, in October, 1866. "At the beginning of his pastorate his charge included Wabasha, West Albany, Pell (now called Oakwood), Highland, Snake Creek and Minneiska. After three years of unceasing toil and for the purpose of giving the parishes of Lake City and Wabasha more regular services, such as those growing missions sorely needed, a resident pastor was appointed for St. Mary's parish of Lake City, in the year 1869, with West Albany attached thereto as a mission. . . . During the first year of his pastorate he succeeded in building churches in several of his missions. In 1867 he built the church of Minneiska and later on enlarged the church of Highland." (Jub. St. Fel. Parish, 1908.)

For more than five years he lived on the ground floor of the church; in 1872 he built a parsonage aside of the church and turned the lower floor of the latter into school rooms for a parochial school. Two years later he began to replace the old frame church by a more substantial edifice of brick, which was dedicated July 18, 1875. Its cost was about $20,000. By far the largest contribution to the building fund was made by the pastor himself, who contributed $3,500; and we are told he paid about $1,500 towards the enlargement of the school building. St. Felix's was decorated at a cost of about $1,400 in the summer of 1887 and on October 2 of the same year Father Trobec, after serving for more than two decades at Wabasha, was called to St. Paul.

The task set before him here was the organization of the St. Agnes parish composed of a great number of German families, chiefly of the laboring class. From October, 1887 to August 15, 1888, services were held in the neighboring church of St. Adelbert. In November, 1887, work was begun on a spacious school building, the upper floor of which served as a church for nearly ten years. In April, 1897, the congregation resolved to build a church, and as the parishioners were not wealthy people, it was deemed advisable to proceed slowly. Hence only a basement was decided upon for the present; the superstructure to be reared at some more favorable time. Work was begun April 20, 1897, but three months later, July 28, Father Trobec was notified that he had been appointed bishop of St. Cloud.

His consecration took place in the old cathedral at St. Paul on the feast of St. Matthew, September 21, 1897, the consecrator being Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, assisted by Archbishop F. X. Katzer, of Milwaukee, and Bishop John Vertin, of Marquette. One week later he was installed in his see in the presence of all the bishops of the province of St. Paul, and of a gathering of clergy and laity as it is rarely the privilege of St. Cloud to witness.

Nearly seventeen years have passed since that memorable day. The venerable Bishop's life has been one of unceasing, quiet labor, in the interests

of his flock. Twice he visited Rome to report on the condition of his diocese —in 1900 and in 1909. He has visited every part of his diocese several times and studied the needs of the smallest mission. His administration will be memorable for the great number of churches and schools built or rebuilt in more substantial form. Owing to age and infirmity Bishop Trobec resigned last summer and retired as titular bishop of Lycopolis, but continues to govern the diocese as administrator until his successor has been appointed.

Diocesan Officials.

The staff, or official family of the Vicar Apostolic was very small. There was a bishop's council since 1878, composed of Abbot Alexius Edelbrock, O. S. B., Rev. Joseph Buh, and Rev. Severin Gross, O. S. B. A fourth member was added in 1886 in the person of Rev. F. X. A. Stemper.

The first vicar general was the late Very Rev. Severin Gross, O. S. B., who held the office from 1882-1888 (+December 3, 1893); his successor was Rev. F. X. A. Stemper, who had been the Bishop's secretary since 1883. When the vicariate became extinct, he left Minnesota and is at present stationed in the diocese of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Since the erection of the diocese there have been only two vicar generals:

Manager Joseph P. Bauer was born July 30, 1842, at Niederbronn, Alsace. His father was a Protestant, and brought up his son in his own faith; but the boy eventually became a convert to Catholicity, the faith of his mother. At the age of eighteen he left his home for Algiers, Africa, intending to devote himself to the African mission as so many of his countrymen were doing. After finishing his theology at the mission seminary, he was ordained a priest June 29, 1865, by Bishop Pavy and served in the missions for fifteen years as a member of the congregation of the Peres Blancs, or White Fathers, as they are called on account of their garb. In 1867 he had occasion to travel through Austria, France and Italy, soliciting alms for the famine-stricken Africans. The African climate did not agree with him and he found himself compelled to renounce his earlier ambition. In 1880 he left Africa and entered the diocese of London, Ontario, where he served for seven years and established a college at Stony Point. This venture did not prove successful and he came to the United States in 1887. The late Bishop Marty appointed him pastor of Jefferson, South Dakota, where he remained until Bishop Zardetti selected him for his vicar general late in 1889. Father Bauer arrived in St. Cloud December 13 of the same year.

Failing eye-sight compelled him to seek for some relief in his manifold duties; in July, 1893, he was appointed pastor of the church at St. Augusta, but at the Bishop's request retained the offices of vicar general and chancellor of the diocese. On April 15, 1894, he was invested with the insignia of a domestic prelate to His Holiness Leo XIII. When Archbishop Zardetti left St. Cloud for his Roumanian see May 16, 1894, Monsignor Bauer was appointed administrator of the diocese, pending the appointment of a new bishop. Bishop Martin Marty retained him as vicar general. After that prelate's death, September, 1896, he again became administrator of the see, until the arrival of Bishop James Trobec. While pastor of St. Augusta he suffered

a stroke of paralysis in April, 1898, from which he never fully recovered. He died at St. Raphael's hospital, St. Cloud, November 20, 1899, and was buried in Calvary cemetery.

Manager Edward J. Nagl, the second vicar general of the diocese of St. Cloud, was born at Landskron, in Bohemia, November 19, 1849. Leaving his native land in 1868, he came to the United States, continued his ecclesiastical studies at St. Vincent's seminary, Beatty, Pa., and finished them at St. John's seminary at Collegeville. On September 29, 1876, he was ordained a priest at St. Cloud, by Bishop Rupert Seiderbusch. He is the first priest ordained for the Vicariate of northern Minnesota. For the next seventeen years he was stationed at North Prairie, from which place he also visited Elmdale, Brockway and Swan River. At North Prairie he built a church and a parsonage; also at Brockway; and churches at the other two missions. In 1893 he was transferred to Pierz, where he built a parochial school. Bishop Zardetti in 1893 appointed him his vicar general for the Polish parishes of the diocese. Bishop Trobec appointed him vicar general for the whole diocese in March, 1898; transferred him from Pierz to St. Augusta in the same year, and on September 29, 1902, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Father Nagl's ordination, invested him with the insignia of a domestic prelate to Pope Pius X. He withdrew from active parish service and is at present chaplain and spiritual director in the convent of the Franciscan Sisters at Little Falls, but still occupies the position of vicar general.

Other Officials.

The bishop is supported in the administration of the diocese by a number of officials and boards:

1. The board of consultors advise the bishop in matters of importance and have a voice in the election of a bishop for the see. The following have held the office of consultor since the organization of the diocese in 1889: Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph P. Bauer, 1890-1898; Right Rev. Mgr. Edward J. Nagl, 1890 to date; Rev. Gregory Steil, O. S. B., 1893-1903; Rev. Gregory Goebel, 1893-1901; Rev. Ignatius Tomazin, 1898-1904, and 1909 to date; Rev. William Lange, 1898-1904, and 1909 to date; Right Rev. Mgr. Bernard Richter, 1902 to date; Rev. William Eversmann, O. S. B., 1904-1908; Rev. John G. Stiegler, 1905 to date; Rev. Arthur Lamothe, 1905-1912; Rev. John A. Kitowski, 1905 to date; Very Rev. Herman Bergmann, O. S. B., 1911 to date.

2. Deans: Right Rev. Edward J. Nagl, 1890-1893; Rev. Valentine Stimmler, O. S. B., 1890-1892; Rev. William Lange, 1890-1892, and 1905-1907; Rev. Ignatius Tomazin, 1893-1901; Rev. Ludger Ehrens, O. S. B., 1893-1899, and 1902-1903; Right Rev. Bernard Richter, 1895-1901; Rev. John G. Stiegler, 1902-1904; Rev. Arthur Lamothe, 1902-1904; Rev. Gregory Steil, 1904-1908; Rev. William Eversmann, O. S. B., 1908; Rev. Gregory Goebel, 1890-1912; Rev. August Gospodar, 1902 to date; Rev. P. J. Altendorf, 1905 to date; Rev. Edward Jones, 1905 to date; Rev. Meinulph Stukenkemper, O. S. B., 1909 to date.

3. Examiners of the Clergy: Right Rev. Abbot Bernard Loonikar, O. S. B., 1890-1894; Right Rev. Joseph P. Bauer, 1890-1897; Right Rev. Edward

J. Nagl, 1890-1897; Rev. Arthur Lamothe, 1898-1904. The present board consists of Rev. Francis Mershman, O. S. B., D. D., and the board of consultors.

4. Procurator Fiscalis, i. e., the official diocesan prosecutor: Right Rev. Edward Nagl, 1891-1897; Rev. George Gaskell, 1898-1900; Rev. Edward Jones, 1901 to date.

5. Defensor Matrimonii, i. e., defender of the matrimonial tie in suits in which the nullity or validity of the bond is involved: Rev. Gregory Steil, O. S. B., 1890-1892; Rev. Arthur Lamothe, 1893-1894; Rev. Conrad Glatzmeier, O. S. B., 1895-1903; Rev. Francis Mershman, O. S. B., D. D., 1904 to date.

6. The following, among others, have held the office of secretary to the bishop: Revs. Arthur Lamothe, 1889; John Wernich, 1895 and 1896; Rev. John J. Kicken, 1900; Rev. George Arenth, 1903-1905; Rev. Matthias Hoffmann, 1907; Rev. William Scheiner, 1908; Rev. Joseph M. Buscher, 1909; Rev. Joseph Willenbrink, 1910.

7. Diocesan School Board for regulation of parochial schools: Rev. Wolfgang Steinkogler, O. S. B., 1891-1892; Rev. Aloys Raster, 1891-1900; Rev. Timothy Vaeth, O. S. B., 1893; Rev. Gregory Steil, O. S. B., 1900-1903; Rev. Peter Gans, 1904-1907; Rev. William Eversmann, O. S. B., 1904-1907; Right Rev. Bernard Richter, 1891-1897, and 1902 to date; Rev. J. P. Altendorf, 1901 to date; Rev. Edward Jones, 1895 to date; Rev. Anthony Arzt, 1902 to date; Rev. Francis Welp, 1902 to date; Very Rev. Alfred Mayer, O. S. B., 1908 to date.

8. Consultors regarding the removal of pastors: 1910-1912; Rev. S. Szuszynski, 1910 to date.

9. Vigilance committee: Rev. Francis Merschman, O. S. B., Rev. August Gospodar, Rev. J. P. Altendorf, Rev. Alexius Hoffmann, O. S. B.—all appointed in 1910.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE DIOCESE.

Government.

Administrator: Right Rev. James Trobec, D. D., residing at St. Cloud, Minn.

Vicar General: Right Rev. Mgr. Edward J. Nagl, Little Falls, Minn.

Consultors: the Vicar General, ex officio; Very Rev. Herman Bergman, O. S. B.; Rev. John G. Stiegler, Right Rev. Mgr. Bernard Richter, Rev. William Lange, Rev. J. A. Kitowski.

Procurator Fiscalis: Rev. Edward Jones.

Examiners of the Clergy: Rev Francis Mershman, O. S. B., and the consultors.

Deans: Rev. August Gospodar, Rev. J. P. Altendorf, Rev. Edward Jones, Rev. Meinulph Stukenkemper, O. S. B.

Diocesan School Board: Right Rev. Mgr. Bernard Richter, Rev. Edward Jones, Very Rev. Alfred Mayer, O. S. B., Rev. J. P. Altendorf, Rev. Anthony Arzt, Rev. Francis Welp.

Defensor Matrimonii: Rev. Francis Mershman, O. S. B.

Censors: Very Rev. Alfred Mayer, O. S. B., Rev. Leo Gans, J. C. D.

Vigilance Committee: Rev. Francis Mersham, O. S. B., Rev August Gospodar, Rev. J. P. Altendorf, Rev. Alexius Hoffmann, O. S. B.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY IN 1913.

Stearns County.

St. Cloud—Pro-cathedral of the Holy Angels: Rev. Leo Gans, J. C. D., pastor; Rev. Charles Mayer, and Rev. Joseph Kilian, assistants. Church of the Immaculate Conception: Rev. Gerard Spielmann, O. S. B., pastor; Revs. Vincent Schiffrer, Alto Walter, and Hildebrand Eickhoff, O. S. B., assistants. St. Joseph's Home: Rev. Willibrord Mahowald, O. S. B., chaplain. St. Raphael's Hospital: Rev. Joseph Mayrhofer, chaplain. Church of St. John Cantius: Rev. Vincent Wotzka, pastor.

Albany—Church of the Seven Dolors, Rev. Andrew Straub, O. S. B., pastor; Rev. Adelbert Unruhe, O. S. B., assistant.

Arban—Sacred Heart church, attended from Holdingford.

Avon—St. Benedict's church, Rev. Leonard Kapsner, O. S. B.

Belgrade—St. Francis de Sales church, Rev. F. S. Hawelka.

Brockway—St. Stephen's church, Rev. John Trobec.

Cold Spring—St. Boniface church, Rev. Maurus Ferdinand, O. S. B.

Collegeville—Church of St. John the Baptist, Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, O. S. B.

Eden Valley—Church of the Assumption, Rev. N. J. A. Peiffer.

Farming—St. Catherine's church, Rev. Philip Bahner, O. S. B.

Freeport—Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Meinrad Seifermann, O. S. B.

Holdingford—St. Mary's church, Rev. Eugene Scheuer.

Holdingford—St. Hedwig's church, Rev. Raymond Golkowski.

Lake George—Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Rev. Norbert Groth.

Lake Henry—Church of St. Margaret, Rev. William Lange.

Maples—Church of St. Columbkille, attended from Opole.

Meire Grove—Church of St. John the Baptist, Rev. Martin Schmitt, O. S. B.

Melrose—Church of St. Boniface, Right Mgr. Bernard Richter, pastor; Rev. Sebastian Schirmers, assistant.

Melrose—Church of St. Patrick, Rev. Joseph Killian.

New Munich—Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Luke Fink, O. S. B.

Opole—Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Rev. Paul Brenny.

Padua—Church of St. Anthony, Rev. John Fuss.

Pearl Lake—Church of the Holy Cross, Rev. Henry Leuthner.

Richmond—Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Rev. Gregory Steil, O. S. B., pastor; Rev. Bede Mayenberger, O. S. B., assistant.

Roscoe—Church of St. Agnes, Rev. Benno Ferstl, O. S. B.

St Ann, town of Avon—Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. John A. Kitowski.

St. Anthony, town of Krain—Church of St. Anthony, Rev. Ignatius Tomazin.

St. Augusta—Church of Mary Help of Christians, Rev. James Walcher.

St. James—Town of Wakefield, Rev. Julius Locnikar, O. S. B.

St. Joseph—Church of St. Joseph, Rev. Ludger Ehrens, O. S. B.

St. Joseph—St. Benedict's convent and academy, Rev. Henry Borgerding, O. S. B., chaplain.

St. Martin—Church of St. Martin, Rev. Meinulph Stukenkemper, O. S. B.

St. Nicholas, town of Luxemburg—Church of St. Nicholas, Rev. Gebhard Schollenberger.

St. Rose, town of Millwood—Church of St. Rose, Rev. Agatho Gehret, O. S. B.

St. Wendelin, town of St. Augusta—Church of St. Wendelin, Rev. Hubert Gunderman.

Sauk Centre—Church of St. Paul, Rev. Anthony Arzt.

Sauk Centre—Church of Our Lady of Angels, Rev. Frederik Hinnenkamp.

Spring Hill—Church of St. Michael, Rev. Charles Pfeiffer.

Morrison County.

Belle Prairie—Church of the Holy Family, Rev. Michael Barras.

Bowlus—Church of St. Stanislaus, Rev. Joseph Janski.

Buckman—Church of St. Michael, Rev. John Brender.

Flensburg—Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Peter Krol.

Lastrop—Church of St. John Nepomucene, Rev. Herman J. Klein.

Little Falls—Church of St. Francis Xavier, Rev. Arthur Lamothe.

Little Falls—Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. J. P. Altendorf.

Little Falls—Church of St. Adalbert, Rev. T. Renkosiak.

North Prairie—Church of the Holy Cross, Rev. S. Szuszynski.

Pierz—Church of St. Joseph, Rev. John G. Stiegler, pastor; Rev. Victor Siegler, assistant.

Platte—Church of the Holy Cross, Rev. John Tokarz (pro tem.).

Royalton—Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. August Plachta.

Ramey—Church of St. John Nepomucene, Rev. Peter Wollnik, O. S. B.

Swan River—Church of St. Stanislaus, Rev. August Gospodar.

Douglas County.

Alexandria—St. Mary's church, Rev. Francis Welp.

Belle River—Church of St. Nicholas, Rev. Emil Steinach.

Millerville—Church of the Seven Dolors, Rev. Ignatius Wippich.

Osakis—Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Joseph Wissendorf.

Ottertail County.

Bluffton—Church of St. John the Baptist, Rev. Frederick Wiechmann.

Butler—Church of the Holy Cross, Rev. John Keyers, O. S. C.

Effington—Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. John Sand.

Elizabeth—Church of St. Elizabeth, Rev. John B. Wilkes.

Fergus Falls—Church of St. Otto, Rev. George Rauch.

Perham—Church of St. Henry, Rev. A. Schaut.

Perham—Church of St. Stanislaus, Rev. S. B. Kuzniak.

St. Joseph—Church of St. Joseph, Rev. Vincent Weigand.

St. Lawrence—Church of St. Lawrence, Rev. Joseph Ambauen.

Wilkin County.

Breckenridge—Church of the Presentation, Rev. William Gumper.
Kent—Church of St. Thomas, Rev. Matthias Butala.

Todd County.

Browerville—Church of St. Joseph, Rev. John Guzdek.
Browerville—Church of St. Peter, Rev. Matthias Billmayer.
Long Prairie—Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Rev. Francis Britscher.
Staples—Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Francis Zitur.
Ward Springs—Church of St. Matthew, Rev. Herman Schmitz (pro tem.).
West Union—Church of St. Alexius, Rev. William Scheiner.

Traverse County.

Brown's Valley—Church of St. Anthony, Rev. C. Thiebaut.
Collis—Church of St. Patrick, Rev. Lambert Haupt.
Dumont—Church of St. Peter, Rev. John A. Schritz.
Tintah—Church of St. Gall, Rev. Matthias Hoffmann.

Stevens County.

Chokio—St. Mary's church, Rev. Isidore Hengarten.
Donnelly—Church of St. Theresa, Rev. C. L. Gruenenwald.
Morris—Church of the Assumption, Rev. Edward Jones, pastor; Rev. John Fearson, assistant.

Sherburne County.

Clear Lake—St. Mark's church, Rev. Michael Scherer.

Benton County.

Duelm—Church of St. Lawrence, Rev. John Musial.
Foley—Church of St. Bridget, Rev. Paul Kuich.
Gilman—Church of St. Adalbert, Rev. J. Dudek.
Mayhew—Church of the Annunciation, Rev. Joseph M. Buscher.
Rice—Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Joseph Stephan.
St. Patrick's—Church of St. Patrick.

Pope County.

Villard—Church of St. Bartholomew, Rev. Francis Dvorak.

Wadena County.

Verndale—Church of St. Frederick, Rev. H. Yzermans, O. S. C.
Wadena—Church of St. Ann, Rev. Francis Lenger.

Mille Lacs County.

Onemia—Church of the Holy Cross, Rev. John van der Holst, O. S. C.
Princeton—Church of St. Edward, Rev. Joseph Willenbrink.

INSTITUTIONS.

1. St. John's Abbey of the Order of St. Benedict, Collegeville, Minn., Right Rev. Peter Engel, abbot; Very Rev. Herman Bergmann, prior; Very Rev. Michael Ott, sub-prior; Rev. Athanasius Meyer, master of novices; Fathers Cornelius Wittman, Francis Mershman, Stanislaus Preiser, John Katzner, Placidus Wingerter, Alexius Hoffmann, Isidore Siegler, Benedict Schmit, Kilian Heid, James Hansen, Raphael Knapp, Fridolin Tembreull, Innocent Gertken, Paul Neussendorfer, Herbert Buerscheinger, Hilary Doerfler, Severin Gertken, Daniel Bangart, David Yuenger, Polycarp Hansen, Joseph Kreuter, Norbert Gertken, Wilfrid Partika, Alphonse Sausen, Edwin Sieben, Lambert Weckwerth, Sebastian Sis; 19 clerics, 6 novices and 30 lay-brothers.

2. St. John's College (legal title: St. John's University), in connection with St. John's Abbey. Right Rev. Peter Engel, O. S. B., Ph. D., president; Very Rev. Kilian Heid, O. S. B., rector; Rev. Benedict Schmit, O. S B., director of studies. The above named Fathers of the Abbey constitute the corps of professors.

3. St. Benedict's Convent of Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, at St. Joseph, Stearns county—Mother Cecilia Kapsner, O. S. B., prioress.

4. St. Benedict's Academy in connection with St. Benedict's Convent.

5. Boarding School for Small Boys, conducted at St. Joseph by the Sisters of St. Benedict's Convent.

6. Convent of the Immaculate Conception: mother-house and novitiate of the Franciscan Sisters, at Little Falls. Mother Mary Elizabeth, superior.

7. St. Gabriel's Hospital, at Little Falls; conducted by the Franciscan Sisters.

8. St. Otto's Orphan Asylum, conducted at Little Falls by the Franciscan Sisters.

9. St. James' Hospital, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters at Perham.

10. Academy, conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, at Belle Prairie.

11. St. Francis Hospital, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters at Breckenridge; connected with the hospital is a training school for nurses.

12. Convent of the Franciscan Sisters at Collegeville.

13. St. Raphael's Hospital, St. Cloud, conducted by Benedictine Sisters from St. Joseph.

14. St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, St. Cloud, conducted by the Benedictine Sisters.

Statistics. Priests, secular, 83; priests, regular, 55; churches with resident pastors, 90; missions, 29; chapels, 12; college, 1; students, 450; diocesan students, 15; academies, 3; students, 238; parochial schools, 22; orphan asylum, 1; orphans, 100; hospitals, 4; baptisms (1913), 2,447; deaths, 617; Catholic population, about 65,500.

CHAPTER XVI.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN STEARNS COUNTY.

Story of the Organization, Growth and Progress of the Parishes—Devout Fathers Who Have Led a Worthy People Into the Higher Ways of Life —Privation and Sacrifice—Notable Results—Structures Around Which Have Centered Many of the Activities of the County—By the Rev. Alexius Hoffmann, O. S. B.

According to the Federal census of 1910 the population of Stearns county was 47,733, only three counties in the state exceeding this number. The vast majority are Catholics of different nationalities, chiefly German, Irish, Slovenian and Polish.

The pastors of all the congregations are appointed by the bishop, who resides in St. Cloud. Whenever a community is sufficiently numerous and able to support a priest, a resident clergyman is appointed. In other cases the locality is visited by some priest in charge of a church. Localities having a church without a resident priest are called "missions;" there are very few such places in Stearns county at present.

The data for the sketches that follow were collected from parish registers, reports of pastors, files of the "Nordstern," "Times" and "Journal-Press" of St. Cloud, of "Der Wanderer," of St. Paul, of "The Diocese of St. Cloud," by Bishop Zardetti, a manuscript account of the work of the benedictines in the missions from 1856 to 1875 by Abbot Alexius Edelbrock, and other sources. It is not claimed that the present sketches are complete in every particular; perhaps this effort will be an inducement for local pastors to fill in what is wanting and thus prepare the way for a more comprehensive history of the churches. This is the first time that a historical sketch of all the Catholic churches of the county is attempted and this fact will explain inaccuracies and omissions on the part of one who has not had an opportunity to study the records of every parish.

The writer takes occasion to thank the reverend clergy who have kindly supplied him with material, and also the editor of this history for this opportunity to offer the people of our state and particularly of our county the story, at least in outline, of what has been achieved within sixty years by a God-fearing people and a devoted clergy.

ALBANY.

Church of the Seven Dolors. From 1863 to 1868 the few German Catholic settler at Two Rivers or Schwinghammer's, as this locality was originally called, attended divine service at St. Joseph, which was twelve miles distant. The earliest settlers, who arrived in 1863, were John Schwinghammer, and Isidore and Paul Obermiller; they established themselves on sections 22 and

23 of the township of Albany, along the old Breckenridge stage route. The first priest who visited the settlement was Father Benedict Haindl, from the abbey of St. Louis on the lake; a congregation was organized September 23, 1868, and was known as the Two River mission. From that time to 1872 the little congregation assembled once a month to attend services conducted by one of the Fathers of the abbey. In 1870 the log cabin which served as a church and stood on the land of Isidore Obermiller chose for its titular the Blessed Virgin Mary, under the title of the Seven Dolors.

When the railroad line was constructed through the township in 1872, the congregation resolved to remove the church to a site near the station somewhat more than a mile north of the original location. Joseph Zeis donated twenty acres of land for the purpose and in the same year a frame church, 30 by 60, was built here, only a few rods south of the railroad track. Several years later it was considerably enlarged and dedicated in 1876 by Bishop Seidenbusch.

The present cemetery was laid out in 1875; it is east of the parsonage. In 1883 the first parsonage was built and Father Gregory Steil became the first resident pastor. At that time the parish was in a state of turmoil over the school question; the outcome was that a parochial school was established near the church. This school was temporarily discontinued in 1888.

In 1889 an addition 60 by 65 feet was built to the church, but in a few years even this space was too small. In the spring of 1899 work was begun on a new and larger church. Its dimensions are 60 by 150, and the transept measures 84 feet. The contract for the masonry was let to Paul Koschiol, of St. Cloud, and for the carpentry to Wenzel Wolke, of Pierz. It is heated with steam, lighted by electricity, has a large pipe-organ and stained-glass windows. It was dedicated by Bishop Trobec on August 4, 1900.

The parochial school was re-organized in the fall of 1904, shortly before Father Conrad Glatzmaier left the parish. In 1910 the old frame school building was replaced by a two-story brick structure. A new parsonage was built of brick in 1912.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers Benedict Haindl, 1867-68; Wolfgang Northman, 1871-75; Panvratius Maehren, January to June, 1875; Cornelius Wittmann, June to December, 1875; Anthony Capser, November, 1875, to September, 1876; Stanislaus Preiser, September, 1876 to May, 1877; Vincent Schiffrer, May, 1877, to January, 1880; Simplicius Wimmer, 1880-1883; Anthony Capser, January to November 26, 1883; Gregory Steil, first resident pastor, November, 1883, to February 1, 1885; Othmar Erren, May, 1885, to April, 1888; Conrad Glatzmaier, August 10, 1888, to September, 1904; the present pastor, Father Andrew Straub, since September 16, 1904. The pastor has had as resident assistants, Fathers Alto Walter, from August, 1909, to September 1, 1914; Adelbert Unruhe, since September 1, 1914.

The principal society in the parish is the St. Joseph society, organized March 19, 1889, by Father Conrad Glatzmaier. Present membership, 140, of which number 82 have joined the state association. President, Joseph Bier; vice-president, John A. Merz; financial secretary, Martin Dindorf; recording secretary, Henry Briol; treasurer, George M. Schaefer.

ARBAN.

Church of the Sacred Heart. A small congregation was organized in section 27 of the township of Holding, in what was known as Young's settlement in April, 1873, by Rev. Joseph Vill, O. S. B., of St. John's Abbey, and visited once a month from the Abbey. The first mass was celebrated in the house of Sebastian Wiedmann; here, too, the first child, Charles, son of Michael and Margaret Hartung, was baptized by Father Cornelius Wittmann, O. S. B., pastor of St. Joseph. A small church was built of logs in the winter of 1874-75. As all the land was still subject to the homestead laws, none could be donated to the church. However, Francis Young promised ten acres, Denis Wiedmann and William Luckeroth, four acres and $25 each. When the township was surveyed it was found that the church was in section 27, and not, as was supposed in section 28. The land upon which the church stood was then leased of the owner.

The second church, 26 by 50, log and frame, was built in 1887 and dedicated in October of the same year. The present church, the cost of which was about $5,000, was dedicated by Bishop Trobec, November 16, 1904.

In 1893, there were 45 families in the parish; the present number is 40, all Germans. Arban has never had a resident priest. After the withdrawal of the Benedictines from Holdingford, Arban was attended by the secular priest stationed there. (See Holdingford.)

The following Benedictine Fathers visited Holding, or Arban, as it is now called, from 1873: Fathers Joseph Vill, 1873-1875; Aloys Hermanutz, 1875-1878; Alphonse Kuisle, to 1879; Simplicius Wimmer, to 1880; Vincent Schiffrer, to 1882; George Scherer, to 1883; Vincent Schiffrer, 1883-1887; Martin Schmitt, 1888; Stanislaus Preiser and others to 1890; Anthony Capser, 1890.

Society: St. Joseph Society, organized 1913 by the present pastor Rev. E. Scheuer, with a membership of 40. President, August Heitzmann; vice-president, Aloys Meyer; treasurer, Henry Young.

AVON.

St. Benedict's Church. This church is located in the village of Avon, in the township of the same name. Before 1858 Spunk lake and vicinity was inhabited exclusively by Indians and half-breeds. The name of the lake was derived from that of an Indian chief called Spunk, who lived here. When in the early seventies a railroad line was built through this region, a station was established at this point and named Avon. In 1858 two brothers, Nicholas and John Keppers, penetrated this part of the Indian bush and were the first white settlers of this place. They were soon followed by two other brothers, Nicholas S. and Theodore Keppers, and a number of other Catholic Germans. Early in the sixties a log school-house was built. The settlers went to St. Joseph, which was seven miles distant, for church services. In 1869 several of the settlers applied to St. Louis (now St. John's) Abbey for a priest, to conduct services for them at Avon. The abbot, Right Rev. Rupert Seidenbusch, appointed Prior Benedict Haindl, O. S. B., to visit the place once a month

from the abbey. Services were at first held in the log schoolhouse. In 1872 Prior Benedict was followed as rector by Rev. Ulric Northman, who a few months later was replaced by his brother, Rev. Wolfgang Northman. He was succeeded in 1875 by Rev. Pancratius Maehren, and in 1876 by Rev. Cornelius Wittmann, who suggested the erection of a church. The foundation was laid by his successor, Rev. Aloysius Hermanutz, the same year, but the church was not built before 1879 under the rectorship of Rev. Simplicius Wimmer.

This church is a frame structure 76 by 34, with a steeple 84 feet high. The cost was about $2,500. It was dedicated on October 26, 1879, by Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch. The parish continued to be visited by priests from St. John's Abbey, which is five miles distant. Since 1881 the following Benedictine Fathers visited Avon regularly: Fathers Martin Schmitt, from 1881-1884; Thomas Borgerding, from June, 1884, to October, 1886; Jerome Heider, to August, 1890; Gerard Spielmann, to February, 1891, when he was succeeded by Father Simplicius Wimmer. After the latter's retirement in November, 1894, it was visited by several other fathers for short periods, among them, Fathers Oswald Baran and Anthony Capser.

From 1895-1900 the parish was in charge of secular priests: Rev. J. P. Altendorf visited it from Gates for a year; Rev. Richard Zoller visited it from Melrose, 1896-97, and lived at Avon during the next two years.

In October, 1900, the Benedictine Fathers resumed charge: Father Simplicius Wimmer, who ministered once or twice in October was succeeded in the course of the same month by Father Otto Weisser, who built the present parsonage and resided in the village. His successor was Father Ludger Ehrens, from September 10, 1906, until September 20 of the following year, when he was succeeded by Father Vincent Schiffrer, who was pastor until April 11, 1909. Father Leonard Kapsner, the present pastor, succeeded Father Vincent. During his rectorship a brick school was built.

The congregation consists of 85 families, mostly Germans. 120 children receive religious instruction.

The principal church organization is the St. Benedict's Society, which was organized January 27, 1907, with a membership of 30. Present membership, 48. President, Frederic Meyer; vice-president, Nicholas Schirmers; financial secretary, Frank Schmidt; recording secretary, John Merdan; treasurer, W. Keppers.

BELGRADE.

Church of St. Francis de Sales. This church is located in the village of Belgrade on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie Railway line, on the western boundary of Crow river township in the southwestern part of the county. Originally the few Catholic settlers here attended St. Michael's church at Spring Hill, ten miles distant. In 1890 a small frame church was built at Belgrade under direction of Father Paul Rettenmaier, O. S. B., then pastor of Spring Hill. It was dedicated on September 14, of the same year, by Father Paul and was called church of St. Francis de Sales. One of the leading members at the time of organization was Christopher Borgerding. The grounds on which the church was erected were donated by Henry Kalkmann of Mel-

rose. For several years the place continued to be attended by the priest stationed at Spring Hill. In 1896 the church was enlarged to twice its original capacity.

Pastors: After Father Paul's withdrawal from Spring Hill in September, 1890, he was followed by Father George Scheffold, O. S. B., who also visited Belgrade until June, 1891. His successor, Rev. C. A. Gunkel, visited it until 1893, when Rev. Isidore Hengarten became the first resident priest beginning with January 1. His successors were: Rev. Anthony Arzt, at present at Sauk Centre, 1894; Rev. Ignatius Lager, 1894-98; Rev. Joseph Mayrhofer, 1899-February, 1903; Rev. Fr. Dvorak, 1903-1911. The present pastor is Rev. F. S. Hawelka.

BROCKWAY.

Church of St. Stephen. This congregation was first visited by Rev. Joseph Buh, pastor of Belle Prairie in 1869. Organization was effected on February 22, 1870, and work at a church begun. The building was a log and frame structure 60 by 30, and with the fixtures was worth about $3,000; it was dedicated April 23, 1871. Father Buh continued to visit the mission until 1875, when the Fathers of St. Louis Abbey took charge of it. Father Severin Gross, O. S. B., while pastor of St. Joseph, visited Brockway several times, April, 1875, and March, 1876; he was followed by Rev. Vincent Schiffrer, O. S. B., from March, 1876-1888, and by Father Cyril Zupan, O. S. B., from 1888-1893. After this time it was visited by Rev. Ignatius Tomazin, who resided at Belle River for one or two years.

In 1897, the Rev. Joseph Knafelc was temporarily installed as the first resident priest; he was succeeded in November, 1901, by the present pastor, Rev. John Trobec.

A parsonage was built in 1894—a frame building with brick veneer; the cost was about $2,000. A new church, costing more than $20,000, was built in 1904; the foundation walls were built by members of the congregation and the brick superstructure by contractor Charles Kropp. It was dedicated October 25, 1904, by Bishop Trobec. In January, 1905, a high altar was bought worth $700, and four bells in 1908. The most recent improvement to the church was the installation of a $2,000 pipe organ, which was used for the first time on Easter Monday of the present year.

The present number of families is 76, of which 61 are Slovenian, 15 German—almost all farmers.

Societies: Holy Rosary Society for young ladies; a society for married women; St. Stephen's society for men, St. Aloysius and a Court of Catholic Order of Foresters.

COLD SPRING.

Church of St. Boniface. The congregation was organized in 1877 with a number of families which were members of the St. James church in the township of Wakefield, in which Cold Spring is also situated. A parsonage and a basement for a church were built in 1878; the basement was dedicated on November of the same year by the late Abbot Alexius Edelbrock. Six years

later a handsome brick church was built on the existing foundation, and, with authorization from Bishop Rupert Seidenbush, dedicated by Rev. Meinulph Steukenkemper, O. S. B., June 18, 1885. Its dimensions are 110 by 50; the cost was about $20,000. The parsonage was enlarged twice by different pastors.

On February 1, 1904, the congregation was incorporated.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers—Leo Winter, who conducted the organization of the parish, February 2, 1878, to April, 1880; Benedict Haindl, April, 1880, to February 1, 1883; Ambrose Lethert, February, 1883, to January 1, 1886; Ludger Ehrens, 1886, to September, 1892; Paulin Wiesner, September, 1892, to January, 1899; Stephen Koefler, January, 1899, to August, 1906; the present pastor, Father Maurus Ferdinand, since August 30, 1896.

Societies: St. Joseph Society, organized 1884 with a membership of 35; reorganized by Rev. Ludger Ehrens. Officers at present: President, Nicholas Backes; vice-president, John Kinzer; secretary, Michael Kummer; treasurer, Joseph Luek; members, 72. Forty members have joined the state association.

St. Ann's Society: President, Mrs. Mary Dreis; secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Sauer; treasurer, Mrs. Theresa Krier. 150 members.

The number of families in 1891 was 110; in 1908 about 200.

COLLEGEVILLE.

Before 1867 there was no place of worship within the limits of the present township of Collegeville; the few farmers living there at the time, were members of the congregation of St. Joseph. In 1867 the Abbey of St. Louis-on-the Lake (now St. John's) was organized on section 1 of the present township of Collegeville and the farmers who lived in the vicinity attended services in the small frame chapel used by the monastic community and the students of the college.

As their number grew, they felt the need of regular pastoration. In consequence Rt. Rev. Alexius Edelbrock called a meeting of the heads of families on December 12, 1875; a petition was drawn up, signed by 18 persons and forwarded to Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, requesting his approbation for the erection of a new parish, to be conducted by the Benedictine Fathers at the abbey. The petition was granted and Very Rev. Clement Staub, O. S. B., then prior of the Abbey, was appointed rector in January, 1876.

The congregation has no church of its own; all the services are held in the abbey church of St. John's Abbey. At present the congregation consists of about 60 families, active members of the parish. With few exceptions they are Germans, many of the older members having immigrated from Europe. The German language is used exclusively in preaching and instructing.

Pastors: Fathers Clement Staub, January to November, 1876; Bernard Locnikar, November, 1876, to February, 1878; Gregory Steil, February, 1878, to September, 1882; Alfred Mayer, September, 1882, to February, 1886; Ulric Northman, March, 1886, to March, 1887; Isidore Siegler, April, 1887, to September, 1890; Severin Gross, September, 1890, to September, 1893; Pancratius Maehren, September, 1893, to February, 1895; Peter Engel, February, to August, 1895; Alphonse Kuisle, August, 1895, to September, 1904; Gregory Steil,

September, 1904, to September, 1909; Conrad Glatzmeier, September, 1909, to August, 1910; Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, August, 1910.

There are three societies: St. Benedict's Society, organized February 11, 1900. In July, 1902, the society founded a circulating library, which now contains 400 volumes. Since August, 1905, it is affiliated to the State Benevolent Association. Membership, 53. Officers: President, Ludwig Hartig; vice-president, John Theisen; financial secretary, Joseph M. Gillitzer; recording secretary, Aloys Lenarz; treasurer, Simon Gretsch.

EDEN VALLEY.

Church of the Assumption. At Eden Valley, a village that lies partly in Stearns and partly in Meeker county, a congregation was organized in the beginning of 1894 by Rev. Joseph Bastian, then pastor of St. Nicholas Church in Luxemburg township. He held the first services here on March 10, 1894. At first a hall was hired for church purposes, and fitted out with the furniture of the Logering Church, which had been discontinued. Regular services were held on alternate Sundays until December, 1894. In the course of the same year work was begun on a church on the Stearns county side. It was a brick building and its dimensions were 70 by 42. On December 4, 1894, it was dedicated by the pastor, with permission of the administrator of the diocese, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. Bauer. Toward the end of October, 1895, the congregation was placed in charge of the Rev. A. Kastigar, the priest stationed at Watkins, in Meeker county.

In 1901 a parochial school was built, and blessed by the Bishop January 1, 1902. During the latter year the English speaking members of the parish withdrew and built a church on the Meeker county side of the village.

The parsonage is a frame building.

First resident pastor: Rev. N. J. Al. Peiffer, since 1899.

Society: St. Joseph Society, organized by the pastor, Rev. Kastigar, March 17, 1896. Present membership, 85. Officers: President, Michael Nistler; vice-president, Matthias Thielen; recording secretary, Michael Ruhland; financial secretary, William Arnold; treasurer, George Ruhland.

FARMING.

Church of St. Catherine. St. Catherine's church is near the northern line of section 32 in the township of Farming. Although the township was settled as early as 1858, the growth of its population was too slow to necessitate the building of a church; the settlers attended church at either Richmond or St. Martin.

A congregation was organized by Rev. Anselm Sauthner, O. S. B., then pastor of Richmond, on March 29, 1879. Michael Bock, a member of the new congregation, donated twenty acres of land for the church. The first church was built in 1880, but destroyed by a tornado the same year. It was at once rebuilt at a cost of $2,400 and dedicated in November, 1881. It was a frame structure 86 by 32. Services were held in it by a priest from Richmond or from Cold Spring since June 6, 1881; the Benedictine Fathers Stanislaus

Preiser, November 1, 1881-September 23, 1883; Willibrord Mahowald, September to November, 1883; Anthony Capser, November, 1883, to August 12, 1885; Leo Winter, to July 14, 1886; Stephen Koefler, to August, 1887; Alfred Mayer, to August, 1888; Lawrence Steinkogler, to September, 1891; Clement Dimpfl, to February, 1894.

The first parsonage was built in 1894 and since that year the congregation has had a resident priest: Fathers Vincent Schiffrer, from February, 1894, to July 9, 1901; his successor, Father Pancratius Maehren, died after a brief illness March 11, 1904; Willibrord Mahowald from March, 1904, to April, 1909; Meinrad Seifermann, from April, 1909, to April, 1912. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Father Philip Bahner, O. S. B.

The second church caught fire February 16, 1903, and burned to the ground in a short time. The fire was owing to a defective chimney. Together with all appurtenances the building at the time was worth $5,000, and it was insured for $3,000. A new and larger church was begun at once; it was dedicated by Bishop James Trobec on December 15, 1904.

According to the last parochial census taken in 1907 the total number of parishioners was 420.

The following societies are flourishing in the congregation: St. Joseph's Society, founded 1881; St. Catherine's Society for married women; St. Rose Society for young ladies; St. Aloysius Society for young men. It is a fact worthy of mention that the societies support a circulating library of about 200 volumes.

FREEPORT.

Church of the Sacred Heart. For many years the Catholic settlers of the town of Oak were members of the parish of New Munich in the same town. In January, 1881, the cluster of Catholics, almost all Germans, then living at Freeport, which is a station on the Great Northern Railway a few miles east of Melrose, requested the church authorities to send them a priest. Father Simplicius Wimmer, O. S. B., was the first missionary rector, and attended the place from St. John's Abbey. Under his supervision a small frame church was built during the following year. It stood near the site of the present church; its dimensions were 72 by 36; cost about $4,000. From January, 1883, services were held every Sunday. During the pastorate of Father Pancratius Maehren the frame church was replaced by a fine structure of brick, costing more than $30,000; its seating capacity was above a thousand; its main altar was worth $2,000. The building was begun in 1896; the first services were held in it on Christmas day, 1898, and it was dedicated by Bishop Trobec on October 5, 1899. Its dimensions were 154 by 66. Five years later, on October 12, 1904, the church was totally destroyed by fire.

Without much delay it was resolved to build the third church, on the site of the one that had burnt. It is built in the Gothic style, of white brick, and is by far the most conspicuous and elegant building in the place. On Pentecost Monday, May 16, 1910, it was consecrated by Bishop Trobec. During the winter of 1912-1913 it was decorated, and a large pipe-organ was set up in it in 1913.

A small parsonage was built in 1890 at a cost of $1,500. This was replaced by the present two-story edifice in 1902.

Pastors: The following priests attended Freeport from St. John's Abbey: Fathers Simplicius Wimmer, January, 1881, to November, 1882; Francis Mershman, to May 28, 1887; Alfred Mayer, to August, 1887; Stephen Koefler, to April, 1888; Ulric Northman, to January 14, 1890 (+ at the Abbey January 21, 1890); Oswald Baran, to August, 1890. The following Fathers belonging to the abbey have been resident pastors: Fathers Stephen Koefler, August, 1890, to September, 1893; Anthony Capser, September, 1893, to September, 1894; Jerome Heider, to March, 1895; Pancratius Maehren, who built the first brick (veneer) church, to July, 1901; Ambrose Lethert, July, 1901, to August, 1906; Stephen Koefler, August, 1906, to March, 1912; the present pastor, Father Meinrad Seifermann, since March, 1912.

Societies:: St. Joseph Society, organized February, 1883; the Sacred Heart Benevolent Society, organized by the pastor, Father Pancratius Maehren.

HOLDINGFORD.

St. Mary's Church. St. Mary's church is in the village of Holdingford, in section 17 of the township of Holding. The Catholics here were first visited by Father Xavier White, O. S. B. (+1891), of St. John's Abbey, in 1884 and a congregation was organized under his direction on October 20, 1885. He visited the mission from the Abbey until October, 1890; during this period the first church, a frame building 28 by 40 was erected, and dedicated July 18, 1886. In 1898 it received an addition of 24 feet to its length and a steeple. In 1892 the parish consisted of 50 families, or about 160 communicants.

Pastors: Father Xavier White, O. S. B., 1884 to October, 1890; Father Anthony Capser, O. S. B., 1891 to 1893. At this time the Benedictine Fathers withdrew. Secular priests: Revs. John Jaspers, from July, 1893, to 1895; Emil Steinach, 1895 to 1896; John B. Brender, 1896-1898; William Wilkens, 1898 to 1901; Ignatius Wippich, from September to November, 1901; Mathias Butala, 1902; Julius Lemmer, from February, 1903, to May 1, 1913; Rev. Eugene Scheuer, the present pastor, since July, 1913.

Society: St. Joseph Society, organized by the present pastor in 1913. President: Gerard Abeln; vice-president, Theodore Muyres; treasurer, Charles Eiden. Membership, 40.

St. Hedwig's Church. This church in the town of Holding was built by a number of Polish settlers. It is a brick structure, for which the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Trobec, October 19, 1910. It was first used for worship by Rev. P. Brenny, who was then in charge of the congregation, on January 1, 1912. In the fall of that year Rev. Raymond Golkowski was appointed temporary pastor. The present pastor is Reverend Kroll.

Church of St. Anthony. The Austrian settlers in the township of Krain were visited as early as 1869 by Prior Benedict Haindl, O. S. B., of St. Louis Abbey; he is said to have held services there several times between May, 1869, and May, 1872. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Buh, who, in turn, was succeeded in 1873 by Father Bernard (later Abbot) Locnikar. At his suggestion the people built a log and frame church, costing about $1,500, which was dedi-

cated June 14, 1874. In August, 1877, Father Vincent Schiffrer, O. S. B., was appointed as successor to Father Bernard, and continued to attend the place until 1888. His successor was Father Cyril Zupan, O. S. B., from April, 1888, to 1893, when the Benedictines were replaced by secular priests.

Pastors since 1893: Revs. Ignatius Lager, February to October, 1893; William Gumper, who attended from Long Prairie, to August 1, 1894; John B. Brender, also from Long Prairie, to 1895. The first resident pastor was Rev. Joseph P. Altendorf, September, 1895, to October, 1896; he was followed by Revs. Charles Pfeiffer, 1896, to December, 1900; Joseph A. Stephan, January, 1901, to April, 1910; M. N. Brommenschenkel, 1910-1911; the present pastor is Rev. Ignatius Tomazin, since August, 1911.

The present church was built in 1900 by Rev. Charles Pfeiffer, and furnished by his successor.

In 1876 the number of families was 24; in 1908, 120.

Societies: St. Anthony's Society, organized June 13, 1887, with 29 members; present membership, 64. Officers: President, Henry Welters; treasurer, Herman Vorgert; secretary, John Knops.

A Benevolent Society organized 1898. President, Henry Welters; secretary, Joseph Menth.

LAKE GEORGE.

Church of SS. Peter and Paul. Although one of the oldest settlements in the county, Lake George was without a church for many years. The present church is situated near the east line of section 21 in Lake George township. The Catholic settlers in these parts were visited by Benedictine Fathers from St. Joseph between 1857 and 1859, and subsequently were attached to the parish of Spring Hill. The first steps toward organization were taken in December, 1889, when a delegation waited upon Bishop Zardetti at St. Cloud and were permitted to proceed. In 1891 the first frame church was built, and dedicated in honor of SS. Peter and Paul by Monsignor Joseph P. Bauer, July 12, 1892. At first services were held once a month by Rev. Charles A. Gunkel, the pastor of Spring Hill. Subsequently it was visited by the priest stationed at Belgrade. On November 1, 1896, Rev. Hubert Gundermann was appointed the first resident pastor. He was followed in August, 1897, by the present pastor, Rev. Norbert Groth.

The first Catholic settler (1856) was Gerard Stalberger, and the second John Felling. The first marriage in the town was that of Gerard Stalberger and Anna Mayer, in 1857. Their eldest child was also the first birth in the town, in the fall of 1859, and was also the first death, the infant dying at the age of three months. (Hist. Upper Miss. Vall. p. 424.)

Number of families in 1890, 50; in 1908, 60.

LAKE HENRY.

Church of St. Margaret. St. Margaret's Church stands in section 14 of the township of Lake Henry. According to the statement of an early settler the first mass was celebrated in the house of Xavier Poepping by Rev. Francis Pirz in 1855. For several years the settlement was visited by priests from St.

Cloud and St. Joseph. Later the Catholics of the township were members of either the church at Spring Hill or of that at St. Martin.

In the winter of 1880 a number of settlers in Lake Henry met at the house of George Kraemer to discuss the organization of a separate parish. It was due chiefly to the untiring efforts of Michael Kraemer that permission was secured to build a church and form a congregation. The first church was a frame structure, 36 by 50, and its cost was about $1,500. It was begun in the spring of 1882 and dedicated July 20, of the same year, by Bishop Seidenbusch. The sum of $325 was expended for furnishing the church, of this $250 was the gift of Michael Kraemer, the founder. In 1884, under the pastorate of Rev. Anthony Capser, the church was extended 12 feet and a steeple 75 feet high was built at an expense of $1,500.

The first parsonage was built in 1887 at a cost of about $1,700.

Number of families in 1913, 63; 375 souls, all Germans.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers—Stanislaus Preiser, who resided at St. Martin, 1881-83; Anthony Capser, 1883-1885; Leo Winter, who at first visited from Farming, but was appointed resident pastor, July 1, 1886, and remained until 1894, when the Benedictines withdrew. Secular priests: Revs. William Lange, 1894-1899; Isidore Hengarten, 1899-1901; John Gratz, 1901-1903; Joseph Mayrhofer, February, 1903, to September, 1910; the present pastor, Rev. William Lange, since September, 1910.

LUXEMBURG.

Church of St. Wendelin. The settlement called Luxemburg is in the western part of the township of St. Augusta, and about eight miles from St. Cloud. A congregation was organized April 11, 1859, by Father Clement Staub, who on this day for the first time officiated in the house of Henry Reding. It was also the only time that Father Clement officiated in the settlement. He called a meeting of the settlers, at which a place for a church, and also a titular for it were selected. The first church was a frame building. From this time the mission was visited from St. Augusta. The visiting fathers lodged with Reding, Diedrich and Moos families. For some years services were held only once a month. (Notes of Abbot A. Edelbrock.) The first church was 24 by 35 and was built on section 19 in the township of St. Augusta.

Father Valentine Stimmler drew the plans and supervised the erection of the present church. Its dimensions are 58 by 112, and the material used is granite boulders. "In the spring of 1872 work was commenced and the corner stone was laid by Abbot Seidenbush, July 28, 1872. The walls were raised about 6 feet that year when funds ran out. Operations were resumed in the spring, 1873, and that year the church was completed, except the tower and plastering. On Christmas day Father Valentine celebrated the first mass in it. In the spring of 1874 the church was plastered." (St. Cloud Times, October 20, 1897.) It was dedicated by Bishop Seidenbusch July 4, 1875. The tower was finished in 1888.

The present parsonage was built in 1875 by the first resident pastor, Father Ignatius Wesseling, at a cost of about $2,400.

St. Wendelin's was visited by priests from St. Cloud and St. Augusta until

1875. From 1858-1870 it was visited by Fathers Benedict Haindl, Anschar Frauendorfer, Cornelius Wittmann and other Benedictine Fathers from the abbey (now St. John's). Until 1909 the respective pastors also attended the mission of Pearl Lake.

Number of families in 1913, 64.

Pastors since 1871: The Benedictine Fathers—Valentine Stimmler, March, 1871, to November, 1875; Ignatius Wesseling, the first resident priest, November, 1875, to October, 1877; Willibrord Mahowald, to 1878; Meinulph Stukenkemper, 1879-1880; Pancratius Maehren, February, 1881 to May 26, 1882; Andrew Straub, to February 1, 1883; Benedict Haindl, to January 13, 1885; Louis Salzeder, May, 1886, to February 20, 1888; Stephen Koefler, August, 1888, to May 22, 1889; Wolfgang Steinkogler, to August, 1892; Paul Rettenmaier, to April, 1894, when the Benedictines retired. Secular priests: Revs. Isidore Hengarten, 1894-1896; John Wernich, 1896 to May, 1908; the present pastor, Rev. Hubert Gundermann, since May 28, 1908.

The principal society in the parish is the St. Wendelin Benevolent Society, organized November 3, 1895, by the pastor, Rev. I. Hengarten. Original membership, 18; present membership, 38. President, Henry Hansen; vice-president, Stephen Schaefer; secretary, John B. Otto; treasurer, Paul Bach.

Church of St. Nicholas. Fifty years ago the settlers living in the township of Luxemburg attended divine service at either Richmond, Jacob's Prairie or at St. Wendel in the township of St. Augusta. A number of Catholic settlers came here first in 1855. Father Clement Staub, O. S. B., who was stationed at St. Joseph, visited the settlement in 1857 or 1858 and said mass for the first time in the house of John Theisen. Subsequently Fathers Bruno Riss and Matthew Stuerenberg officiated in a school house. In 1866 the number of families had grown so great that it was necessary to build a church. The late Nicholas Schmit, a member of the congregation, donated forty acres of land for the church, on condition that it be called the church of St. Nicholas. It was built near the northern line of section two, about three miles south of Cold Spring. From the year 1866, when the church was built, till 1881, the mission was visited by priests from St. James or from Richmond. A parsonage was built in 1881 and since that time the parish has had a resident pastor.

About 1888 the church was no longer large enough for the congregation and the erection of a new church was discussed; the numerous parishioners who lived in the southern sections of the township insisted that it be built in the center, while others favored the original site for which land had been donated. As the episcopal see of St. Cloud was at the time vacant, the question remained undecided until the arrival of Bishop Zardetti, who sustained the view of the majority and authorized the building of a new church about three and a half miles farther south. As a result a number of families living in the northern sections joined the Cold Spring congregation.

The contract for building the new church was let September 8, 1890, to John Heimann of St. Cloud; it was to be a frame church, and to be at some later date veneered with brick. The dimensions were 52 by 149 and the cost $8,275. Bishop Zardetti dedicated it in 1891. The Benedictine Fathers, who had served for thirty-five years, withdrew in September, 1892, when a secular

priest, Rev. Joseph Bastian, was placed in charge. He had the church veneered with brick at a cost of $3,880. The church was incorporated in 1895. On May 24 of the present year it was destroyed by fire.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers—Clement Staub, Bruno Riss and Matthew Stuerenberg, who visited the mission from St. Joseph from 1857-66; Anschar Frauendorfer, from Richmond, 1866-71; Joseph Vill, from the abbey, to 1872; Simplicius Wimmer, July to September, 1873; Vincent Schiffrer, from Jacob's Prairie, 1873-77; Leo Winter, 187 to November, 1879; Joseph Vill, resident, to July, 1882; Conrad Glatzmaier, May 3, 1883, to January 22, 1885; Paul Rettenmaier, to August, 1885; Simplicius Wimmer, 1885, to September, 1890; Jerome Heider, to March, 1892. Secular Priests—Revs. Joseph Bastian, from August 14, 1892, to February, 1895; Anthony Arzt, 1895-1896; Isidore Hengarten, May, 1896, to December, 1897; John B. Brender, January to August, 1898; Nicholas Peiffer, from St. Cloud, August to December, 1898; Thomas Fassbind, January 1, 1899, to the day of his death, February 17, 1911; Herman J. Klein, from March, 1911, to June, 1914; the present rector, Rev. Gebhard Schollenberger, since June of the present year.

The principal society connected with the church is the St. Nicholas Society, organized Dec. 6, 1892, with 35 members. Present membership, 100, of which 38 have joined the state association. President, John Theisen; vice-president, Mat. Biessener; secretary, Peter Schwartz; treasurer, Theodore Schreiner.

MAPLES.

Church of St. Columbkille. In the northwestern part of the township of St. Wendel there was a little settlement of Irish Catholics as early as 1867. They requested the abbot of St. Louis-on-the-Lake, some eight miles distant, to send them a priest, and were so fortunate as to secure one that perfectly understood their language and their needs, Father Augustine Burns, O. S. B., The place was visited once a month at first, and more frequently later on by Benedictines until 1890, when it was attended from Brockway, by the priest residing there. Subsequently it was in charge of the secular priest stationed at Avon or at Holdingford.

The following Benedictine Fathers attended the mission: Fathers Augustine Burns, 1867-1870; Wolfgang Northman, 1870-1873; Ulric Northman, 1873-1876; Francis Mershman, February, 1876, to September, 1879; Anthony Capser, 1879, to November 26, 1883; Xavier White, January 27, 1884, to March, 1890.

In 1906 a resident priest was appointed in the person of Rev. Michael Cauley, who died May 22, 1910. He was temporarily succeeded by Father Benno Ferstl, O. S. B., from June to August of the same year. The place has not had a resident priest since.

The first church was built in 1877, on section 6; it was a frame building 50 by 36.

MEIRE GROVE.

Church of St. John the Baptist. The village takes its name from one of the earliest Catholic settlers in the township of Grove, Henry Meyer. The first

Catholic settlers came in 1857. During the first year they were so far from a church that they met at the house of Henry Meyer on Sundays where they recited prayers and listened to devout readings by one of their number. Upon Mr. Meyer's invitation Father Clement Staub, O. S. B., for the first time visited the settlement in the fall of 1858 and celebrated mass on a carpenter's work bench fitted up as an altar, in the house of Henry Schaefer. After Father Clement Father Bruno Riss, O. S. B., visited the place several times. His successor, Father Matthew Stuerenberg, O. S. B., (1862-1864) built the first church near the lake in 1864. The church property—ten acres—was donated by Henry and Herman Meyer.

The log church soon proved too small for the growing parish, and in 1871, Father Anschar Frauendorfer, who visited the mission from 1864-1872, built a frame church 80 by 30 near the present cemetery. From 1872-1874 the pastor was Father Meinulph Stukenkemper, who attended twice a month from New Munich, five miles distant. During all this time the Fathers, when they came to the settlement for services, were hospitably entertained at the house of Henry Meyer. Father Simplicius Wimmer in 1874 built a small frame parsonage and in the fall of that year the parish received its first resident pastor, Father Burkard Bauernschubert, who in 1875 returned to Europe, where he died several years ago. His successor was Father Wolfgang Northman, who from this point also attended Sauk Centre and Rooney's Settlement. His useful career was cut short by his sudden death on February 8, 1876. Father Anselm Sauthner was pastor for the short space of only four months; he was followed by Father Pancratius Maehren, May, 1876, to February 2, 1881. For a second time Father Meinulph Stukenkemper was appointed pastor. During 1858-1886 the present stately church was built and dedicated July 20, 1886. After presiding over the parish for twenty-five years and three months he was appointed pastor of St. Martin, May 6, 1906, and was followed by the present pastor, Father Martin Schmitt. All the priests stationed at Meire Grove have been Benedictines.

The present parsonage is built of brick; it dates from the days of Father Pancratius (1876-1881), but a large addition was built by his successor in 1898. Two years ago Father Martin renovated the basement of the church.

Societies: St. Joseph Society, organized June 2, 1872, with 35 members; re-organized by Father Meinulph in 1882 with 95 members; present membership, 80. President, Richard Nathe; vice-president, George Leukamp; secretary, Joseph Imdieke; treasurer, Herman Meyer, Sr.

St. John's Society, organized 1904. Present officers: President, Bernard Wehlage; secretary, Henry G. Meyer; treasurer, John Caspers. 45 members.

MELROSE.

Church of St. Boniface. In 1878 twelve German families separated from St. Patrick's, the first Catholic parish in Melrose, and formed the St. Boniface congregation under the direction of Father Paul Rettenmaier, O. S. B. A frame church, 30 by 90 and costing about $3,000 was built on the northwest corner of block 33 of the original townsite in 1879. A parochial school was built on the same block while Father William Eversmann, O. S. B., was pastor,

and a parsonage was built in 1889 at the cost of $1500. The number of families in 1891 was 130 and about 300 children attended the parochial school.

An extension was built to the church in 1895 but in 1897 work was commenced on the present stately church which is the largest in the county. It is built of red brick with granite facings; its dimensions are 65 by 184, and the east front is flanked by two towers. The cost of this church exclusive of furniture was about $50,000. On May 1, 1898 the corner stone was laid, and the dedication took place on June 7, 1899, Bishop Trobec officiating. A chime of five bells was bought in 1903 and a large pipe organ in 1905. In 1912 the church was decorated by the Associated Artists of Milwaukee.

The present parsonage is built of red brick and was erected in the year 1907.

The old frame school was destroyed by fire January 5, 1910; for the rest of the year the school was conducted in the basement of the church. In the meantime the present school was built opposite the church. The material used is red brick. In the basement is a gymnasium and a hall. The school rooms which are capable of accommodating 450 children are 30 by 27, and 12 feet high. Its cost was $45,000. It was opened in January, 1911.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers—Paul Rettenmaier, 1878-1880; Meinrad Leuthard, who died of small pox contracted while visiting one of his parishioners, November 28, 1881, and was buried at Melrose; William Eversmann, November, 1881, to July 12, 1891; Lawrence Steinkogler, to April, 1894, when the Benedictines withdrew.

Secular Priests—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Bernard Richter took charge in June, 1894; he was made an irremovable rector in May, 1911, and in the following year was created a domestic prelate to Pope Piux X. Since 1895 the pastor has had an assistant, who also had charge of St. Patrick's Church, until it received a resident pastor two years ago. (See St. Patrick's.) Since 1910 the assistant at St. Boniface confines his labors to this parish. The first assistant was Rev. Eugene Scheuer, from July, 1910, to July, 1913; present assistant, Rev. S. Schirmers, July, 1913, to date.

Societies: St. Joseph Society, organized 1887 with 44 members, among whom were Joseph Kraker, Joseph Trisko, Henry H. Hinnenkamp, Gerhard Richter and Henry Borgerding. Present membership, 165. Officers: President, Henry Hinnenkamp; vice-president, Henry Niehaus; treasurer, Joseph J. Hilt; secretary, Gerhard Richter.

St. Bernard Benevolent Society, founded June 5, 1905, with 18 members. Present membership, 114.

Young Men's Sodality; Catholic Order of Foresters; Knights of Columbus.

St. Patrick's Church. "The first priests who visited this place held mass in the houses of William Chambers and Samuel Brown, but the date cannot be ascertained. The first priest who made regular visits was Rev. Augustin Burns, O. S. B. The present church was built in 1872 and dedicated by Right Rev. Abbot Seidenbusch. When the church was organized, there were but four or five families, now there are over forty families encircled within its fold. A parish house for the priest has also just been completed." (History Upper Mississippi Valley, 1881, p. 434.)

While Father Augustine attended Melrose, it was, at least since 1871, the terminus of the St. Vincent division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway; he visited this and other settlements in the western part of the county. Subsequently the Benedictine Fathers stationed at Meire Grove held services here. in 1880. After his transfer in 1884 it was in charge of the pastor of St. Bonito form a new congregation, which built St. Boniface Church. St. Patrick's Church received a resident pastor in the person of Rev. Clement V. Gamache in 1880. After his transfer in 1884 it was in charge of the pastor of St. Boniface Church until 1895. From that time to 1910 it was attended by the assistant priest of St. Boniface Church. A resident pastor has been connected with the church since the summer of 1910.

Pastors since 1895: Revs. Richard Zoller, 1895-1898; Herman J. Klein, 1898; James Walcher, 1899-1902; William Scheiner, 1902; Vincent Weigand, 1902 to 1905; George Rauch, 1905-1908; James Walcher, 1908 to October, 1911 (resident at St. Patrick's since 1910); Rev. Francis Welp, 1911 to June, 1914; Rev. Joseph Killian, since June of the present year.

MILLWOOD.

Church of St. Rose. In 1898 Father Pancratius Maehren, O. S. B., pastor of the church of the Sacred Heart at Freeport, organized the congregation of St. Rose in the township of Millwood, the membership being made up of families that had belonged to the church at Freeport. A brick-veneer church was built in 1901. The first services were held in it November 22 of the same year by Father Ambrose Lethert, O. S. B., then pastor of Freeport, and regular services have been held ever since that time.

The following priests visited St. Rose from St. John's Abbey: Fathers Alto Walter, May, 1902-June, 1903; Bonaventure Hansen, to October, 1904. Father Agatho Gehret, O. S. B., is resident pastor since 1904.

Societies: St. Joseph Society, organized May 10, 1908; Society of Christian Mothers, organized January 6, 1904.

NEW MUNICH.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. New Munich is the oldest settlement in the township of Oak. The settlers were visited for the first time by Father Clement Staub, O. S. B., in 1857, and a congregation was organized that year. In 1858 Father Clement baptized the first child born in the settlement, Christina Hoppe, daughter of Henry Hoppe. A small church was built in 1862 by Father Pius Bayer; it was a log house like all the rest. Ten years passed before it was replaced by a frame building, 100 by 45, which was dedicated June 17, 1873, by Bishop Thomas L. Grace, of St. Paul, in whose diocese New Munich was in those days. An extension was later built to it, and a tall steeple erected in 1882.

The present church, an imposing edifice in the Romanesque style of architecture, with two towers, was begun in June, 1910, and was consecrated by Bishop Trobec, December 14, 1911. The foundation is built of granite found in the township; the material of the superstructure is brick of the best quality.



REV. LUKE FINK



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH

There are three marble altars, imported from Italy, and all the windows are of stained glass. The latest improvement in the church was the installation of a pipe organ during the fall of the present year.

The first resident priest had built a small frame house in 1864; a larger frame house was built in 1874, which has been replaced by one of brick. It was built in 1911. In 1892 the congregation consisted of 138 families. A number of them joined the Freeport congregation, and the present number of families is only about 130, almost all German.

First marriage in the township, Hubert Rieland and Anna Thelen, June 24, 1864, Rev. Matthew Stuerenberg officiating. First death, Herman Uhlenkott. Confirmation was administered here for the first time by Bishop Grace in 1863. The first church choir was organized by Henry Duerr.

From notes by one of the pastors, we learn that during the Indian troubles a sod fort was built around the old church (in 1862); traces of the fort were still visible in 1891.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers—Clement Staub, 1857-1861; Pius Bayer, 1861-1862; Bruno Riss, 1862-1864; the first resident priest Matthew Stuerenberg, 1864-1867; Anschar Frauendorfer, 1867-1872; Meinulph Stukenkemper, 1872 to November, 1874; Benedict Haindl, to November, 1875; November 5, 1875, to March, 1880; Augustine Brockmeyer, May, 1880, to January 22, 1885; Conrad Glatzmeier, to August 10, 1888; Severin Gross, to September, 1890; Timothy Vaeth, to September 2, 1894; Leo Winter, to September 14, 1904; Ludger Ehrens, to 1906; Alfred Mayer, to 1907; William Eversmann to September, 1909; the present pastor, Father Luke Fink, since September, 1909.

The principal societies in the parish are: St. Joseph's Society, organized 1875. Present membership, 105, of which number 62 have joined the state association. Officers: President, Joseph G. Wieber; secretary, Joseph Rieland, Jr.; treasurer, Henry Schaffer.

Society of Our Lady of Good Counsel; 51 members. President, Mrs. Elizabeth Humbert; secretary, Anna Klapprich; treasurer, Emma Rose.

NEW PAYNESVILLE.

Church of St. Louis. This mission was attended from Eden Valley, 1898 to 1905, and for a number of years from Belgrade. In April, 1899, "nearly $1,000 was raised among the business men and others interested for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a Catholic mission at New Paynesville." —St. Cloud Times, April 27, 1899. A church was built that summer and dedicated by Bishop Trobec, September 13, of the same year. The pastor at the time was Rev. Isidore Hengarten of Eden Valley. Among the organizers of the parish were J. L. McGenty, John G. Leyendecker, Archie Pelkey and others.

Since July, 1912, the mission was visited by Rev. G. Schollenberger from St. Patrick's in Benton county.

PADUA.

Church of St. Anthony. Padua is a name of comparatively recent date for an old settlement formerly called Rooney's settlement in the southeastern part

of Raymond township. The Benedictines visited here between 1867 and 1880; some of the earliest ones were Father Augustine Burns and Father Meinulph Stukenkemper. From 1880 to 1897 the mission was visited by secular priests from Melrose or Sauk Centre.

The first resident priest was Rev. Thomas Fassbind, 1897-99; his successors were Revs. Francis Welp, 1899-1903; William Ludwig, 1903-1904; Hildebrand Zoeller, O. S. B. (from Sacred Heart Abbey, Oklahoma), 1904 to March, 1905; Herman Klein, 1905 to 1907; Ignatius Tomazin, 1907; Matthias Butalla, 1898-1910; Michael Scherer, July, 1910, to 1913; John Fuss, since May, 1913.

OPOLE.

Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. This church is in section 8 of the township of Brockway, where there is a flourishing settlement of Polish farmers. The congregation was organized by Rev. James Wojcik in April, 1890, with fifty Polish families who contributed $1,700 towards the building of a church. A new rectory was built in 1904.

The pastors, all of whom were resident, were: Revs. James Wojcik, 1890-1891; John A. Kitowski, 1891-June, 1893; John Kopera, June, 1893, to February, 1894; Ceslas Zielonka, 1894 to April, 1902; John Guzdek, 1902 to July, 1906; S. Szuszynski, July, 1906, to August, 1911; Peter Brenny, since August, 1911.

PEARL LAKE.

Church of the Holy Cross. A frame church, 36 by 76, and costing about $1,700, was built in section 9, west of Pearl lake, in the township of Maine Prairie, in 1889, and was dedicated on September 26, of the same year by Bishop Seidenbusch. A congregation was organized the same year. The first church was destroyed by the cyclone of June 27, 1894, but was replaced by another of the same dimensions, which was used for the first time by Rev. Isidore Hengarten on September 30, 1894. After its completion it was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. Bauer, September 15, 1896, during Bishop Marty's last illness, which prevented him from performing the act.

The church was originally known as St. Lawrence church; recently its title has been changed to that of church of the Holy Cross. From the time of its organization the place was visited by priests from St. Wendel or from St. Nicholas, but there is a resident priest since 1909.

At the time of organization the number of families attached to this church was about 40. A parochial school was opened in September, 1905.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers Simplicius Wimmer, from St. Nicholas, 1889-1891; Wolfgang Steinkogler, 1891-1892; Paul Rettenmaier, 1892-1894. Secular clergy from St. Wendel: Revs. Isidore Hengarten, 1894-1896, John Wernich, 1896-1908; Herbert Gundermann, 1908-1909; the present pastor, Rev. Henry Leuthner, since May, 1909.

Society: St. John's Society, organized January, 1901, with 22 members; reorganized June, 1908. Present membership, 48. President, John Newbeck; vice-president, Joseph J. Kunkel; secretary, Joseph Wicker; treasurer, John H. Neis. The society supports a circulating library.

RICHMOND.

Church of SS. Peter and Paul. "The parish of SS. Peter and Paul in Richmond was organized in 1856 by six settlers, who began to build a small log church. The first priest attending this mission station was Father Pirz, the Indian missionary. In the same year came the missionary, Father Weninger, S. J., and conducted a short mission, and at the close of the mission on August 15, 1856, erected the first mission cross in this region. From that day the Benedictine Fathers took charge of the station and visited it twice a month. When the number of families had grown in consequence of immigration, it became necessary to build a frame church. On May 30, 1859, the contract for building the church was let; the cost was to be $332. Work was begun in August, 1859, and the first service was held in the new church in September, 1860." (Parish record entry, dated March 31, 1862.)

The first Benedictine Father in charge was Father Bruno Riss, 1857-1858; he visited the station from St. Joseph, as did also his successors, Clement Staub and Alexius Roetzer, 1858-1859. During the Indian troubles in 1862 the church was turned into a fort, in which the settlers took refuge. Father Magnus Mayr was stationed here at the time. The congregation has ever since had a resident pastor, who, together with a confrere, attended not only this settlement, but also St. Martin, Spring Hill, New Munich, Farming, and other places. The original church was also enlarged early in the sixties; in 1866 a larger frame church was built, which served for almost twenty years. The present, elegant, brick structure was begun in 1884; Bishop Seidenbusch laid the corner stone for it on August 24, of that year; it was dedicated September 8, 1885. Its dimensions are 56 by 160. The church has been free of debt since 1906.

A frame parsonage, which is still standing on the grounds, was built about 1858. The present, two-story brick building was erected in 1898-1899.

Pastors since 1862: Fathers Pius Bayer, January, 1861-July 30, 1862; Magnus Mayr, August, 1862, to November 30, 1863; Bruno Riss to March 1864; Cornelius Wittmann, February, 1865, to August, 1868; Corbinian Gastbihl, to November, 1871; Benedict Haindl, who attended from St. John's Abbey from December, 1871, to April, 1872; Anschar Frauendorfer, June 5, 1872, to October, 1876; Alphonse Kuisle, to February 13, 1878; Anthony Capser, four months in 1878; Anselm Sauthner, June, 1878, to May 24, 1882; Pancratius Maehren, May 26, 1882, to February, 1884; Ignatius Wesseling, February, 1884, to January 10, 1901; Ludger Ehrens, to September 10, 1904; Ignatius Wesseling, to the day of his death, November 8, 1910; Conrad Glatzmeier, to September, 1911; the present pastor, Father Gregory Steil, since September, 1911.

Father Anschar Frauendorfer resided with the pastor of Richmond from March, 1865-1872, and attended a number of missions. Since 1891 the pastor has had an assistant: Fathers Clement Dimpfl, 1891-1894; Boniface Moll, 1895 to 1896; Isidore Siegler, 1896-1897; Fidelis Lucking, 1898-1899; Lawrence Steinkogler, 1900; James Hansen, 1901-1902; Bonaventure Hansen, 1902-1903; Bede Mayenberger, 1903-1904; Philip Bahner, 1904; Peter Wollnik, 1904-1906;

Xavier Kapsner, 1906-1909; Edmund Basel, 1909; Lawrence Steinkogler, to 1912; since 1912, Father Bede Mayenberger.

Societies: St. Joseph society, organized by the pastor, Father Cornelius Wittmann, May 1, 1864. Officers in 1913: President, John Gertken; vice-president, Gerard Braegelmann; recording secretary, Andrew Weber; financial secretary, Henry Geers; spiritual director, Father Gregory Steil.

St. Aloysius society, organized before 1860, for young men; it forms a branch of the St. Joseph society.

ROCKVILLE.

Immaculate Conception Church. The pastor of the church of St. Wendelin in the township of St. Augusta, Rev. Hubert Gundermann, organized this church in 1911. It is in the village of Rockville, in the township of the same name. Before this time the people had attended services at St. James' church in the township of Wakefield and at the church at St. Wendelin above mentioned.

At one of the first meetings of the men of the parish, Nicholas Thomey was elected secretary and Joseph B. Breunig, treasurer. The organization was duly incorporated, the name of the corporation being: "Mary of the Immaculate Conception Church." A building committee was appointed, consisting of Nicholas Thomey, Joseph B. Breunig, John Weismann, John Meinz and Joseph Hartel. The lot on which the church stands was donated by Nicholas Garding. The contract price for the church was $10,800, and the contract was awarded to Henry Steckling, of St. Cloud. The corner-stone was laid September 9, 1911, by Rev. Hubert Gundermann, with the authorization of Bishop James Trobec. Like many other churches in the county it has a basement for services in winter. Rockville granite, a donation of Messrs. Clark and McCormick, is the material of which the basement is built; the superstructure is of brick.

On December 8, 1911, mass was celebrated in the church for the first time by the pastor. During the same month the congregation held a bazaar for the benefit of the church, at which they cleared $1,100.

The church is at present in charge of a Benedictine Father from St. John's abbey. Father Julius Locnikar, pastor of St. James' church, in the town of Wakefield, or Jacobs' Prairie, visits Rockville every Sunday and holy day since January 1, 1912. On July 1, 1912, the new church was dedicated by Bishop James Trobec, and during the year a bell, costing $530, was donated by Mrs. Joanna Reiter. The church is at present almost completely furnished; it has three altars, a communion railing, vestments, a steam-heating plant, stained glass windows, a confessional and statuary. Almost all these items are donations.

The congregation consists of about 40 families, or 300 souls, all German; 65 children receive religious instruction. The first baptism was that of Anna Maria Klassen; the first marriage that of Ernest S. Webb and Helen Splan.

Societies: St. Benedict's society, organized March 9, 1913. First officers: President, Peter Hansen; vice-president, Theodore Meinz; recording secretary, Joseph B. Breunig; treasurer, George Weismann; 40 members.

St. Margaret's society. President, Mrs. John Gregory; vice-president, Mrs. Peter Hansen; secretary, Mrs. John Traun; treasurer, Mrs. John Meinz. 18 members.

St. Cecilia's society. President, Clara Traum; vice-president, Elizabeth E. Powell; secretary, Magdalen Eshpeter; treasurer, Matilda Weismann; 30 members.

ROSCOE.

Church of St. Agnes. The organization of this parish is chiefly due to the efforts of Father Martin Schmitt, O. S. B., who was entrusted with the task by the bishop of St. Cloud in 1898. Father Martin built a frame church and parsonage; the church was dedicated by the bishop October 18, 1898. It is situated in the village of Roscoe, in the township of Zion, on the Willmar division of the Great Northern Railway.

Among the most active members at the time of the organization of the church were Herman and Frank Schaefer, Lambert Knese, Henry Kunzleben, Zackowski brothers, Ley brothers, W. F. Hilger, Anthony Schmitt, Joseph Link and John Weber. Before 1898 the members belonged to the congregations of St. Martin and Richmond.

Resident pastors: The Benedictine Fathers Martin Schmitt, May 9, 1898, to July, 1901; Vincent Schiffred, July, 1901 to September, 1907; Leo Winter September 1907 to the time of his death, March 25, 1910; Willibrord Mahowald, April to September, 1910; Benno Ferstl, October, 1910, to date.

The principal church organization is the St. Joseph Men's society, which was organized in 1898. Present membership, 58. Officers: President, Peter Ley; secretary, F. W. Hilger; treasurer, Henry Kunzleben.

ST. ANN.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. Originally the Polish settlers living in the northern part of the township of Avon attended St. Benedict's church at Avon. The settlement was, and is still known as St. Ann, and that was the name of its postoffice.

The first church in the settlement was dedicated in 1887 by Bishop Seidenbusch. At this time the congregation was visited at intervals by the late Rev. P. Chowaniec, who left the diocese in the same year, and was then rector of the congregation of Swan River. In 1889-1890 it was attended from St. John's Abbey; subsequently, till 1896, from Holdingford Pastors since 1897: Revs. S. Lacinski, to 1899; Simon Dabrowski, 1899 to 1902; S. Szuszynski, 1902-1904; Peter Brenny, 1904-1911; Stephen Bujalski, till June of the present year; John A. Kitowski, since June.

A parsonage was built 1896. On January 28, 1902, the church was destroyed by fire; the loss was estimated at about $2,000. A new church was built during the same year; its cost was about $16,000. The dedication took place in October, 1903.

ST. AUGUSTA.

Church of St. Mary Help of Christians. The first Catholic settlers of the township of St. Augusta arrived by steamboat in the early fifties of the last

century. They were several times visited by Father Pierz, the Indian missionary, who celebrated mass in their rude dwellings and brought them consolation in their poverty. When the Benedictine Fathers began their missionary labors in 1856, St. Augusta was one of the first places to receive their attention the same year. A small log church was at once built in the middle of section one, where a town was expected to grow up. There were many paper towns in Minnesota at that time. Originally the name of the settlement was St. Augustine; a picture of that famous doctor of the church, it is said, had been found by Father Pierz on the spot destined for the church. Probably no one can tell when or why the name was changed to St. Augusta.

Rev. Francis X. Weninger, S. J., conducted mission exercises at St. Cloud in July, 1856, and the Catholics of St. Augusta also attended them. In a report of his work during the year 1856 he wrote a year later: "The second congregation which I visited was in the vicinity of St. Cloud. The church stands in the neighborhood of the city of St. Augustine. But there is scarcely a house to be seen,—the city has just been laid out. The people had attended the mission at St. Cloud and I visited the settlement to erect a mission cross near the church, which was still unfinished. It was the feast of St. Ignatius (July 31), and the third centenary of his death. The church had no roof. I thought I would be able to officiate there nevertheless, but I feared a strong wind that had risen. Hence I preferred to celebrate mass in a house not far distant; I walked through the field in my priestly vestments, bearing the chalice and was followed by a large procession. . . . I had the consolation of erecting a mission cross near the church of the Assumption (?) and preached the word of God under the open sky in a region where a few months ago there was no church, nor was any found between that point and the Pacific Ocean." (Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, German edition, 1857, pp. 533-534.)

The congregation was organized by Father Cornelius Wittmann, O. S. B., who also for some time conducted services here regularly as long as he was stationed at St. Cloud. In 1858, when the first "town" had proved to be a failure, another church was built near the St. Augusta railroad station. In 1872 Rev. F. X. Weninger, S. J., held a mission here and on this occasion selected the present site for a church. Father Valentine Stimmler built the present church of granite in 1873. The corner stone was laid on May 13, 1873, by Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, and during the following winter the church was ready for use. It was dedicated under the title of Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary Help of Christians in October, 1875. On July 2, 1890, it was consecrated by Bishop Zardetti, and was the first church consecrated by that prelate. The dimensions of the church are 132 by 48, and its cost was about $8,500.

The first parsonage was a frame building erected by Father Valentine Stimmler in 1873; the present parsonage of brick was built in 1890. The cemetery is near the church and comprises three acres. Number of families in 1913: 110, all German.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers resident since 1873, Valentine Stimmler, from February, 1870, to November, 1875, resided in St. Augusta since



REV. LEO GANS

1873; Benedict Haindl, to October, 1876; Anschar Frauendorfer, to September 6, 1882, when he died suddenly in the parsonage; Boniface Moll, to August 26, 1886; Anthony Capser, 1886-1887; Cyril Zupan, January 30, 1887, to April, 1888; Gregory Steil, visited from St. Wendel April to August, 1888; Stephen Koefler, August to December, 1888; John Katzner, visited from St. John's Abbey, to May, 1889; Meinrad Rettenmaier, to September, 1890; Paul Rettenmaier, to September, 1891; Paulin Wiesner, to September, 1892; Valentine Stimmler, to July 15, 1893, when the benedictines withdrew. Secular priests: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. Bauer, 1893-1898; Rt. Rev. Edward J. Nagl, V. G., September 7, 1898, to October 17, 1911; the present pastor, Rev. James Walcher, since October 17, 1911.

ST. CLOUD.

Pro-Cathedral of the Holy Angels. The cathedral parish of St. Cloud was formed by a division of the parish of the Immaculate Conception in 1884. Since 1856 the latter had been the only Catholic parish in the city. The late vicar apostolic of northern Minnesota, Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, O. S. B., had temporarily made the church of the Immaculate Conception his pro-cathedral in 1875, and had lived in its parsonage until 1876, when he purchased the Broker residence, which serves as a rectory for the present pro-cathedral.

The organization of the new parish was projected in 1883 and was entrusted to Rev. Francis X. A. Stemper, who commenced to build the present church in the fall of that year. He held the first services in it on the first Sunday in Advent, November 30, 1884. According to the bishop's orders all the English-speaking Catholics of the city were to be members of it, also all the Catholics of other tongues, excepting Polish Catholics, who spoke Polish only. The church is situated on the corner of Sixth avenue and Third street North, about two blocks from the Mississippi river. It is an unpretentious structure built of granite and red brick in the Romanesque style of architecture, with one tower, from plans by William Schickel, of New York. "The building completed sufficiently so that mass could be said in it, together with the bells, cost the sum of $28,819. Of this amount citizens of St. Cloud contributed the sum of $6,127.36, by means of a fair and a collection." (St. Cloud Times, September 13, 1909.) In addition the sum of $1,262.50 was raised by seven other congregations of the vicariate and larger amounts were contributed by friends of Bishop Seidenbusch and by the mission society of Munich, Bavaria.

Three years after the organization of the parish, Father Stemper built a parochial school, which was opened in October, 1887, with an attendance of 160 pupils. This enterprise burdened the congregation with a debt of $14,000. "The cost of the cathedral was not much of a burden for the parishioners or the diocese, for the Rt. Rev. Bishop secured three-fourths of the funds from outside sources. But the school was to be paid for by the people of the parish and this has been accomplished." (Times as above.) Bishop Zardetti is authority for the statement that Bishop Seidenbusch built the church and school "at a great personal expense, giving freely of his own, whenever it was necessary." (The Diocese of St. Cloud, September, 1891.)

Father Stemper was pastor of the congregation for the space of five years and labored all this while without an assistant; during the last two years (1887-1889) he was, in addition, vicar general.

The erection of the vicariate into a diocese in 1889 brought a change. Bishop Zardetti retained the church as his pro-cathedral, of which the late Rev. Aloysius Raster was rector after the departure of Father Stemper in the same year. In 1890 the bishop appointed Rev. Bernard Richter rector. The church was still very poorly furnished—Father Richter extended the gallery, decorated the interior, procured new altars, a pulpit, confessionals, vestments, etc. In 1892 the front entrance was adorned with costly steps of granite and a cement pavement. The parsonage was enlarged and supplied with modern improvements, and the grounds about the church and parsonage were planted with trees.

At the time of Bishop Zardetti's promotion to the see of Bukarest in 1894, there was a debt of $15,000 on church and school. His successor, Bishop Marty, in 1895 appointed Rev. Edward Jones as rector to succeed Father Richter, who had been appointed pastor of St. Boniface church at Melrose, in June, 1894. About this time the congregation was incorporated as "The Holy Angels Congregation." Father Jones built an extension to the school house, installed a heating plant for the church and the school and re-furnished the latter. These improvements brought the debt up to $23,000, and heroic efforts were required to shake it off. "Father Jones was untiring in his efforts to make both ends meet and had a hard time of it, the running expenses were higher than the regular income. The Women's and Young Ladies' societies assisted in many ways by holding fairs and bazaars. Father Jones knew how to inspire the people with masterful sermons and in this manner things moved along better almost than could be expected under such circumstances. He was a great school man and it was his aim to make the cathedral school the best in the city." (Times as above.)

In the course of his long administration the present bishop, Right Rev. James Trobec, has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the congregation. Upon his suggestion every family in the parish was assessed for a sum within its means and the debt of $12,000 was reduced by one-half in 1903. The debt that remained could hardly be considered as a burden. At the same time a residence was secured for the Benedictine Sisters employed as teachers in the parochial school. The present rector, Rev. Dr. Leo Gans, has practically paid off the entire debt.

Rectors: Rev. Francis X. A. Stemper, 1884-1889; at present in the ministry in the diocese of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Rev. Aloysius Raster was acting rector from 1889-1890; he died after many years of valuable service in the diocese on August 17, 1912. Rev. Edward Jones, 1895-1905, when he was appointed pastor of the church at Morris. His successor, Rev. Gregory Goebel, was rector for only one year and withdrew June 17, 1906, to become pastor of Staples, where he died May 15, 1913. Rev. George Arenth was administrator of the parish until January 1, 1907, when he was appointed rector; he died, universally regretted, on May 8, of the same year. The present rector, Rev. Leo Gans, J. C. D., a native of St. Cloud and at one time a pupil of its

cathedral school, was appointed Father Arenth's successor in 1907. It is unnecessary to say that the bishops of St. Cloud have always shared in the routine work of the church, in the pulpit, in the confessional, and in the school room.

Since 1887 there has always been an assistant priest at the church. Among others we find the names of Method. Slatinsky, Aloysius Raster, J. B. Boever, Arthur Lamothe, C. J. Murphy, Isidore Hengarten, John Brogan, Nicholas Beck, Charles Dussel, John J. Mayer, John G. Steigler, A. Schaut, Charles Pfeiffer, J. N. Peiffer, Francis Welp, Peter Gans, Francis Lenger, Michael Scherer, Matthias Hoffmann, G. Schollenberger and Joseph Willenbrink. The present assistants are Revs. Charles Mayer and John B. Funk.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. When Stearns county was organized there was not a Catholic church within its limits. The few Catholic settlers at St. Cloud were visited by Rev. Francis X. Pierz, in 1855, and he officiated several times in the house of John Schwarz in that and the following year. For some time previous to the arrival of the Benedictines he also officiated in the house of Joseph Edelbrock.

Among the earliest German Catholic settlers of St. Cloud were Messrs. John Tenvoorde, John Schwarz, Anthony and Joseph Edelbrock, Nicholas Lahr, Balthasar Rosenberger, Joseph Emmel, Henry and Joseph Broker and Joseph Kindler. Father Pierz organized a congregation early in 1856; the first trustees were Joseph Edelbrock, Joseph Emmel and Joseph Burghard. The site for a church was generously donated by the late Hon. John L. Wilson, known as the Father of St. Cloud. The property comprised one-half of block 36, on which the present federal building stands, and block 37, except two lots which were bought by Father Meinulph for a parsonage. Mr. Wilson also donated part of another block west of the church.

Preparations were made in the fall of 1855 for the building of a church, but work was not begun before the following spring. The entire cost of the building was $850, and this was the cost of the lumber only, as the building was erected by the carpenters in the congregation, who asked for no pay. It was not a proud temple, but only a chapel 25 by 35, large enough to accommodate the fifteen or twenty families which were to attend it. The building stood in the rear of the present federal building and many years later was turned into a residence for the Benedictine Sisters.

Father Pierz, who was seventy years of age, when St. Cloud was born, welcomed the arrival of younger forces to take part of the burden from his shoulders. In May, 1856, three Benedictine Fathers came from St. Vincent's Abbey in Pennsylvania to devote themselves to missionary labor among the German Catholic settlers of the territory of Minnesota. Father Pierz was not in the county at the time of their arrival, but had left a note for them at Sauk Rapids, turning over to them the little log chapel at that place and a few altar appurtenances. The Fathers concluded not to remain at Sauk Rapids and settled on the other side of the Mississippi river a few weeks after their arrival.

Father Cornelius Wittmann, who had been ordained May 17, 1856, was appointed pastor of St. Cloud in June. With the energy and zeal of a youth-

ful priest he pushed the completion of the church begun at the instance of Father Pirz; in the meantime he officiated in the house of Joseph Edelbrock. In the fall of the same year he opened a school in a small building placed at his disposal by Mr. Edelbrock, and personally taught his pupils the "three R's" and the catechism. Shortly, however, his missionary duties claimed so much of his time that he could not continue to act as a school-master. On June 20, 1857, several Benedictine Sisters from St. Mary's, Elk county, Pa., came, upon his invitation, to teach the school.

The first official publication read before the parishioners was the following, on June 30, 1856: "Henceforth there will be vespers and religious instruction at 3 o'clock on Sundays and holy days of obligation. Next Friday, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, high mass will be celebrated at 9 a. m." From July 13-20, Rev. F. X. Weninger, S. J., conducted a mission in the parish. In a printed account of the exercises we are told that when at the close he had erected a mission cross and delivered a sermon in English for the benefit of the "Americans" present, the latter presented him an address of thanks.

In 1857 Joseph Niehaus donated ten acres for a cemetery, and a bell was bought for $200. From 1858-1862 St. Cloud had no regular Sunday services. Priests from the college south of the village, officiated at different times, the name of Prior Benedict Haindl is frequently met with. So strong had been the stream of immigration that the number of settlements was far in excess of that of priests.

A glimpse of church life of those days is given us in a letter written by a French priest traveling to Pembina with a Red River caravan. Father Mestre, O. M. I., writes as follows of his visit to St. Cloud: "Sunday, August 1, 1861, about 6 o'clock in the morning, we crossed the Mississippi, a short distance above the Rapids des Sacs (Sauk rapids) and half an hour later we stopped at the little village of St. Cloud near a small Catholic chapel in which a Benedictine Father officiates. We met the Rev. pastor himself. When he recognized us as priests, he bade us a cordial welcome and permitted me and my companion, Father Moulin, to say mass; he gave us his best altar plate and even served me during the function, which edified me exceedingly. How we would have been pleased to spend the day with him! but our traveling companions would not stay, as they were anxious to reach the sixty carts that were waiting for us." (Ann. Prop. of the Faith. XXIX, 462.) A foot-note states that the congregation of "St. Claudius" consisted of 120 families.

From 1861-1863 the mission of St. Cloud was visited by Father Clement Staub, who made preparations to build a large church, but his transfer to St. Paul left the work for other hands. St. Cloud saw days of excitement during the Indian outbreak of 1862. The settlers fled from their farms into town and although no hostile Indians showed themselves, the pastor had his hands full endeavoring to calm the fears of the fugitives.

Father Clement's successor was Father Meinulph Stukenkemper, who immediately took up the work begun by his predecessor and built the present church of the Immaculate Conception, which is to this day one of the most imposing churches in the county. In 1864 a fair was held in the court house



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL



REV. ALFRED MAYER

and the proceeds, $600, were donated to the building fund. The corner stone was laid July 10, 1864, by Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, and the same prelate dedicated the church on December 10, 1865. It stands at the corner of St. Germain street and Ninth avenue; its dimensions are 145 by 64 and the style is Gothic. The foundation is built of boulders and the superstructure of red brick. The contract for the brick work was awarded to Fuchs & Co., of St. Joseph. The whole cost of building was about $20,000. It was impossible to raise such a sum at St. Cloud in those days; hence Father Meinulph made a tour of the Eastern states to solicit contributions. In July, 1867, the steeple was completed.

The present parsonage was built by Father Meinulph in 1868. It is a brick structure 46 by 65, two stories high, and was at the time one of the finest residences in the city. It was finished in 1869 and cost about $8,000.

On February 2, 1868, Rev. Gustave Mockenhaupt, son of one of the first members of the parish, celebrated his first mass in this church. He had studied with the Benedictine Fathers near St. Cloud, had finished his theological studies at St. Francis seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis., and had been ordained a priest on January 3, 1868. His edifying career was very short, for he died the same year, September 26, at Centralia, Illinois, at the age of 31 years.

The church had already been furnished with a large organ, built by S. Stoeckling at St. Cloud. Daniel Huhn, the first school teacher, was also the organist. The very first organ had been bought many years before from a person in Sauk Rapids, for $300, which sum John Tenvoorde collected in the parish in a single day.

In June, 1872, Father Meinulph was appointed pastor of New Munich and was succeeded at St. Cloud by Father Benedict Haindl, whose venerable appearance and unaffected piety made him respected and beloved by all. During this time there were generally three priests at St. Cloud; two of them were missionaries, who visited the missions and stations in the southern part of Stearns and in the northern part of Meeker county. On April 26, 1874, Father Benedict celebrated the silver jubilee, or twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. For this occasion the church was in festive attire; the societies and school children escorted the jubilarian to the sanctuary, where his religious superior, Rt. Rev. Abbot Rupert Seidenbusch, and a number of his brethren in the priesthood had assembled to assist at the celebration. In November, 1874, he was transferred to New Munich and received a successor in the person of Father Alphonse Kuisle.

Father Alphonse was a man of considerable ability and energy, but his health was poor, and he generally required the services of an assistant. On May 30, 1875, Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch was consecrated in this church and resided at the parsonage for a year, until he purchased an episcopal residence. Five months later Abbot Alexius Edelbrock received abbatial benediction in the same church. The preparations for all these great functions engaged much of the pastor's time. Early in 1876 he organized a society for the support of the church. It was called the St. Joseph Church Society and its first officers were: President, Xavier Braun; vice-president, J. H. Billig; treasurer, F. Battenburg; secretary, G. Hagedorn. In August of the same

year, the pastor visited Europe and returned towards the end of the year. In the meantime his superior had transferred him to Richmond and had appointed as his successor, Father Severin Gross, who assumed charge in October, 1876.

On July 31, 1878, Father Severin celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. In March, 1879, he bought two bells, which were consecrated by Bishop Seidenbusch, on the thirtieth of the same month. In October of the same year he bought a tower clock, which, to this day is the only clock of its kind in the city. By the organization of the Cathedral parish in 1884, the congregation lost a number of families, but it was, and still is, a large parish. As the original cemetery was no longer large enough and the city was growing up around it, the two parishes jointly purchased fifteen acres on a hill, south of the city, for a new cemetery, and the old one was discontinued. The congregation lamented the loss of four families which perished in the cyclone of April 14, 1886.

A parochial school was built in 1887; it was a very modest frame structure, one story high, with accommodations for about 180 children. When it was opened in the fall, 113 children were enrolled, and three Benedictine Sisters were employed as teachers. In the same year Father Severin founded a school society, the object of which was to raise a fund for educating poor children who could not pay the school money.

Father Severin was transferred to New Munich in 1888, after twelve years of devoted labor and was succeeded by Father Gregory Steil, who, for sixteen years conducted the parish in the spirit of his exemplary predecessors. During his pastorate the church debt was completely paid off, a chapel was built in Calvary cemetery in 1889; in 1893 the interior of the church was decorated by George F. Satory, and the plain windows replaced by stained glass. His principal monument is the parochial school building, which was erected at the cost of $26,000 and was dedicated October 18, 1896. It is a fine brick building, three stories high with a basement, and has accommodations for 650 children.

In 1904 Father Gregory was promoted to the office of sub-prior at St. John's Abbey and Father William Eversmann was appointed pastor in his place. The new pastor found everything in good order both in the church and in the school. He walked faithfully in the footsteps of his predecessors and took great interest in the progress of the school and in the development of the societies. In 1908 the parish celebrated the golden jubilee of its existence. Early in 1907 Father William was transferred to New Munich and was succeeded by Father Alfred Mayer. During his pastorate the congregation has been incorporated, and a council of twelve parishioners organized to assist the pastor in administering the temporal concerns of the parish. A handsome residence was built for the Benedictine Sisters employed as teachers in the parochial school. Three years ago the church was redecorated and important changes made in the sanctuary. The parsonage and the grounds were improved. The most recent achievement of the parish is the establishment of St. Mary's hall, a Catholic club house. It is a one-story brick building, with a basement, and contains an auditorium, a gymnasium, bowling alleys, read-





ST. MARY'S CONVENT AND HALL

ing room, etc. The building was dedicated by Bishop Trobec, November 30, 1911.

Since 1872 the pastor has been assisted by one or more priests, among them were Fathers Boniface Moll, 1872-1874; Paul Rettenmaier, 1880-1881; Ildephonse Molitor, 1881-1882; Leo Winter, 1883-1885; Wolfgang Steinkogler, 1885-1886; Francis Mershman, from the Abbey, 1888-90; Herman Bergbann, from the Abbey, 1891-95; Martin Schmitt, 1896-98; Leonard Kapsner, 1898-1899; Meinard Seifermann, 1899-1902; Werner Schneppenheim, to whom great credit is due in connection with the building of St. Mary's hall, 1902-1912, and Eugene Woerdehoff, October, 1913, to spring, 1914.

The present pastor is Rev. Father Gerard Spielmann, who succeeded Father Alfred, September 1, 1914. He is supported by Fathers Vincent Schiffrer, Hildebrand Eichhoff, since 1912, and Alto Walter, since September of 1914.

Societies: St. Joseph's benevolent society, organized 1856; in 1887 it joined the R. C. Benevolent Union; St. Mary's Court, No. 744, C. O. F., organized 1897; membership about 130; St. Margaret branch society of the R. C. Benevolent Union organized 1899; has about 300 active members; St. Anne's Sodality, organized 1856, about 200 members; St. Gertrude's Sodality, organized 1858, about 185 members; Sodalities of SS. Benedict and Scholastica, for children; the Catholic club, founded 1910; corps of cadets, organized by Father Hildebrand in 1913.

Church of St. John Cantius. The earliest attempt to organize a congregation among the Polish Catholics of St. Cloud dates back to August, 1887, when Rev. John Sroka, with permission of the bishop, called a meeting and collected $500 towards a building fund. In April, 1893, Rev. A. J. Kitowski was authorized to organize a parish, but nothing decisive was done before October, 1900, when a congregation was formed by Rev. August Gospodar, pastor of North Prairie. At first services were held in a hall near the present church.

The corner-stone for the present church was laid by Bishop Trobec, on July 7, 1901, and the church was dedicated December 27, 1901, by the same prelate. The cost of construction was about $9,000; the dimensions are 44 by 104, the material, granite and red brick. It stands at the corner of Third street and Sixteenth avenue North. In 1902 a parsonage costing $6,000 and a parochial school were built. A chime of three bells was placed in the belfry in 1904.

Pastors: Revs. August Gospodar, of North Prairie, 1901-1904; Leo Stein, of Duelm, resident at St. Cloud, from January to June, 1905; August Plachta, 1905-1906; Stephen Plaza, 1906-1907; John Kromolicki, 1907-1911, the present pastor, Rev. Vincent Wotzka, since 1911.

ST. JOSEPH.

Church of St. Joseph. A congregation was organized among the settlers on St. Joseph's prairie, by Rev. F. Pierz, of Crow Wing, on January 21, 1855. He is said to have celebrated the first mass in the house of Martin Fiedler, in November, 1854. Subsequently he also officiated in other private houses,

and for some time in a school house that stood near the present church. In the spring, 1856, a log church, 20 by 32, was built. Here Rev. F. X. Weninger, S. J., held mission services in August of the same year, and from the sixteenth of that month the Benedictines, who had come to Stearns county in May, took charge of the congregation. Father Bruno Riss, O. S. B., was the first resident pastor, and besides holding regular Sunday services at St. Joseph, also visited the congregations at Jacobs' Prairie and at Richmond.

The log church, with some slight alterations, served as a church for fourteen years. The present church was commenced in 1869. Bishop Thomas L. Grace blessed the corner stone on June 5 of that year, and consecrated the church June 29, 1871. It was the first church consecrated in the state of Minnesota. Its dimensions are 66 by 150, the material, granite boulders, and its cost was about $28,000. In 1874, the present parsonage, 36 by 44, was built of the same material, and the tower of the church was completed in 1884. In 1885 there was still a debt of $10,000 on the church and parsonage, but the greater part of it was paid off by the pastors between 1886 and 1892. In 1888 a stone winter chapel was built between the church and the parsonage. The church was decorated and many needed repairs and improvements made in 1895. About this time, too, the church debt was entirely wiped out. In June, 1899, the old pipe organ was replaced by a larger one that cost about $3,000. Four new bells were bought in 1902 and the old ones were disposed of; a tower clock was installed in 1905. The present pastor remodelled the interior of the church and supplied it with a steam-heating plant. The church was re-decorated after being remodelled.

During the first and second year of the existence of the congregation and again in 1877 this region was devastated by grasshoppers. Since that time it has been the custom of the parish to hold processions annually on June 5, the feast of St. Boniface, and on September 6, the feast of St. Magnus. The first procession of the kind was held in 1857, when the congregations of St. Cloud, St. Joseph and Jacobs' Prairie took part.

The first school was opened near the church September 1, 1856, and the first teacher was John Daxacher, who subsequently became a priest, and after serving for many years in the diocese of Omaha, died November 18, 1904. The first marriage was that of Mr. and Mrs. Nic. Jacoby, and a daughter of Balthasar Fuchs was the first person baptized in St. Joseph.

Some of the earliest settlers who arrived in 1854 were, Peter Loso, Peter Kraemer, Math. Orth, John H. Linnemann, Nicholas Rassier, Martin Fiedler and Balthasar Fuchs.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers Bruno Riss, 1856 to May, 1859; Clement Staub, to December, 1861; Bruno Riss, to December, 1862; Benedict Haindl, Othmar Wirz, Wolfgang Northman to June, 1867; Anthony Capser, July, 1867, to July, 1868; Cornelius Wittmann, who built the church and parsonage, July, 1868, to May, 1875; Severin Gross, to October, 1876; Simplicius Wimmer, to February, 1877; Clement Staub, to April 23, 1886, the day of his death; Edward Ginther, who had been administrator of the parish since 1885, became pastor after the death of Father Clement and remained till May 16, 1887; Valentine Stimmler, 1887 to September, 1892; Ludger Ehrens, Sep-

tember, 1892, to August, 1900; William Eversmann, to September, 1904; Leo Winter, to September, 1907; the present pastor, Father Ludger Ehrens, since September, 1907.

Since 1911 the pastor is assisted on Sundays by Father Joseph Kreuter, of St. John's Abbey. The chaplain of St. Benedict's convent, Father Henry Borgerding, has been residing in the parsonage of St. Joseph's church ever since his appointment to that position in 1890.

The St. Joseph society was founded in November, 1861, after a mission held by Father Wendelin Mayer, O. S. B. Statutes were not drawn up for it until two years later. It joined the state association in 1895. Members, 100.

St. Aloysius Young Men's society, restored by the present pastor in March, 1899, with 70 members.

Young Ladies' Sodality, which also supports a circulating library.

St. Anne's society.

ST. MARTIN.

Church of St. Martin. This church is situated in the village of St. Martin, near the southern line of section 35 of the township bearing the same name. Among the earliest settlers were Henry Ley, J. C. Noll, Peter Hahn, Peter Frevel and Peter Kuhl, who came in 1857. The locality was known as Ley's settlement, and for a time as Holy Cross. In the absence of written records, it is impossible to say when and by whom the first services were held. Revs. Clement Staub and Bruno Riss are claimed as the pioneer clergymen and one of them is said to have celebrated the first mass in 1857 or 1858 in the house of Mr. Ley, who was always hospitable to the missionaries. At all events, Father Clement named the settlement and church.

The first church, 24 by 37, was built in the fall of 1860, under the direction of Rev. Pius Bayer. At this time the congregation was composed of only nine families. An addition 24 by 24 was built to the church by Father Anschar Frauendorfer about 1870. Since November, 1872, the church has had a resident pastor, who, however, could hold services here on only two Sundays of the month, as he was required to visit a number of missions. Previous to this time St. Martin had been visited once a month from Richmond.

In 1875 a parsonage was built, costing $4,000. The church was lengthened by another addition 24 by 30, in 1877, and now presented an appearance far from handsome. Early in the eighties a building fund was organized; a large brick church was commenced in 1886. The corner stone was laid June 15 of that year, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Seidenbusch on June 14, 1887. Its dimensions are 135 by 50; the material used is red brick; the cost was about $20,000.

The present parsonage is built of brick and was erected in 1899. The old church was destroyed by fire in 1900.

In 1908 the number of families belonging to the congregation was 125.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers Clement Staub and Bruno Riss, 1857-1859; Eberhard Gahr, 1860; Pius Bayer, to 1862; Bruno Riss, to 1863; Matthew Stuerenberg, to 1864; Anschar Frauendorfer, 1865-1872; Joseph Vill, to November, 1872. These priests, with the exception of the first two, visited St.

Martin from Richmond, about eight miles distant. Resident pastors: Simplicius Wimmer, November, 1872, to October, 1876; Bruno Riss, for a short time in 1876; Hilary Remlein and Stanislaus Preiser, 1877; Benedict Haindl, 1877 to 1880; Leo Winter, 1880; Ludger Ehrens, September, 1880, to August 20, 1885; Placidus Wingerter, who built the present church, 1885 to August 20, 1888; Paulin Wiesner, November, 1888, to July, 1891; Ambrose Lethert, September, 1891, to April, 1895; Edward Ginther, who built the present parsonage, to July, 1901; Martin Schmitt, to May, 1906; the present pastor, Father Meinulph Stukenkemper, since May 6, 1906. In July, 1911, he celebrated the golden jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, and is at present the oldest priest in active service in the diocese.

Societies: St. Joseph society, organized 1873. Present membership, 100. President, John Fleischhacker; secretary, George Ehresmann; treasurer, John Mondloch.

Young Men's Sodality: 76 members. President, John Blonigen; secretary, John Stang; treasurer, Henry Haehn.

A society of married women, and a court of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

SAUK CENTRE.

Church of St. Paul. One of the first settlers of Sauk Centre was Joseph Capser, who arrived in 1864, and was shortly followed by Anthony Miller, Frederick Borgmann, Joseph Ebensteiner, Henry Kalkmann and others. The first religious services were held at the house of Joseph Capser in the fall of 1864, by Father Matthew Stuerenberg, O. S. B., who was active in the Stearns county missions for a few years. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Buh, in 1865, and the Benedictine Fathers Anschar Frauendorfer, 1866; Anthony Capser, 1867-1868; Augustine Burns and Simplicius Wimmer. "In 1870 Joseph Capser, Ferdinand Borgmann, Joseph Ebensteiner, Henry Kalkmann, George Gruber and Anthony Miller bought a piece of ground on which to build a church. The sum of $475 was paid, Mr. Capser paying $300. A church was erected on the spot the next year and dedicated by Father Valentine on June 30, 1871. The first confirmation took place in September, 1875, by Bishop Seidenbusch." (Hist. Upp. Miss. Valley, p. 464.)

A parochial school was built 1896-1897, it was opened February 18, 1897, with an attendance of 50 children taught by two Benedictine Sisters.

In 1902 the contract for erecting the foundation for a new church was let to Paul Koschiol, of St. Cloud. On April 10, 1904, Bishop Trobec laid the corner-stone of the new church and on April 25, 1906, the new St. Paul's was dedicated by the same prelate. The cost of the new structure is approximately $40,000.

In 1908 the congregation consisted of 106 families, all German.

Pastors since 1875: Rev. John Schenk, from Long Prairie, 1875-1877; Rev. Paul Rettenmaier, O. S. B., from Melrose, 1878-1880; Meinrad Leuthard, O. S. B., from Melrose, to November, 1881; William Eversmann, O. S. B., from Melrose, to December, 1883. Resident secular priests: Revs. William Lange, 1884; J. B. Boever, 1885-1887; Charles A. Gunkel, to 1890; Gregory Goebel, 1891-1893; Joseph A. Stephan, 1894-1895; Emil Steinach, 1895-1899; the pres-

ent pastor, since 1899, Rev. Anthony Arzt, was made an irremovable rector in 1911.

The principal society existing in the parish is the St. Joseph's Society, founded 1893. Present officers: President, Peter Robischon; vice-president, John Kutschner, treasurer, Jacob Botz; secretary, J. B. Schoenhoff.

Church of Our Lady of Angels. For the English speaking Catholics of Sauk Centre a church was organized about 1883 and served by the clergyman stationed at St. Paul's Church. Rev. William Lange was the first pastor. In 1886 the pastor was Rev. F. O'Reilly, who in 1888 was followed by Rev. D. J. Cogan, who died as pastor January 16, 1889. Both these reverend gentlemen were resident at the church. For the next six years the pastors of St. Paul's were in charge.

Pastors since 1895: Revs. John Fitzgerald, 1895; Julius Lemmer, 1896; Hubert Gundermann, 1897; Francis O'Connor, 1898-1911; Frederick Hinnenkamp, August, 1911, to date.

The church is located at the corner of Ash and Seventh streets. It was renovated in 1891.

SPRING HILL.

Church of St. Michael. This church is located in section 28 of the township of Spring Hill. As far as can be ascertained from old settlers, the first services were held here in a private house by Father Clement Staub in 1858. A log church was built in 1864, and a frame church in 1871. The mission was visited by the priests stationed at Richmond, St. Martin and Meire Grove. Among the missionary rectors were Fathers Anthony Capser, in 1868; Simplicius Wimmer, 1873-1876; Alphonse Kuisle, 1876; Benedict Haindl, 1877; Stanislaus Preiser, September 29, 1878, to March 4, 1879; Pancratius Maehren, 1879.

The first resident pastor was Father Ambrose Lethert, O. S. B., from 1880 to February, 1883. During this period Spring Hill was afflicted by an epidemic of smallpox which carried off twenty members of the congregation. The pastor with his own hands nursed the sick, brought them food supplies, manufactured coffins and buried the dead. His heroism and self-sacrifice will not be forgotten for many a day. His successor was Father Louis Salzeder, O. S. B., from February, 1883, to February 12, 1885; Father Maurus Bader, O. S. B., who died here as pastor, August 15, 1886; Father Paul Rettenmaier, O. S. B., from August 22, 1886, to September 7, 1890; and Father George Scheffold, O. S. B., to June 22, 1891, when the Benedictines withdrew and a secular priest was appointed.

The first secular priest in charge was the late Rev. Charles A. Gunkel who was succeeded in December, 1896, by Rev. John Gratz, under whose pastorate the church and parsonage were destroyed by fire October 31, 1899, and were rebuilt at a cost of about $32,000. His successor, October, 1901, to June, 1902, was Rev. John Brender, who in the course of eight months paid off $5,000 of the church debt His successors were Rev. Isidore Hengarten, from June, 1902, to May 1, 1903; Rev. Francis Britscher, to August, 1910. The present pastor, since August, 1910, is Rev. Charles Pfeiffer.

The first child born in Spring Hill was Mary Och (Mrs. Joseph Metzger), in July, 1860; the first couple married were Frank Aigner and Anna Petre.

The cornerstone of the new church was laid June 27, 1900; the building was finished in 1902 and dedicated October 6, 1903, by Bishop Trobec. Right Rev. Frederick Eis, Bishop of Marquette, who had lived at Spring Hill years ago, celebrated the first solemn mass in the church on the latter occasion.

Number of families at present, 87; 602 souls.

Among the church societies are the St. Michael's Benevolent Society, with about 60 members; a society for married women, with about 75 members, and a society for young ladies, 80 members.

WAKEFIELD.

Church of St. James. Although in point of age one of the oldest congregations in the western part of the state, circumstances have contrived to keep it small in numbers. Its church stands on section one of the township of Wakefield and on what was popularly known as Jacobs' Prairie, named from one of the earliest settlers. Rev. F. Pierz said mass here in the house of M. Fuchs in 1855. In May, 1856, he organized the congregation and directed the building of the first church, a long cabin; in August of the same year Rev. F. X. Weninger held a mission here and erected a mission cross. At the close of these exercises the Benedictine Fathers, who had just arrived in Minnesota, assumed charge of the church, the first service being held by Father Bruno Riss, O. S. B., on August 16, 1856. He visited the place from St. Joseph. The original church was burnt in 1858 and another was at once built. This was replaced by a frame church, 30 by 60, in 1864. At the same time a little parsonage was built for the visiting priest. An addition was built to the church in 1875. In 1877 a neat frame chapel was built near Cold Spring; it was called the chapel of Mary Help of Christians. Here mass was to be celebrated every Saturday and a procession was to be held on August 15 every year. Both the church and the chapel were destroyed by the cyclone of June 27, 1894. The chapel was never rebuilt, but the church was replaced in the same fall by a frame structure 35 by 65 and the first services were held in it December 2, 1894, by Father Anthony Capser, O. S. B. There were 48 families in the congregation at the time. The church was finished in the summer of the following year and dedicated by Abbot Peter Engel October 17, 1895. An addition was built to it in 1899, and the entire interior was decorated in 1900.

Before 1877 all the Catholics living at Cold Spring, in the Bavarian settlement and at Rockville attended the church on Jacobs' Prairie; the organization of churches at Cold Spring and Rockville diminished the congregation of St. James considerably. At present the number of families is 40, about 300 souls.

On the feast of St. James, July 25, 1905, the parish celebrated the golden jubilee of its foundation. The congregation was incorporated in 1908, in which year a new parsonage was built, although there is no resident pastor.

Pastors: The Benedictine Fathers—Bruno Riss, August, 1856, to May,

1857; Clement Staub, to March, 1860; Eberhard Gahr, to December, 1860; Pius Bayer, to July, 1862; Magnus Mayr, to December, 1862; Bruno Riss, 1863; Matthew Stuerenburg (from Richmond), to March, 1865; Anschar Frauendorfer (from Richmond), to 1871; Joseph Vill (from the Abbey), to August, 1873; Vincent Schiffrer, to May 20, 1877; he resided here and visited St. Nicholas in Luxemburg township; Leo Winter, May 20, 1877, to January, 1878; there were no services from January to October, 1878. The following attended from St. John's Abbey: Fathers Bernard Locnikar, October, 1878, to Easter, 1879; Alphonse Kuisle, to October 1, 1880; Stanislaus Preiser, to February 25, 1881; Othmar Erren, to July 2, 1882; John Katzner, to July, 1888; Anthony Capser, to November, 1890; Vincent Schiffrer, January, 1891, to June, 1892; Eugene Bode, June, 1892, to June, 1894. Boniface Moll (from Cold Spring) to September 18, 1898; Anthony Capser, to January, 1898; Bernard Kevenhoerster, to August, 1899; Leonard Kapsner, to August, 1900; Anselm Ortmann, to December, 1900; Lawrence Steinkogler, to July 25, 1901; Agatho Gehret, to October, 1904; Bonaventure Hansen, to August, 1905; Robert Wewers, August, 1905, to August, 1910; the present pastor, Julius Locnikar, who resides at Cold Spring, since November 8, 1910.

Societies: St. James' Society, organized by Father John Katzner in 1886. President, John Schmitz; secretary, Herman Leither; treasurer, Peter Taufen. St. Ann Society, St. Rose Society for young ladies, and St. Aloysius Society for young men.

BROOTEN.

This mission is in section 31 of North Fork township in the southwestern part of the county. It was attended first by Rev. Thomas Fassbind, while he was pastor of Padua, 1898. At present it is visited from Padua.

FORMER CHURCHES.

Logering: The settlement of Logering, or Pappelbusch, in section 31 of the township of Luxemburg had a church for 15 years. A congregation was organized in 1877 and Father Leo Winter attended the mission from Cold Spring. Subsequently it was attended by fathers from the abbey and from Richmond and Cold Spring until the church was closed by order of Bishop Zardetti at the end of 1892. Its title was, Church of the Assumption, and its last pastor, who visited it from Richmond, was Father Clement Dimpfl.

Kimball Prairie. Church of St. Ann. Although generally called the Kimball (erroneously Kimmel or Himmel) Prairie church it did not stand on the prairie but three miles west of it near the Meeker county line and Watkins. The Catholics in the southwestern part of the township of Maine Prairie were organized into a congregation by Father Valentine Stimmler, O. S. B., in 1873; he continued to visit the settlement as long as he remained at St. Wendel, which was about 12 miles distant. Later it was visited by the priests from Cold Spring or from St. Nicholas. In 1888 the congregation consisted of about 40 families. The church was destroyed by the cyclone of June 27, 1894. Since that time the people attend the church at St. Nicholas or that at Watkins, Meeker county.

CHAPTER XVII.

ST. JOHN'S ABBEY.

The Benedictine Order—Colony Founded in Stearns County—The Rothkopp Property—Congregations Established—Privations of the Fathers—Noble Souls Who Have Been in Charge of the Community—Removal to St. Joseph—Establishment at St. Cloud—Permanent Location at Collegeville—Help from the Old World—Erection of the Buildings—Indian Work—Present Status of the Community—By Rev. Alexius Hoffmann, O. S. B.

The Benedictine Order was founded early in the sixth century by St. Benedict, a native of Nursia in Italy, who established the great monastery of Monte Cassino. From this center the order was spread over all the countries of Europe. In 1846 it was introduced into the United States by the late Abbot Boniface Wimmer, who founded a house, now known as St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and ten years later sent small colonies of monks to Minnesota and Kansas.

Probably at the suggestion of the venerable Father Pierz, who visited the Catholic settlements in Stearns county as early as 1854, Bishop Cretin of St. Paul induced Abbot Boniface Wimmer to send several missionaries. The leader of the first Benedictine colony was the late:

Father Demetrius de Marogna, who after twenty years' service as a secular priest in Germany and in the state of Illinois, had entered the order in 1852 and had for a short time been Prior of St. Vincent's Abbey. He was accompanied by two clerics, Fathers Bruno Riss and Cornelius Wittmann, and two lay-brothers, Benno Muckenthaler and Patrick Greil.

On May 2, 1856, they arrived at St. Paul, where the two clerics were ordained priests on May 17, and three days later they reached their destination, which was Sauk Rapids. Here they lodged for several weeks in the log chapel built by Father Pierz. On May 21 they visited St. Cloud for the first time. Newspapers of that day had advertised St. Cloud as a "city" with 200 inhabitants and brilliant prospects, but there was little that suggested a city—a few rude dwellings and a general merchandise store. As there were but few settlers at Sauk Rapids, and German immigrants from neighboring states were pouring into Stearns county in great numbers, the fathers resolved to abandon Sauk Rapids and make their home among the settlers on the other or western bank of the Mississippi river. Here two elderly men, William and Louis Rothkopp, had offered them their two homesteads if they consented to establish themselves near St. Cloud. They accepted the offer and settled on the Rothkopp claims.

The resources of the fathers were too limited to permit them to erect any imposing buildings at the time; hence they contented themselves with fitting up the two log cabins, and from this point as a centre they began their activity as missionaries.

On May 22, the solemnity of Corpus Christi, Father Demetrius (for the



Left to right—Top row: Rev. Cornelius Witmann; Rt. Rev. Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, First Abbot of St. John's; Rev. Meinulph Stukenkemper. Second row: Rev. Francis Mershman; Rt. Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, Second Abbot of St. John's; Rt. Rev. Bernard Locnikar, Third Abbot of St. John's; V. Rev. Kilian Heid, Director of the College. Bottom row: V. Rev. Herman Bergmann, Prior; Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, Present Abbot of St John's; V. Rev. Michael Ott, Subprior.

sake of brevity, the fathers are always called by their religious names) celebrated the first mass in the house of Joseph Edelbrock in St. Cloud, and since that time the Benedictines continued to conduct religious services regularly at St. Cloud. Father Pierz now confined himself exclusively to the Indians at Crow Wing and other northern points. While Father Demetrius, who was the prior, or superior, of the Benedictine Fathers, ocupied himself with the general concerns of his little community, Father Cornelius was placed in charge of the church at St. Cloud, and Father Bruno's first field of labor was the settlement on what was then called St. Joseph's Prairie, eight miles west of St. Cloud.

Difficulties soon loomed up. The Fathers were not aware that the donors of the two homesteads had not yet complied with all the provisions of the federal law and were not qualified to convey title. Other parties claimed the same lands, litigation ensued and six years passed before a final decision was made by the Secretary of the Interior. As a result the Rothkopps were entitled to only seventy-five acres out of the three hundred and twenty. Eventually the seventy-five acres passed into the hands of the order. In the meantime the fathers, who deemed it prudent to look for a home elsewhere if the litigation should terminate unfavorably for them, had secured land in the southwest corner of what is now the township of St. Wendel, and in section one of the present township of Collegeville.

The first missionaries began without delay to form congregations among the settlers scattered over the prairies and throughout the "bush." There was already a small log chapel at St. Joseph, and another was building on Jacobs' Prairie in the town of Wakefield. For the purpose of making a good beginning the fathers invited the celebrated Jesuit missionary Rev. Francis X. Weninger to conduct a series of mission services to revive the religious spirit in the settlers. He arrived in July, 1856, and held services at St. Cloud and at St. Joseph, after which he also paid a brief visit to Jacobs' Prairie, Richmond's Prairie and the settlement of St. Augusta.

A few weeks later grasshoppers devastated this section of the county and for a season blighted the hopes of the settlers. Food supplies were scarce and had to be brought a great distance. A second visitation of the same kind occurred in 1857, but the settlers had learned to trust in Providence and did not lose courage. To show their gratitude for being preserved from further disasters, they annually held a procession on June 5.

In October, 1856, Abbot Boniface personally visited the Fathers in this county, and brought with him an additional missionary, Father Alexius Roetzer, and four lay-brothers to attend to domestic and farm labor. A large missionary field was assigned to Father Alexius; he was to visit the settlers in Benton, Sherburne, Wright and Meeker counties. As there were no railroads in those days, and the stage-coaches did not pass the places where he was to minister, he was obliged to make most of his trips afoot. His constitution was not equal to the task; in 1859 he suffered an attack of pneumonia which developed into consumption. He left Minnesota in the same year and died February 25, 1860.

The buildings in which the fathers found shelter at the time Abbot Boni-

face visited them were anything but pretentious or comfortable; not in any particular better than those in which the farmers lived. In his report on the missions conducted here in 1856, Father F. X. Weninger writes: "The Benedictine Fathers have established themselves near St. Cloud. Father Demetrius, from St. Vincent's in Pennsylvania, organized the new priory. This good friend of mine was once known as Count Marogna, and was formerly a secular priest in Illinois. This establishment is a great blessing for St. Cloud and vicinity. Here it will be possible to educate priests for a country sorely in need of them. I found the fathers in a frame hut. What a contrast to the magnificent abbeys of Europe. But even there it was at one time as bad as it is here now, and things here will also improve. The Prior's apartment had not even a door, and the mosquitoes and other vermit had free access."

Father Demetrius made provision for the future by establishing a seminary, for which he secured a charter from the Territorial Legislature in February, 1857, through the efforts of the late Hon. John L. Wilson, who at that time represented Stearns county in that body. As yet the seminary did not exist, nor had its exact location been determined. According to the charter it was to be on the Rothkopp claim.

Abbot Boniface, on the occasion of his visit, saw that three priests were not sufficient for the numerous settlements; moreover, Bishop Cretin had asked him for priests for Scott county. In April, 1857, Fathers Clement Staub and Benedict Haindl, both of whom had seen missionary service in Pennsylvania, were sent to Minnesota. Both were to render memorable services to the western missions for the space of thirty years; they are still remembered although they laid down their burdens a quarter of a century ago. Father Clement was directed to make St. Joseph his headquarters and from that point to visit the settlers in the western part of the county. In the course of his missionary trips he came to Richmond, Gau's Settlement (now Spring Hill), Ley's Settlement (now St. Martin), New Munich, Meier Grove, and St. Wendel (Luxemburg), at which places he built log chapels. The first services were generally held in a private house and, in many instances the members of the family formed the congregation. Father Clement went from place to place, ministering to souls and to bodies, for he was a skilful physician; in the fourth year he was assigned to St. Mary's church at St. Cloud. Father Benedict was sent to Shakopee, whence he visited the numerous settlements in Scott county.

The litigation over the Rothkopp claims brought Abbot Boniface out to Minnesota for a second time in the fall of 1857. Father Demetrius had lost heart in the face of the disappointments he encountered and begged to be relieved of the office of superior. He was sent to the church of the Assumption, at St. Paul, and was appointed pastor of that congregation in the beginning of January, 1858. Five years later he retired and was for several years chaplain of the Sisters of St. Joseph at St. Paul. He died March 27, 1869. His successor at St. Cloud was:

Father Cornelius Wittmann, who entered upon the office in the beginning of November, 1857, and at once organized St. John's Seminary, for which a charter had been granted in February of that year. Fearing eviction if the

lawsuit were to be decided against the Rothkopps, Father Cornelius transferred the priory and the seminary to St. Joseph on March 5, 1858, leaving a lay-brother in charge of the farm. At St. Joseph the community was quartered in a log building, little better than that at St. Cloud, and Father Cornelius had to travel 8 miles to visit his congregation at that place.

When the first General Chapter of the American Congregation of Benedictines met at St. Vincent's in September, 1858, Fathers Cornelius and Benedict attended as representatives of the Minnesota community. At this Chapter it was resolved to declare the houses in Minnesota and Kansas independent. On the same occasion Father Benedict was elected first prior of the independent Priory of St. Cloud for the term of three years. Fortunately the independence conferred upon the community was little more than nominal; St. Vincent's was called upon for men and means until late in the sixties.

Prior Benedict Haindl (1858-1862). Father Benedict, who has the distinction of being the first person to receive the Benedictine habit and to take the vows of the order in the United States—in 1846 and 1849 respectively—had been for nine years in active service and was conversant with conditions in the West. He arrived at St. Joseph October 16, 1858, and at once assumed direction of the community and of the missions in its charge. Earlier in the same year the number of missionaries had been increased by the arrival of Fathers Anschar Frauendorfer (+ 1882 as pastor of St. Augusta) and Eberhard Gahr, who is still living and is a member of St. Vincent's Abbey.

Prior Benedict considered the recent removal of the community from St. Cloud to St. Joseph inexpedient. When Bishop Thomas L. Grace of St. Paul for the first time visited St. Cloud, in 1859, he advocated that place for the college and promised to send his students if it were located there. Accordingly the college and priory were again removed to St. Cloud in the spring of 1859. About the same time several lay-brothers were sent to clear land for cultivation near what is now Collegeville station on the Great Northern Railroad line. The locality was known as the Indian Bush, in section 32 of the township of St. Wendel. Here the community lost its first member by death; it was Brother Benno Muckenthaler, who was found dead in his bed March 27, 1859. During the previous year his relatives had sent him a small tower bell for the use of the priory; it was probably the first bell brought to Stearns county and still hangs in the college turret at St. John's.

Under Prior Benedict's administration Fathers George Scherer (+1884) and Pius Bayer (+1872) arrived at St. Cloud in 1860 and were assigned mission work—the former in Scott county, the latter in Stearns county. In August, 1861, came Father Meinulph Steukenkemper, who was destined to labor in the Minnesota missions for more than half a century. His first position was that of assistant at the church of the Assumption at St. Paul, from which he visited missions and stations in Carver county.

The Civil War slightly embarrassed; two of the lay-brothers were drafted but released upon payment of a specified sum. More serious was the Sioux outbreak in the summer of 1862. Such was the terror of the settlers, even in Stearns county, that palisades and earthworks were constructed at several places, notably at St. Cloud and at Richmond. During the panic the mem-

bers of the monastic community found refuge in St. Cloud. The Indians did not extend their ravages as far north as St. Cloud, and the settlers felt greatly relieved when they heard that the militia had succeeded in putting an end to the uprising. Father Bruno, the first pastor at St. Joseph, is our authority for the statement that Father Magnus Mayr was commandant at the "fort" at Richmond during those perilous weeks.

Prior Benedict's term of office had expired in the latter part of 1861, but it was impossible to hold an election at the time, and he was authorized to continue in office for another year. On October 16, 1862, a chapter was held at the priory near St. Cloud, Abbot Boniface presiding. This body elected as its second prior:

Prior Othmar Wirz (1862-65), who was at the time prior of St. Vincent's Abbey. He was a Swiss by nativity, a convert from Protestantism, and had entered the Benedictine Order at the suggestion of his countryman, Father Clement Staub, in 1853. He reached St. Cloud on November 17, 1862, and a few weeks later assembled the fathers to regulate the affairs of the priory and of the missions. A contemporary document contains a list of the missions and stations visited by the fathers in Minnesota in the spring of 1863: (1) St. Cloud, with St. Augusta and St. Wendel; (2) St. Joseph, with Jacobs' Prairie, Richmond, Ley's Settlement; (3) St. Paul, church of the Assumption; (4) St. Anthony (now East Minneapolis), with Crystal Lake, Medicine Lake, Jordan and Lexington; (5) Shakopee, with Marystown, Chaska, Benton, Waconia, Victoria, Watertown, Spring Mount, St. Bonifacius, Glencoe, French Settlement, Cedar Lake and Young America—five centres from which the missionaries made excursions in all directions.

The contest for the homesteads at St. Cloud finally was brought to a close. The little that remained to the Rothkopps was not enough for a farm to support a community. Moreover, Prior Othmar feared that the city of St. Cloud would extend to the very doors of his monastery and mar the stillness suitable for such an institution. Therefore he resolved to transfer the priory and the seminary for a third time. The frame building inhabited by the fathers near St. Cloud was about 72 feet long and two stories high, and would have been a valuable possession if it had stood elsewhere. Before making the change, however, Prior Othmar had the charter amended so that he might be at liberty to establish the seminary anywhere in Stearns county. The amendment was made February 6, 1864, and the community again moved westward. There was a log house at the old farm in the Indian Bush, but it was too small for the whole colony. A frame house and a small chapel were immediately built. The Prior had now found the retirement he had so ardently coveted, little dreaming that eight years later a railroad line would be built so as to pass almost within a stone's throw of the monastery. But when that came to pass, he was within two years of the end of his mortal career and not in Stearns county.

During his administration the community was increased by Fathers Wolfgang Northman and Matthew Stueremburg, the former of whom was employed as teacher of music and of other branches, while Father Matthew travelled from mission to mission as far as Sauk Centre, where he held the first

services in 1864. Towards the end of the same year, the late Father Valentine Stimmler (+1908) was sent to St. Vincent's as the first novice of the order from Minnesota. He returned at the end of his year of probation early in January, 1866, and was connected with the seminary in the capacity of disciplinarian and professor until he was sent to take charge of a church. In November, 1865, Fathers Anthony Capser and Joseph Vill arrived. About the same time Prior Othmar retired and was appointed assistant at the church of the Assumption at St. Paul, where he died June 4, 1874.

Abbot Boniface Wimmer, the superior of the American Congregation of Benedictines, was in Rome at the time, and instructed the former prior, Father Benedict Haindl, to administer the affairs of the monastery pending the election of a new superior. Through the Abbot's efforts, the St. Cloud Priory was created an abbey in July, 1866. On December 12, of the same year the fathers constituting the community met at the priory and under the presidency of Abbot Boniface elected as their first abbot the prior of St. Vincent's Abbey, Very Rev. Rupert Seidenbusch. While the erection of the abbey was discussed in Rome, the administrator began to build an abbey about one mile south of the priory. The site had been selected several years before; it was on the shores of a beautiful lake surrounded by a primeval forest—a most romantic spot—in section 1 of the township of Collegeville.

The material used for the building was granite boulders found on the spot and along the shores of the lake. It was not a very imposing building either in point of dimensions or of style, but it was a beginning and was to grow by additions as circumstances demanded and means allowed. It was 46 by 50 feet, with a basement, two stories and an attic suitable for a dormitory. The roof was surmounted by a turret in which was hung the bell which we have already mentioned. Bishop Grace came in July, 1866, to bless the corner stone; the structure was under roof towards the end of fall and on February 1, 1867, the community left the old farm to install themselves in their new home, the Abbey of St. Louis-on-the-Lake, as it was named in honor of King Louis I, of Bavaria, a great benefactor of the order in this country. The two frame buildings were also transferred to the new site and set up a few yards from the stone house. One of them served as a chapel, the other contained workshops and lodgings for the lay-brothers and laborers. The furniture of the house was extremely simple; most of it was home-made.

Thus the old Priory of St. Cloud disappeared after a troubled life of ten years; on February 20, 1866, the buildings on the Rothkopp farm were destroyed and the last temptation removed to make another transfer.

Abbot Rupert Seidenbusch (1867-1875). The first abbot of St. Louis-on-the-Lake was invested with the insignia of his office at St. Vincent's Abbey on May 30, 1867, and set his eyes upon his western abbey for the first time on June 13 of that year. The community at that time consisted of twelve priests, most of whom were engaged in missionary work; a cleric preparing for the priesthood, and eight lay-brothers, four of whom were stationed at the abbey. With such small number it was impossible to celebrate the divine offices with much solemnity, yet from that day to this the regular monastic choir services have been held without interruption.

The college was conducted in connection with the Abbey and in the same building. The missionary and teaching staff was increased by the arrival, in July, 1867, of Father Augustine Burns, a native of Ireland, and for several years a secular priest in the diocese of Pittsburg, and a member of the Benedictine Order since 1866; he was accompanied by Fr. Alexius Edelbrock, who was ordained a priest in September following. Father Augustine, or Father Burns, as he was generally called, devoted himself to missionary labor; he was generally stationed at St. Cloud, whence he visited Sauk Rapids, localities in Meeker county, and Melrose, Sauk Centre and Rooney's Settlement in Stearns county. After six years of faithful and successful service in these missions, he was authorized in 1873, to establish a monastery at Creston, Iowa, but was carried off by an apoplectic stroke before he could complete his undertaking, August 12, 1874. His companion, Father Alexius, was not a stranger to the county. His father, Anthony Edelbrock, had been the owner of a store in St. Cloud in the earliest days and was the proprietor of the Mississippi ferry which in 1856 was operated by his son Anthony. The latter had left home contrary to the will of his father in 1859, had studied at St. Vincent's, taken the habit of the Benedictine Order and had now come back as Father Alexius to assist in the educational work conducted at the Abbey.

The new abbot studied the resources of the establishment and found that they were insufficient to meet current expenses and to pay the debts contracted in erecting the stone building. Foreign mission societies, such as the Ludwigs Missions Verein of Munich and the Lyons Association for the Propagation of the Faith had already sent thousands of dollars to the struggling missions of the New World. To these the abbot resolved to turn and for this purpose he departed for Europe late in August, 1867. He spent seven months abroad, returning in April, 1868, with five students, several chests of books and altar furniture for the missions. The students formed a most desirable acquisition; they were all, without exception, far advanced in their studies and able to lend some assistance in teaching at the college.

The distance of the abbey from a railroad station and from the nearest city, which was twelve miles away, induced the abbot to build a sawmill on the north fork of the Watab river, about a quarter of a mile north of the buildings. The forest furnished an abundance and variety of timber for building purposes.

The first extension to the stone house was begun in 1868 and finished during the following year. It was connected with the older building and was 100 by 40 feet in dimensions. The cyclone of 1894 carried off its roof and part of the second floor; it was rebuilt, however, and a third story added. An extension placed at a right angle to this brick building was begun in 1870 and was ready for use in the following year; it forms the main or central building to this day, and is 150 feet long, 55 wide, and five stories high, including the basement and attic. The third floor was designed for a chapel but was never used for that purpose. The growth of the community and of the number of students soon made another building necessary. It was an extension of 100 by 50 feet made in 1873-74 and intended as quarters for the monastic community. The buildings now presented a continuous front of 305 feet,

all of stone and brick, and furnished with all the accommodations the circumstances permitted.

The monastic body received an average increase of five members annually from 1869-1875. This enabled the fathers to extend the college courses and to provide priests for the missions. In March, 1869, Father Corbinian Gastbihl of St. Vincent's Abbey came to lend temporary assistance in the mission as pastor in a congregation in the western part of the county. With him came Father Ulric Northman, a brother of Father Wolfgang Northman, of whom we have already made mention. Father Ulric was connected with the institution for a little more than twenty years and was well known in the older settlements of the county. Death removed him at the early age of 44 years in 1890. Abbot Rupert confined his attention chiefly to the missions of Stearns county. There were resident priests at St. Cloud, St. Joseph, Jacobs' Prairie, Richmond, New Munich and Meier's Grove. St. Augusta and St. Wendel (Luxemburg), were attended from St. Cloud; St. Nicholas from Jacobs' Prairie; St. Martin and Spring Hill from Richmond; Avon, Albany, Melrose, Sauk Centre and Krain from the abbey. Outside of the county, the fathers had charge of the church of the Assumption at St. Paul, St. Mark's Church at Shakopee and St. Boniface Church, Hastings; Sauk Rapids, Benton county, was visited from the abbey.

In 1873 the sawmill was destroyed by fire; it was soon replaced by a saw and gristmill, which also became the prey of flames ten years later and was never rebuilt. During the same year (1873) the St. Vincent division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad ran its first train from St. Cloud to Melrose and the monastery was brought several miles closer to the outer world. Still the nearest station was four miles away and there was a hilly road between it and the abbey. One result of the extension of the railroad line was the arrival of a number of new settlers and a demand for additional missionaries.

After presiding over the community for eight years, Abbot Rupert was called by the Holy See to be the first Vicar Apostolic of the newly created Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Minnesota in 1875. He resigned his abbatial office in May of that year and took up his official residence at St. Cloud. For his services in this new position, the reader is referred to the history of the Diocese of St. Cloud.

The community at the time of promotion of Abbot Rupert consisted of 24 priests, most of whom were engaged in parochial work, 2 deacons, 10 clerics and about 20 lay-brothers.

Abbot Alexius Edelbrock (1875-1889). The second abbot of St. Louis-on-the-Lake was born at Duelmen, Westphalia, September 12, 1843, had come to the United States with his parents at an early age, studied with the Benedictines at their college near St. Cloud and at St. Vincent's, Pennsylvania, taken the habit of the order in 1863 and returned to Minnesota, as we have said, in 1867. The election for a successor to Abbot Rupert was held at the abbey on June 2, 1875, under the presidency of Abbot Boniface Wimmer. Father Alexius was declared elected and was confirmed by the Holy See on August 15 of the same year. A month previous to his elevation he had been appointed prior, and in that capacity he continued to direct the community

until he was formally installed on October 24 of the same year. The ceremonies of his induction into office and the investiture with the abbatial insignia took place at the church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Cloud, as there was no church suitable for the purpose at the abbey. The officiating prelate was Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch. A few days later the new abbot appointed Father Clement Staub prior and Father Bernard Locnikar superior of the monastery. Prior Clement in December, 1875, organized the congregation in the township of Collegeville; it consisted of a few families of farmers living in the environs of the abbey. After holding office for one year he was again, at his own request, assigned parish work outside of the monastery; he became parish priest of St. Joseph, the village nearest the abbey, and remained there until he closed his eyes in death on April 23, 1886. He was succeeded in the office of prior by Father Bernard Locnikar, and Father Norbert Hofbauer was at the same time appointed subprior. Poor health compelled Prior Bernard to resign in 1877; he was succeeded by Father Norbert Hofbauer, and Father Peter Engel, the present abbot, was appointed subprior.

Within a few years the new abbot had succeeded in placing the institution on a secure financial basis; he also replaced by brick structures a number of the out-buildings, such as shops and stables, constructed a reservoir and installed waterworks in the buildings. The utility of the last mentioned improvement was demonstrated on March 22, 1877, when the buildings were threatened with destruction by a fire that broke out in the stone house during the night.

Twenty years earlier, Rev. Francis X. Pierz had requested the Benedictines to send him some help. They had not been able to accommodate him at the time, because all their forces were required to attend to the Stearns county settlements. Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch now invited his successor in the abbey to take charge of the Chippewa Indians on White Earth Reservation, Becker county, Minnesota. The abbot was convinced, that by accepting the invitation to open a mission among the Indians he would be acting in accord with the most ancient and venerable traditions of the order, and he resolved to make the experiment. Father Aloysius Hermanutz, then a young professor at the abbey, offered his services and was sent to White Earth November 4, 1878. When he arrived at his destination, deep snow covered the ground, the thermometer registered many degrees below zero and the diminutive stove in the log-cabin which was to serve as a residence, failed to keep the place comfortable. The log chapel stood in need of repairs, and the schoolhouse was not fit for use during the winter. After three years of privation, Father Aloysius saw better days ahead. Abbot Alexius personally visited the mission in 1881 and assured the missionary that the order was about to build a brick church for White Earth, to cost about $10,000, and also a suitable home for the clergy. Work was begun upon the church in the spring of 1881 under the direction of the abbot, who repeatedly visited the reservation and noted the progress of the undertaking. On July 11, 1882, it was dedicated and called St. Benedict's church. The basement was temporarily fitted up for a school, of which Benedictine Sisters from St. Joseph took charge.

The success of the White Earth Mission induced the abbot to organize an Industrial school for Chippewa Indian Boys and Girls—for the former at Collegeville, and for the latter at St. Joseph, Minn. Through the influence of Hon. K. Nelson, then a member of congress, the abbot made contracts with the federal government for the support of these schools. The school at Collegeville was organized January 1, 1885, and was conducted until 1896 when the allowance made by the government reached such a low figure that the institution could no longer maintain it.

In November, 1888, the abbot sent two priests—Fathers Thomas Borgerding and Simon Lampe—as missionaries to the Red Lake Reservation in Beltrami county, about 75 miles from the northern boundary of the state. Both clergymen have been working in the Indian missions ever since. Father Thomas is still at Red Lake, while Father Simon has for several years been in charge of the mission at Cloquet.

To return to the Abbey, in the summer of 1879 the first steps were taken to erect a suitable church. The foundation was laid in the course of the summer and the corner stone blessed September 20. It is a neat edifice in the Romanesque style, built of red brick and of granite from the St. Cloud quarries; it is 144 feet long and 64 feet wide in the transept. The principal entrance is flanked by two towers with spires. The cost was about $40,000. It was solemnly consecrated October 24, 1882, and called St. John's Church, as the name of the abbey had been changed from St. Louis-on-the-Lake to St. John's in the year 1881.

Collegeville railroad station and postoffice were established in 1879, with the late Henry Broker, a pioneer resident of the county as the first agent and postmaster. This station, which is two miles west of St. Joseph, proved a great convenience while the church and other buildings were in course of construction.

One of the abbot's ambitions was to have a large farm which would supply cereals, produce of every kind and cattle for the institution. For this purpose he purchased a section of land near West Union, Todd county, about 40 miles from the abbey, in 1881. Here he built a spacious brick building, which was called St. Alexius Priory, and placed in it several lay-brothers under the direction of a priest who at the same time served as pastor for the Catholics of the vicinity, as there was no church at Osakis at the time. The farm was operated for about twenty years and then disposed of. One of the large rooms of the priory had served as a chapel, at which the Catholic farmers assembled for Sunday services. In a few years the chapel proved too small and a frame church was built near by; it was also called St. Alexius Church, and was, in 1899, moved into the village of West Union.

Between 1883 and 1886 the three large wings that form the college and seminary buildings at the present day were erected. The whole length of these additions was 370 feet, the average width 55 feet, and their height five stories, including the basement and attic. The brick for all these structures, also for the church, were made on the premises.

The growth of the community enabled it to extend its missionary activity. We have already mentioned the Indian mission. Several missions in Stearns

county received resident priests: Avon, Albany, Melrose, Lake Henry, and Cold Spring; St. Boniface Church in East Minneapolis, which had been served by a Benedictine Father as early as 1859, but had been in charge of secular priests, was again entrusted to the order in 1875; one of the fathers was sent to St. Mary's Church, Stillwater, 1880; another to Moorhead, in 1883; St. Clement's Church was founded in Duluth in 1885, and a church and rectory built at the expense of the abbey. Outside of Minnesota: A father took charge of St. Mary's Church in Bismarck, Dakota Territory, in 1881; for several years priests from the abbey were stationed at the cathedral, La Crosse, and at St. Gabriel's Church, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Early in the eighties the abbot was requested to send priests to the Pacific coast, principally to take charge of the Indian missions of Oregon. He made a journey to the far West late in 1881 but had come too late.

He visited Europe three times during his term of office, the first time in 1877, the second time in 1880, to assist at the fourteenth centennial celebration of the birth of St. Benedict, which was held at Monte Cassino in Italy, and the third and last time in the summer of 1889, when he also visited Egypt and the Holy Land, accompanied by Father Chrysostom Schreiner, then Vice President of St. John's University. Upon his return to Rome, he resigned his office as abbot of St. John's in December, 1889. After his return to this country in the following year and after spending several months in the South, he was authorized by the archbishop of New York to organize St. Anselm's Church in the northern part of the city of New York. Here he built a fine rectory and a basement for a large church and was pastor of a large and flourishing congregation until the time of his death, May 20, 1908. His remains were brought to Minnesota and interred by the side of those of his predecessor, Bishop Seidenbusch, in the monastic cemetery at St. John's Abbey. A granite shaft, surmounted by a cross, marks his grave. His memory is kept alive by scores of monuments of his energy and enterprise throughout Minnesota and North Dakota.

At the time of his resignation, the community consisted of 52 priests, 13 clerics preparing for the priesthood and about 40 lay brothers.

During the vacancy of the abbatial chair, the Abbey was administered by Very Rev. Father Peter Engel, who had been appointed by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul in his quality of Administrator Apostolic, since the see of St. Cloud was also vacant at the time. In April, 1890, the fathers elected Father Bernard Locnikar Vicar Capitular; in this capacity the latter convoked a chapter to meet May 7, 1890, for the purpose of electing a new abbot. The vicar capitular was the choice of the chapter.

Abbot Bernard Locnikar (1890-1894). The third abbot was born at Bitnje, in the province of Krain, Austria, September 28, 1848; came to the United States in 1868; entered the Benedictine Order the same year; was ordained a priest December 22, 1872, and had been for a short time prior in the abbey. At the time of his promotion he was pastor of the church of the Assumption in St. Paul, Minn. His election was approved by Pope Leo XIII on July 6, 1890, and he was solemnly installed in office on August 27 of the same year by Bishop Otto Zardetti. Shortly after his accession he selected

Father Severin Gross, who for a number of years had been pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Cloud, for the office of prior, and reappointed Father Peter Engel to the office of subprior.

The new abbot devoted his attention chiefly to the internal concerns of the community, the development of religious life, solemn celebration of the divine offices and the efficient care of souls. The monastery church was furnished with costly vestments, altar furniture, and, in 1891, with a large pipe organ, the latter costing about $3,500.

Upon invitation of the late Bishop Junger of Nesqually, Washington, he visited the West in 1891 to examine the field offered him. A few months later, Father William Eversmann, at present pastor at Hasting, Minn., was sent to organize the Holy Rosary parish in Tacoma. Father William subsequently secured land near Olympia, in Thurston county, where St. Martin's College was organized in 1895.

In 1893, during a visit to Rome, he effected the establishment of the Confraternity of St. Benedict for the relief of the Poor Souls; the seat of the arch-confraternity is at Collegeville. The organization is purely of a devotional character and has members in many states.

One of the important events of his short administration was the definitive adjustment of the relations between the See of St. Cloud and the Benedictine Order. The latter had organized a great number of parishes in the Vicariate of Northern Minnesota and wished to have some assurance that it might continue to administer them after the organization of the Diocese. An arrangement was made with Bishop Zardetti and approved by the ecclesiastical authorities in Rome, June 23, 1893, in virtue of which the order was allowed to retain permanent charge of the churches at St. Martin, Cold Spring, Albany, Farming, Freeport, New Munich, Meier Grove, Richmond, St. Joseph and the church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Cloud. The other places which had been served by the Benedictines ever since the day of their organization—St. Augusta, St. Wendel (Luxemburg), St. Nicholas, Melrose, Spring Hill and Lake Henry—were to be supplied with secular priests. One result of this arrangement was, that the abbot was able to meet the demand for priests elsewhere. Freeport received a resident priest in 1890; mission churches were organized at Red Lake Falls and at Thief River Falls; in January, 1891, Father Chrysostom Schreiner took charge of the mission of St. Francis Xavier at Nassau, Bahama Islands (under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of New Work); Barnesville and Farming received resident pastors in 1894, and in the same year two additional missionaries left for the Bahamas.

Late in 1893 the abbot and the community deplored the loss of Prior Severin, who died after a protracted illness on December 3. He was a native of the province of Krain in Austria, where he was born January 13, 1892; he was ordained a priest July 31, 1853. After serving for fifteen years as a curate and parish priest, and for six years as vice-rector of the diocesan seminary at Laybach in his native land, he came to the United States and became a member of the Benedictine Order at St. John's.

During the administration of Abbot Bernard no extensive buildings were

undertaken; the new reservoir, or water tank, was constructed in 1890, and an astronomical observatory fitted up on the roof; in 1894 the present observatory building was begun. A meteorological observatory was installed in the turret of the main building and was in charge of Father Peter, the present abbot, from 1892 until he was promoted to the abbatial office. Telegraphic connection with St. Joseph was established in June, 1894. One of the first messages carried over this wire was the news of the calamity that had befallen the institution in consequence of the great cyclone of June 27. It had struck the house in the evening, carried off part of the south wing, slightly damaged the main building, unroofed and partly destroyed all the outbuildings, such as the new barn, the power house, the shops, etc., and uprooted thousands of trees. The premises presented a distressing picture on the following morning, but all were thankful that no life had been lost. The damage was estimated at about $20,000. The buildings were at once repaired and everything was in shape when the next scholastic year opened.

The good abbot, who was at St. John's at the time of the cyclone, did not long survive the shock this catastrophe gave his feeble system. In the fall he set out upon an official visitation of the Indian missions. The exertions of travel made it necessary for him to rest for several weeks. For this purpose he retired to Stillwater, where his final illness befell him and he closed his short but edifying career at the parsonage of St. Mary's Church in that city on November 7, 1894. His remains were taken to St. John's for interment.

Three weeks later the abbatial chair was once more filled; the chapter had, on November 28, elected as fourth abbot the subprior, Peter Engel.

Abbot Peter Engel (1894——). The present abbot of St. John's Abbey, who is now entering upon the twentieth year of his administration, was born near Port Washington, in Wisconsin, February 3, 1856, and came to this state ten years later with his parents who settled on a farm in Wright county. Having graduated from the classical department of St. John's College, he entered the Benedictine Order in 1874; studied philosophy and theology, and was ordained a priest December 15, 1878. He was subprior of the abbey ever since 1879. Since 1875 he had been intimately acquainted with the affairs of the abbey and of the college. His election was confirmed by the Holy See towards the end of January, 1895, and he at once entered upon office, deferring his solemn benediction and installation until July 11 of the same year. He appointed as prior Father Herman Bergmann and as subprior Father Placidus Wingerter.

In the very first year of his administration, Abbot Peter turned his attention to an undertaking projected by his predecessor, the establishment of a college and monastery near Olympia, Washington. He left for the Pacific coast early in August, 1895, and dedicated the buildings that had been erected near Lacey station, three miles from the State Capital and not far from Puget Sound. St. Martin's College threw its doors to students in the month of September following and is at present in a flourishing condition. From time to time the staff of professors was increased by help from St. John's, until the community grew to such dimensions that in 1904 it was made an inde-

pendent priory. In the present year it was created an abbey and Rev. Oswald Baran was elected its first abbot.

Since 1895 many changes have taken place at St. Johns. Although the principal group of buildings is identical with that of twenty years ago, the surroundings have undergone a remarkable change. Many new buildings have been erected and the grounds improved. In the first year of his administration Abbot Peter equipped the present astronomical observatory with suitable instruments. In 1901 the gymnasium and library were built at an expense of about $30,000; these were followed a few years later by a new shop building; in 1904 by a dwelling for the sisters employed in domestic work at the institution; in 1908, by an infirmary. The most recent buildings are the Science Hall, which was finished in 1910, a new laundry, which was finished last year, and a three-story extensions to the main building to serve as kitchen and classrooms. The church was decorated for the first time in 1898; re-decorated and entirely remodeled in 1908, when the main altar was replaced by one entirely built of marble and surmounted by a richly gilt canopy. The sanctuary was fitted up with choir furniture of artistic design and workmanship, and with a choir-organ. At the same time the nave was adorned with eight large paintings, representing scenes from sacred history and from the life of St. Benedict. In 1897 a chime of five bells, weighing in the aggregate 18,365 pounds, and a tower clock with eight dials was placed in the two towers of the church.

An electric light plant was installed in 1898 to illuminate all the buildings; also a hydraulic ram to distribute drinking water throughout the house. Ten years later a turbine was set up at the Watab dam to charge the storage battery which furnishes power for running machinery in the various shops and the laundry. The steam-heating plant, which was no longer sufficient for all the structures, was completely remodeled in 1911. Several hundred feet of cement pavement connect the buildings. The stretches of road from the Abbey to Collegeville, to the cemetery and beyond the Watab dam—in all about three miles—were improved at great expense in 1907; at the same time a new athletic field was constructed. Many acres of evergreens replace the forest destroyed by the cyclone of 1894, and a large apple orchard, under the supervision of Father John Katzner, a well-known pomologist, has grown up on the west side of the buildings. The library, which in 1894 contained about 5,000 volumes, now contains about 25,500 volumes, many of which are very rare and valuable.

Since 1894 the following churches have been organized or furnished with priests: Cloquet Indian Reservation in 1896; Red Lake Falls has a resident priest since 1894; Thief River Falls since 1900; Roscoe since 1898; St. Rose, in the town of Millwood, since 1904; Detroit, since 1901; Beaulieu, since 1900; Ponsford (formerly Pine Point), since 1900; Frazee, since 1906; Dilworth, since 1910; Mahnomen, since 1908; Ogema, since 1911; Medina, since 1912; Ada, since 1912; Bowlus, since 1911. The fathers who had charge of the church of the Assumption at St. Paul were transferred to St. Bernard's Church in the same city. Since 1907 two priests have been stationed at Garrison, North Dakota; in 1910 the priest stationed at St. Mary's Church, Bis-

marck, was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, in Mandan, and St. Mary's became the cathedral of the new diocese of Bismarck.

When the exodus to Saskatchewan set in about 1902, the Fathers at St. John's were requested to take spiritual charge of the settlers in the new country, but as they could not fill the demand, they withdrew in favor of the fathers of the former priory of Cluny at Wetaug, Illinois, who left his place in 1903 and under the leadership of their prior, the Very Rev. Father Alfred Mayer, at present in Moorhead, Minn., established a new monastery in Canada. In 1911 this house was erected into St. Peter's Abbey and an honored member of the community of St. John's, Father Bruno Doerfler, Director of St. John's University from 1899-1902, became its first abbot. Though independent of St. John's, it belongs to the American Congregation of Benedictines, of which Abbot Peter Engel has been president since 1902.

We subjoin a list (not complete) of the missions in which the fathers of St. John's were at one time or another employed, not including the places under their care at the present time:

In Stearns county, St. Augusta, 1856-1893; St. Nicholas, 1857-1892; Lake Henry, 1857-1894; Lake George, 1857-1859; Spring Hill, 1857-1891; St. Wendel (Luxemburg), 1859-1894; Pearl Lake, 1889-1892; North Fork, 1867; Sauk Centre, 1864-1883; Krain, 1873-1892; Maples, 1867-1890; Melrose, 1868-1894; Clearwater, 1857-1875; Holding, 1872-1890; Logering (Pappelbusch), 1876-1893; Holdingford, 1884-1891; Belgrade, 1890-1891.

In Benton county, the localities formerly known as Brennan's or Irish Settlement; Big Meadow, 1859-1860; Sauk Rapids from the beginning to 1886; Rice, 1885-1887; in Morrison county, Pierz, or Rich Prairie, which had a resident priest from 1878-1893; and Buckman which was visited from Pierz; in Sherburne county, Clear Lake and Pleasant Valley, which were attended from St. Cloud as late as 1872; in Wright county, St. Michael's, St. Walburga and Waverly, before 1870; in Todd county, Osakis, at intervals from 1869-1900; Belle River, visited from West Union, 1883-1890; Browerville, 1884-1886; in Meeker county, Forest City, Diamond Lake and Greenleaf, before 1875; in Ottertail county, Rush Lake, 1886-1894; Perham, 1887-1890; in Dakota county, Douglas (Miesville), 1870-1881; in Douglas county, Millerville, 1892-1895; Alexandria, 1867-1900; in Hennepin county, Richfield, 1876-1886; Crystal Lake, 1882-1886 (both places were visited from Minneapolis); in Washington county, Oakdale, or Hudson Road, 1869-1885, visited from St. Paul; in Scott county, between 1857 and 1869, Shakopee, Jordan, Louisville, Marytown, St. Joseph, St. Scholastica (Heidelberg), St. Wenceslaus (New Prague), Belle Plaine and Cedar Lake; in McLead county, Glencoe; in Sibley county, Johnstown, Washington Lake, Arlington and Gaylord; in Carver county, before 1868, Waconia, Chaska, St. Victoria, Watertown, St. Bernard (now Cologne), Helvetia, Norwood, Carver, Young America; in Le Sueur county, before 1865, Le Sueur, Lexington, St. Henry and St. Thomas.

In the state of North Dakota, St. Mary's Church in Bismarck, 1881-1910; Medora from 1884-1887; Glen Ullin, 1896-1904, and Napoleon, 1907-1912; in the state of Wisconsin, La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, between 1877 and 1880; in the state of Washington, Tacoma (now a dependency of St. Martin's

priory), 1892-1904; in the state of New York, on Long Island, Farmingdale and Amityville, 1897-1909; Glendale, 1905-1909.

The community of St. John's Abbey at the present time consists of 102 priests, 19 clerics, 6 novices and 30 lay-brothers. Priests from the abbey serve the following churches:

In Minnesota. St. Cloud, Stearns county, church of the Immaculate Conception; St. Joseph, Stearns county, church of St. Joseph; St. Martin, Stearns county, church of St. Martin; Albany, Stearns county, church of the Seven Dolors; Avon, Stearns county, St. Benedict's church; Freeport, Stearns county, church of the Sacred Heart; Millwood, Stearns county, church of St. Rose; Meire Grove, Stearns county, St. John's church; New Munich, Stearns county, church of the Immaculate Conception; Richmond, Stearns county, church of SS. Peter and Paul; Farming, Stearns county, church of St. Catherine; Jacobs' Prairie, Stearns county, church of St. James; Rockville, Stearns county, church of the Immaculate Conception; Collegeville, Stearns county, St. John's church; Cold Spring, Stearns county, church of St. Boniface; Roscoe, Stearns county, church of St. Agnes; St. Paul, Ramsey county, church of St. Bernard; Minneapolis, Hennepin county, church of St. Joseph; East Minneapolis, Hennepin county, church of St. Boniface; Medina, Hennepin county, church of the Holy Name; Stillwater, Washington county, St. Mary's church; Hastings, Dakota county, church of St. Boniface; Barnesville, Clay county, church of the Assumption; Moorhead, Clay county, church of St. Joseph; Georgetown, Clay county, St. John's church; Dilworth, Clay county, church of St. Elizabeth; Detroit, Becker county, church of the Holy Rosary; Frazee, Becker county, church of the Sacred Heart; Ogema, Becker county, church of the Most Holy Redeemer; White Earth, Becker county, church of St. Benedict; Ponsford, Becker county, church of the Immaculate Conception; Red Lake Falls, Red Lake county, St. Mary's church; Thief River Falls, Red Lake county, church of St. Bernard; Duluth, St. Louis county, church of St. Clement; Cloquet, Carlton county, church of the Holy Family; Mahnomen, Mahnomen county, St. Michael's church; Beaulieu, Mahnomen county, church of St. Joseph; Red Lake, Beltrami county, church of the Immaculate Conception; Bowlus, Morrison county, church of St. Stanislaus.

In North Dakota. Mandan, church of St. Joseph; Garrison, church of St. Nicholas.

In New York City. St. Anselm's church, Tinton avenue, Bronx.

Bahama Islands. Nassau, New Providence, church of St. Francis Xavier; Nassau, New Providence, church of the Sacred Heart; Andros Island, Salvador Point, St. Saviour's chapel.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

St. John's University—Story of the Struggles Which Made the Present Success Possible—The New St. John's—Present Courses Established—Distinguished Alumni—Student Activities—St. Benedict's Academy—Ideal Institution Prepared by the Sisters for Girls and Young Women—By Rev. Alexius Hoffmann, O. S. B.

St. John's University, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, is located in the township of Collegeville, a little more than a mile southwest of the station of Collegeville on the Great Northern Railway line. Its original site was on the banks of the Mississippi river at a point two miles below St. Cloud; for a short time the school was conducted at St. Joseph and near Collegeville station; since 1867 it has been located on its present site in section one of the township of Collegeville.

It was founded to afford sons of Catholic settlers an opportunity of obtaining a higher education. There was no Catholic college in Minnesota before this time. The charter authorizing the Order of St. Benedict in Minnesota to establish the St. John's Seminary passed the territorial legislature on February 27, 1857, and received the Governor's signature March 6, of the same year. Section II specified that the corporation was "authorized to establish and erect an institution, or seminary, in Stearns county, on that part of St. Cloud city, platted and recorded as Rothkopp's addition to St. Cloud, to be known by the name and style of St. John's Seminary." Rev. Demetrius de Marogna, who had in 1856, established the Benedictine order in Stearns county and had made application for the charter, withdrew from his position as superior before carrying out his design of organizing a college. In November, 1857, Rev. Cornelius Wittmann, who had opened the first school in St. Cloud, became superior of the Benedictines in the territory and at once organized the seminary. The first class was small in numbers: there were only five pupils—Henry Emmel, Anthony Edelbrock (later Abbot), Henry Klostermann, Andrew Stalberger and Joseph Duerr.

One of the pioneers writes of those simple days: "Think of the primitive log building about 12x20; then an additional structure about 14 by 20, in height one story and an attic—the latter weather-boarded—situated about two miles below St. Cloud on the Mississippi river, and you have a fine picture of St. John's in 1857. The whole building contained, besides kitchen and studio, three small rooms, one for the prior, one for the professor and the third was kept for an occasional guest. The term professor is used in the singular only, because there was but one, and he taught all the branches. The Rev. Father Cornelius Wittmann, O. S. B., was the first to open a day school in St. Cloud and Stearns county, and he was also the first to fill the professor's chair at St. John's. He was at that time still in the twenties, nimble of foot, bright in mind, pleasant in company; the children and young folks were especially fond of him; he was a zealous and amiable gentleman."



ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

In regard to the college routine of the time the same writer says: "We had to rise at five o'clock, say our morning prayers, attend daily mass; then study, and at seven o'clock breakfast—a cup of coffee and a slice of dry bread —no butter or molasses or sugar there. After breakfast, free for one-half hour; at 8 o'clock classes began and lasted until eleven; then dinner. After dinner free time until 1 o'clock; then classes were resumed. At 3 we received a piece of dry bread. From 4 to 6 we had to study; at 6 supper; from 7:30 to 8:30 study, then night prayers and bed. There was poverty everywhere; a poor and miserable house, poor and scant food; poor and bad lights. The tallow candle was the only light in those days. . . . We had few books; the professor lectured and we had to write. Yes, we were started on the European plan." (St. John's Record, I, 62.)

The course was that known as the classical course, comprising the classical languages, history and mathematics. Father Cornelius occupied the position of president and professor for one year, when other work was assigned to him. After laboring for forty years in different missions in this state he retired in 1896 and is at the present time living at St. John's University. Although almost completely blind, he is enjoying exceptionally fine physical vigor, and hears with great satisfaction of the marvelous progress of the work for which he laid the foundation nearly sixty years ago.

His successor as president was Father Benedict Haindl (1858-1862), who took no active part in the management of the school. The only professor now (1858-59) was Father Alexius Roetzer, who at the same time was a missionary to a small settlement on Sundays. After he broke down (see sketch of St. John's Abbey) in 1859, Father Anschar Frauendorfer came from St. Vincent's, Pa., to take his place. His pupils remember him particularly as a fine Greek scholar. In November, 1860, he requested to be relieved and was followed as professor by Father Magnus Mayr, who like his predecessor, had received an excellent education in Europe. He retired in the fall of 1861, and Father Anschar was recalled to fill the vacant chair. The Civil War and the Indian outbreak discouraged a few of the students and they left for their homes.

The next president, Prior Othmar Wirz (1862-65), transferred the college from St. Cloud to the Indian Bush near the present Collegeville station in 1864. He first took the precaution, however, to have the charter modified so as not to specify precisely where the institution was to be located in Stearns county. The act of legislature amending the original act was approved February 6, 1864. One of the few professors of that period was Father Wolfgang Northman, who had come to Stearns county in 1862, and was the first teacher of music at St. John's. The first student who became a member of the order, after finishing his studies in Minnesota, was Father Valentine Stimmler, who had entered the college at the river in 1861 and had remained with the community ever since. He made the vows of the order in January, 1866, and served the community in the capacity of a disciplinarian and professor for several years; later he was appointed a pastor and after forty years of meritorious and faithful service died January 16, 1908.

In December, 1865, Prior Othmar Wirz retired from office and was tempo-

rarily succeeded by the former prior, Father Benedict Haindl. About this time the religious house with which the college was connected was raised from the rank of a priory to that of an abbey—an event which presaged a brighter future for the college. Prior Benedict realized that the site occupied by the priory in 1865 was not suitable for a large community and made arrangements to build a new St. John's about two miles distant on the shores of a picturesque lake. A building was erected on the chosen site during the summer and fall of 1866; in February, 1867, the community and students took possession of it. Abbey and college were under one roof—the former was styled Abbey of St. Louis on the Lake, the latter St. John's college. The principal structure was a stone house, 46 by 50, which stood at the south end of the present cluster of buildings until it was taken down in 1893. A short distance from this stood a frame house, which had been moved from the former location and was destroyed in 1886. It contained the chapel and, after 1881, the first photographic studio. The only drawback for the new college was that it was hard to find; it was hidden in the woods, about 12 miles west of St. Cloud and four miles west of St. Joseph, which at that time was not a railway station. No direct road connected St. John's with either locality. The stage coach, however, passed within a mile of its doors. For the next six years a wagon made almost daily trips to St. Joseph or to St. Cloud for mail or provisions.

The New St. John's. With the advent of the Right Rev. Rupert Seidenbusch, the history of the present St. John's takes its beginning. In his capacity as abbot he was also president of the college. The staff was organized after his arrival in the summer of 1867. Father Wolfgang Northman and Father Valentine Stimmler were the connecting links between the old and new. An advertisement of the college was inserted in the Catholic papers of St. Paul and other cities. The admission fee for students was $5; tuition $175 a year and no extra charge was made except for medicine, books and stationery. During the month of July, Father Alexius Edelbrock, who had finished his studies at St. Vincent's in Pennsylvania, but had not yet been ordained a priest, arrived and took an active part in setting the college on its feet. A retired clergyman of scholarly attainments, Rev. Doctor Alyward, and Rev. James Kearney, also figured on the staff of the first scholastic year—that of 1867-1868. The total number of students enrolled was 51. Among the survivors of this class are Severinus J. Corrigan, the well-known astronomer, of St. Paul; L. J. De Meules, formerly of St. Cloud; Frederick Erkens, of Portland, Oregon, whose son was director of the university from 1905 to 1909; Rev. Martin Huhn, of Independence, Texas; Frank Schaller, and Rev. Vincent (Andrew) Schiffrer, O. S. B., at present at St. Cloud.

Instruction was given in the following branches: Christian doctrine, Latin, Greek, English, German, French, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, bookkeeping, history, drawing, penmanship and music. The first name on the roll of honor for the scholastic year terminating June 24, 1868, was that of John Shanley, who died as first bishop of Fargo, July 16, 1909; and another future bishop, Joseph B. Cotter, who died as first bishop of Winona, June 28, 1909, a few weeks before his illustrious fellow-student, was professor of penmanship. In the absence of a regular annual catalogue for the first two years, not much

can be said of the arrangements of the college. The first printed catalogue dates from June, 1870; it was printed by the "Wanderer" press, in St. Paul, and is an excellent piece of typographical work.

From this catalogue we learn that by an act of legislature approved March 5, 1869, the institution had been empowered to confer all university degrees. Another interesting fact is that the libraries were supported by the literary societies organized among the students. The number of students enrolled in 1870 was 87, and in 1875, at the end of Abbot Rupert Seidenbusch's administration, it was 167. The abbot was in that year appointed vicar apostolic of northern Minnesota; he resigned his office as abbot and took up his residence at St. Cloud.

With the accession of Rt. Rev. Abbot Alexius Edelbrock the college made rapid strides. Three considerable additions, the whole length of which was 350 feet, had been made to the buildings by his predecessor in 1869, 1871 and 1873. There was a lull for three years, during which the new president placed the institution on a safe financial basis. Then the march of improvements began. A steam laundry was built in 1877; waterworks were installed; in 1879 work was commenced on the church, which was also to serve as a chapel for the students. Between 1883 and 1886 he built a vast addition 370 feet in length and three stories high, with mansard and basement. The first section was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1885, when the commercial department took possession of the third floor. In the fall of 1886 the rooms at present used as study-halls, class rooms and dormitories, were also ready for use. The north wing, which adjoins the church, contains study-halls, an auditorium and the printing office; the west wing, class rooms and a dining room; the south wing, the ecclesiastical seminary and a number of private and guest rooms. The increase in attendance was not proportionate to the growth of the buildings, as other educational institutions had been established in the state.

Owing to a demand for facilities to pursue a business course, in the days when there was no commercial college west of the Mississippi, a separate commercial college or department was opened in 1877 and has ever since remained a feature of the institution. Its organizer and leading teacher for a number of years was the late Rev. Norbert Rofbauer (+1901). A course in shorthand and typewriting was added in 1887.

By an act of legislature approved February 27, 1883, the legal name of the institution was changed to St. John's University.

Since 1888 the buildings are heated with steam. This was the last important improvement made by Abbot Alexius Edelbrock, who resigned his office in December, 1889, and devoted himself to pastoral work in New York City, where he died May 18, 1908.

His successor, Abbot Bernard Locnikar presided over the institution for the short space of only four years, during which he took deep personal interest in the development of the ecclesiastical seminary and the education of efficient clergymen. He also undertook extensive repairs in the older buildings. On June 24, 1894, he had the pleasure of welcoming and entertaining Gov-

ernor Knute Nelson, who presided at the commencement exercises of the college and addressed the graduates. Much damage was done to the surroundings by the cyclone of June 27, of the same year, but repairs were speedily made and school work was resumed in September following. In 1893 he sent a member of the faculty, Father Michael Ott, to take an advanced course in philosophical studies at the Benedictine university of San Anselmo, in Rome, from which he graduated with the degree of doctor of philosophy, being the first member of the faculty to receive a degree abroad.

Abbot Bernard projected the foundation of a dependency of St. John's at Lacey, Washington, and named it St. Martin's. He did not live to carry out the project; his death occurred on November 7, 1894.

The present president is Right Rev. Abbot Peter Engel, who has held the office since January, 1895. He had been for twenty years one of the busiest and most popular professors at the institution; his specialties were philosophy and the natural sciences. He had equipped a physical and chemical laboratory, had established the first photographic studio in 1881, the first astronomical observatory in 1890, a meteorological observatory in the fall of 1892, and built the present astronomical observatory 1894-1895.

In the year 1895 he dedicated the new college, St. Martin's, in Washington, and supplied it with a small staff of professors from St. John's. This college is at present in a flourishing condition and has recently taken possession of its new building, which was erected at a cost of $75,000. Since 1904 the institution has been independent of St. John's.

St. John's has its own electric light plant since 1898. Power for the printing office and for the workshops is supplied by a storage battery which is charged by a turbine stationed at the Watab dam. In 1901 a special library building was erected off the southwest corner of the main group of buildings. It is a three story structure, built fire-proof, and its dimensions are 51 by 88 feet; the cost exceeded $25,000. The first floor contains the library of the faculty, about 25,000 bound volumes; the second floor, a museum with an exceptionally large collection of minerals and mounted specimens of birds and quadrupeds prepared, for the greater part, by the local taxidermist. In the third story are music rooms and the photographic studio. A few yards north of the principal group of buildings a gymnasium was built in the same year. Its dimensions are 120 by 60 feet; the material used is brick. It contains two distinct gymnasiums, fitted up with all the apparatus suitable for gymnastic purposes. From that time physical culture was added to the curriculum. In 1908 a long-felt want was supplied by the erection of a separate infirmary a few rods west of the college; it is a three-story brick building and contains private rooms and wards. One of the handsomest buildings on the grounds is the Science hall, finished in 1911, and costing about $40,000. Its dimensions are 60 by 100 and it is four stories high, including the fine basement. The building is fire-proof and well equipped with laboratories and appartus. The most recent addition to the buildings is a three-story extension to the central building and occupied by the kitchen, a study-hall, typewriting room and dormitory.

Ever since its re-organization in 1867, the college has been under the

immediate supervision of a vice-president, director or rector, appointed by the Abbot.

The first director in charge was Rev. Wolfgang Northman, 1867-1872, who subsequently took up missionary work and died at Meire Grove, February 8, 1876. Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, from 1872-1875, when he became abbot. Rev. Ulric Northman, who came to Minnesota in 1869, and was professor of music in the college, was vice-president from 1875-1885. After retiring he continued to act as professor until he died, January 21, 1890. His successor was Rev. Chrysostom Schreiner, who was in office from 1885-1891, when he resigned and left to establish the first Benedictine mission in the Bahama Islands. He resides at Nassau, the chief city of the group. Rev. Alexius Hoffmann, 1891-1899; at present professor and librarian. Rev. Bruno Doerfler, 1899-1902; he is at present abbot of St. Peter's abbey at Muenster, in Saskatchewan. Rev. Leonard Kapsner, 1902-1905; at present pastor of St. Benedict's church, Avon, Minn. Rev. Albert Erkens, 1905-1909; at present pastor of Port Angeles, Washington. Rev. Alcuin Deutsch, Ph. D., 1909 to October, 1913; at present stationed in Minneapolis, Minn. The present occupant of the position of Rector, Rev. Kilian Heid, was appointed October 28, 1913, upon the resignation of Father Alcuin. He is a native of Stearns county, received his education at St. John's and for a number of years was the principal of its commercial department.

The first degrees were conferred June 24, 1870; the first degree conferred was that of master of arts, on Father Boniface Moll; five candidates received the degree of bachelor of arts on the same occasion. The diploma of master of accounts was conferred for the first time in June, 1873, the first recipient being Frank Schlick, at present one of the prominent business men of St. Paul. the degree of bachelor of philosophy was conferred for the first time in 1881, and that of bachelor of science in 1903. The whole number of academic degrees conferred since 1870 was:

Bachelor of arts, 60; bachelor of philosophy, 77; bachelor of science, 6; master of arts, 21; doctor of divinity, 3; doctor of philosophy, 2.

St. John's has from the very beginning been a boarding school; it relies for its income chiefly upon the tuition paid by students, has no endowments and is supported by no other organization. It is a Catholic institution, conducted on the principles of the Catholic religion and all its professors, with the solitary exception of the director of the gymnasium, are members of the Benedictine order, who devote themselves to this work from religious motives and a desire to promote true education and enlightenment. While it endeavors to offer students facilities of every kind to acquire an intellectual training, it emphasizes the importance of Christian education. That its efforts are appreciated through out the Northwest is evidenced by the fact that for the current school year 410 students have been enrolled and about 40 could not be admitted for want of accommodations.

The scholastic year begins early in September and closes in the latter part of June, with an intermission at Christmas.

In 1870 the only complete course offered students was the classical course and a few elective branches, such as music and drawing; the nucleus of a semi-

nary or theological course was formed about the same time. At a very early date a preparatory course was introduced. We have already mentioned the organization of a distinct commercial department in 1877. The following departments are operated at the present time:

1. The seminary, comprising the school of philosophy and the school of theology, with courses in scripture, church history, patrology, canon law, liturgy and homiletics.

II. The collegiate department, with courses in evidences of religion, philosophy, Latin (4 years), English (4 years), Greek, history, mathematics, civics, elocution, biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, geology, drawing, French and German.

III. The academic department with courses in religious instruction, Latin (4 years), English (4 years), Greek, history, mathematics, elocution, biology, physics, chemistry, and German.

IV. The preparatory department.

V. The commercial department, with courses in religious instruction, English, arithmetic, bookkeeping, correspondence, commercial history and geography, commercial law, civics, political economy, parliamentary law and penmanship.

VI. Special departments: Shorthand and typewriting, music, drawing and physical culture.

For the assistance and encouragement of students desiring to fit themselves for public speaking, several literary societies have been founded, some of which date almost from the foundation of the college itself. Several times during the year, members of the literary and dramatic societies prepare a literary programme with which they entertain the faculty and student body in the university auditorium. In the course of the year several of the professors lecture publicly on interesting scientific subjects. A select home orchestra of twenty-four pieces furnishes first class music for festival occasions.

The attendance is recruited chiefly from Minnesota and the neighboring states and almost every nationality is represented.

Among the most prominent alumni of St. John's are Most Rev. Alexander Christie, archbishop of Oregon City; Most Rev. James J. Keane, archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa; Rt. Rev. Patrick R. Heffron, bishop of Winona; the late Bishops John Shanley, of Fargo, and Joseph B. Cotter, of Winona; Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno Doerfler, O. S. B., of Muenster, Saskatchewan; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Nagl, vicar general of the diocese of St. Cloud; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Max Wurst, John Caulfield, of St. Paul; Frank A. Gross, of Minneapolis; Joseph Rosenberger, Charles F. Ladner, Edward Zapp, Aloys J. Himsl, Herman Klasen and the late J. E. C. Robinson, of St. Cloud; Senator John Ahmann, of Richmond; John Hoeschen, of Melrose; Peter P. Maurin, of Cold Spring; Herman Terhaar, of New Munich, and many others.

The institution has its own printing press and during the scholastic year "The St. John's Record" appears every month since 1888. In 1907 a history of St. John's University from 1857-1907 was published by the writer of this sketch.



ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE AND ACADEMY

ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE AND ACADEMY.

This school for the higher education of young ladies is conducted in connection with St. Benedict's convent by the Sisters belonging to the latter institution. It is located in the village of St. Joseph, eight miles west of St. Cloud.

"The building is constructed of brick on a basement of stone. Notable features of this instituton are its waterworks, electric light, steam heating, bathing facilities, open fire places, sanitary drinking fountains and an electric elevator. Extensive and beautiful grounds surround the building, where pupils have ample advantage for healthful exercise. Shady seats are provided at various points, and croquet grounds, basket ball and tennis grounds are included in the school grounds. In winter there are good opportunities for skating. Broad loggias and verandas, on the south side of the house, give shelter and opportunity for exercise in stormy weather or rest on warm afternoons."

This quotation from the annual catalogue shows to what expense the Sisters have gone to make St. Benedict's resemble a home with all desirable comforts and attractions. How much different from the dingy establishment which housed the first class about thirty years ago!

The Sisters had come from St. Cloud to St. Joseph in 1864 and had always kept a small number of boarders, many of whom were candidates for the Sisterhood. After 1875 girls and young women came in goodly numbers to be educated; aspirants asked admission to the community, and more dwelling room became a necessity that had to be supplied. The Sisters, therefore, concluded to erect a spacious convent and academy that would be in keeping with the brightening prospects. In the spring of 1879, the foundations were laid for one-half of the main building, which was finished before September of the following year. The Sisters now thought they had a sufficiently large house; it was 100 by 56 with basement, three stories and mansard roof. In it they opened school with thirty-six pupils.

The first school year closed June 22, 1881, with well-attended commencement exercises. There was a rich programme, which revealed the ability of the teaching staff and the talent of the pupils.

In the same year Mother Scholastica Kerst was appointed superioress of both the convent and the acadamy. The development of the buildings under her administration and up to the present time is described in the sketch of St. Benedict's convent.

After the academy had been established in the new building the number of pupils increased remarkably and St. Benedict's soon became a favorite school for the young ladies of Stearns and adjoining counties. The first annual catalogue was issued in June, 1883. At this time the institution was prepared to offer quite an extensive curriculum; there was a primary department of four grades; an intermediate department of three grades, and a graduating course. Besides there was opportunity for the study of instrumental and vocal music, domestic and fancy needle-work, dressmaking and domestic economy. The number of pupils was 65, mostly boarders; two pupils received graduat-

ing diplomas. Two years later the number of graduates was 16. The academy was incorporated March 23, 1887.

It is under the immediate supervision of a Sister directress, supported by a number of disciplinarians. She is appointed by the Mother Superior of the convent. The present directress is Sister Dominica.

The following article regarding the institution has been prepared by the Mother Superioress:

The history of St. Benedict's college and academy is as pleasant and interesting as it is surprising. The wonderful growth of our state and its institutions is well portrayed and one cannot but recognize the invisible Hand of God guiding those whose motto in life is: "Ora et Labora," and who nobly undertook the work of educating youthful hearts in the pioneer days of Minnesota. The faithful daughters of St. Benedict answered an appeal for educators in the Northwest.

Over fifty years ago the Sisters came to Minnesota, then only a little more than a wilderness, with the intention of founding a convent and school. Poverty and want were the constant companions of the Sisters for many years. The indications of growth were slow and merely sufficient to encourage perseverance. School was taught in a small frame building, which had to serve for various purposes—convent, school and chapel.

After some years of struggle for existence, prospects finally grew brighter. An addition about the same size as the first house was erected. The old church and school house were next moved up to form a part of the convent structure, which thus assumed the appearance of a collection of dilapidated dwellings. However, the number of pupils increased, and with the growth of the religious community, more dwelling rooms became an absolute necessity. The Sisters, therefore, concluded to erect a spacious convent and academy that would be in keeping with the encouraging prospects.

In the spring of 1879 the foundations were laid for one-half of the main building, which was finished before September of the following year. The Sisters thought they had now a sufficiently large house; it was 100 by 56 feet, with basement, three stories, and mansard roof. In it they opened school with thirty-six pupils. Girls and young women came in goodly numbers to be educated and aspirants asked admission to the community.

In 1883 it was again found necessary to have more dwelling room. Accordingly an addition 100 by 56 feet, was erected in the same style as the first building and of the same material, brick and stone.

Again, the spring of 1892 found work started on another wing 90 by 50. The growth of the Institution surpassed all expectation. Indeed, it would have seemed presumptuous to even the most hopeful member of the community to have entertained the thought that their humble foundation would eventually develop into an educational institution of such prominence as is St. Benedict's today.

Upon the completion of the addition started in 1892 it might have been expected that now, at last, ample room had been afforded for all who would wish to secure their education at St. Benedict's. But in less than five years the space proved insufficient and another wing, 142 by 55 feet, was added.

The latest building, completed in 1913, is 90 by 60 feet and strictly fireproof. The present frontage of the building is 300 feet, giving a floor space of over 150,000 square feet. The latest addition includes a spacious assembly hall, commodious gymnasium, beautiful art rooms, sewing room, museum, recreation halls, and many private rooms, each supplied with hot and cold running water, and some with private bath. The buildings throughout are thoroughly modern and offer every convenience such as sanitary drinking fountains, electric elevator, numerous baths, shower baths, open fire-places, etc.

The disciplinary government is mild and pupils are kept within the line of duty more by a sense of honor and justice than by fear of punishment. Pupils of all denominations are received; for the sake of uniformity and the preservation of discipline, however, all pupils are required to attend the public religious exercises.

The courses of study are complete. In addition to the regular work of the collegiate, academic, commercial, preparatory and primary departments, special advantages are offered in music, needlework, art, expression and domestic science.

The collegiate department affords young women an opportunity of receiving their higher education in a Catholic atmosphere. The work in this department has been outlined for four years, in conformity with the best educational standards.

Applicants for admission to the freshman class of the college course must, by presenting diplomas or certificates, furnish evidence that they have completed the preparatory requirements. Number of credits required for admission are fifteen year-credits in high school subjects. The course includes religion, English, logic, psychology, mathematics, philosophy, history, Latin, Greek, science, French and German.

The academic or high school department offers two courses of study, each covering a period of four years. The requisites for graduation are fifteen year-credits, or fifteen state certificates in high school subjects. Those desiring to take up a branch which is not in the course they have selected, are permitted to do so, provided the subject taken for the one omitted does not interfere with the course followed. The academy is accredited to the state universities of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., which admits its graduates to Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

The classical course includes English, Latin, algebra, physiology, civics, Caesar, ancient history, plane geometry, Cicero, mediaeval history, physics, higher algebra, Virgil, physiography, modern history, American history, chemistry, solid geometry, geology and botany.

The scientific course, in addition to the above mentioned studies, offers a complete course in German or French.

The commercial department enables a young lady to acquire a business education and make herself self-supporting. The work outlined requires two years for completion.

The preparatory and primary departments are complete in every respect.

The aim of St. Benedict's College and Academy is to give an education at

once thorough and complete. That it has fulfilled its aim, and still continues to do so, needs no further proof than that its enrollment increases with every new scholastic year. The present enrollment is about two hundred and seventy-five, with a faculty of thirty-two members, significant of the progress of our county and state. Thus, year by year, the progress of the school has continued, in the enlargement of the curriculum, introduction of new methods and new departments, ever keeping in touch with the times, today St. Benedict's College and Academy stands among the foremost institutions of the state for the education of young ladies. Its pupils and graduates may be found in every walk of life and various states of the Union, from the Gulf of Mexico, as far west as the Pacific coast. But within our county there stands the noblest monument typifying the change that time and progress have wrought. This monument occupies a central position in the building arrangement, and is none other than the beautiful Chapel of the Sacred Heart, a work of art, standing there in all its grandeur and magnificence, a worthy temple of the Most High.

The Chapel of the Sacred Heart is built in the Roman Renaissance style, carried out in all its classic details, and forms a harmonious whole which calls forth the admiration of every beholder. The corner stone of this edifice was laid on October 13, 1912. On March 25, 1914, it was dedicated by the Right Reverend James Trobec, D. D., Bishop of St. Cloud, Minnesota.

The length of the chapel is one hundred and fifty-seven feet, the width of the nave is sixty feet, while at the transept it is one hundred and ten feet. The extreme height of the building is one hundred and thirty-five feet. The structure, which is absolutely fireproof, is built of white sand-lime brick, with terra cotta trimming; the foundation is of buff Kansas brick.

Cloisters, harmonizing with the general exterior of the chapel, connect it with the college, academy, convent and novitiate, giving the whole exterior an impressive monastic appearance, resembling the convents of the middle ages.

The beautifully-carved marble entrance, with its columns of white Italian marble, is very imposing. The chaste beauty of the interior of the chapel is truly soul-inspiring. The vaulted ceiling with its graceful arches is supported by twenty-four majestic columns of polished Rockville granite, resting on bases of Minnesota marble, with sub-bases of Alps green marble. The four columns supporting the dome are cluster columns ingeniously put together.

The floors of the chapel, which are of terrazzo, contain artistically arranged patterns of marble in the aisles, while the floors beneath the pews are of oak. The floor of the sanctuary, which is raised four feet above the chapel floor, and in the shrine niches at either end of the transept, are of Minnesota marble. In this are beautiful designs of Tennessee, Pavanazzo and Numidian marble, chief among which is a dial six feet in diameter of polished Pavanazzo with a scroll of gold mosaic.

The woodwork, including the pews, choir stalls, four confessionals, and all the furniture in the sanctuary and sacristies is of southern red gumwood in natural color. All the doors are leather covered.

The altars, five in number, communion railing, and the ten statues adorning

the various altars were all imported from Italy. They are of beautifully carved Carrara marble, true specimens of excellent Italian workmanship.

The main altar deserves special notice because of its singular artistic design. Among valuable sketches of altars, the sisters found one design drawn by the Reverend Andrea Puteo, S. J., at Rome, in the year 1719. This drawing gave them an idea and they requested their altar builder to draught a sketch, using the Reverend Puteo's design as a suggestion. This was done and a most beautiful altar was the result. The altar proper is surrounded by eight marble columns of Old Convent Sienna marble, which rest on bases of Georgia Creole marble. Above the columns and capitals is an entablature beautifully carved, given a metallic effect of gold and silver. Upon this entablature stand six large angels dressed in Levitical garments, holding aloft a large golden crown which forms a canopy for the altar.

The side altars consist of an altar of the Sacred Heart, and another of the Blessed Virgin. Besides these, there is an altar of St. Joseph in the south shrine niche, and an altar of the Pieta in the north shrine niche. All are built in harmony with the main altar. Many electric lights illuminate the arches. The cast brass chandeliers and other electric light fixtures are of special design.

Thus is described, in brief, the stately edifice erected after many years of diligent labor and patient endurance. While a large sum has been spent in the erection of the chapel, the Sisters of St. Benedict feel that it is the fruit of countless sacrifices and acts of self-denial, performed for the greater honor and glory of God. It is, in their estimation, but an humble tribute of gratitude for His graces and assistance in the past.

May the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, at the Convent of St. Benedict, be a lasting memorial and manifestation of the living faith that dwells in the hearts of the sisters! May this faith be enkindled in the hearts of all men! May there soon resound, from pole to pole, the heartfelt prayer, "Praised be the Sacred Heart of Jesus; to It be honor and glory, forever and ever!"

CHAPTER XIX.

ST. BENEDICT'S CONVENT.

Arrival of the Sisters of St. Benedict in Minnesota—Boarding School Opened—First Convent Erected—Removal to St. Joseph—Colonies Sent Out—Privations and Denial—Orphanages—Indian Mission Work—Hospitals Established—Home for the Aged—Present Activities—By Rev. Alexius Hoffmann, O. S. B.

The first Benedictine Sisters were introduced into the United States from Eichstaedt, Bavaria, in 1852, and established themselves at St. Mary's in Elk county, Pennsylvania. Five years later they were invited by Bishop Joseph Cretin of St. Paul to take charge of schools in the German settlements of Minnesota. Five sisters, led by Mother Benedicta Riepp, arrived in St. Paul the same year (1857), where they were cordially welcomed by the bishop and by Father Demetrius de Marogna, the first Benedictine priest in the Northwest. They were directed to St. Cloud, where they arrived July 7, 1857.

The sisters were given lodgings in his own humble house by the late Wendelin Merz; the furniture of their apartment was simple and scanty, but they did not complain. Some time later Mr. Tenvoorde placed his boarding-house at their disposal, in which they lived and conducted a small boarding-school for a year. In the meantime the members of the Catholic congregation had resolved to build a frame dwelling for the sisters close to the church, in the rear of the present federal building. Here they lived for six years, devoting themselves to the instruction of children. They also bought a piano-forte from Mr. Mitchell and gave music lessons. The house was known as St. Joseph's Convent. After visiting Europe in the interest of the young foundation and sacrificing her energies for its success, Mother Benedicta died at St. Cloud on March 15, 1862, and Mother Willibalda Scherbauer was elected superioress in her place.

Prior Othmar Wirz built a new convent for the community in 1863; it was located at St. Joseph, and was a frame building 30 by 56, which faced the main street of the village and stood for thirty years. The greater number of the sisters at St. Cloud were transferred to their new home the same year—fifty years ago; the rest remained in charge of the school at St. Cloud. The community had grown so numerous, that in November, 1863, the superioress was able to send out the first colony of nuns under Mother Evangelista Kremeter and a few companions to establish St. Scholastica's Convent at Atchison, Kansas. Still the sisters at St. Joseph had many difficulties to contend with; they were poor and the house was small and very uncomfortable in the winter. They are deeply grateful to the early settlers living at St. Joseph at the time—the Loso, Linnemann, Capser, Aschenbrenner and Harmann families, who more than once came to their assistance.

Mother Antonia Hermann succeeded Mother Willibalda in 1868 and pre-

sided over the community until 1877. In the former year the convent was composed of twelve sisters and five postulants. Great financial difficulties were still to be overcome; their only resources were the little schools at St. Joseph and at St. Cloud. However, the sisters had not taken the vows of religion in order to lead leisurely and luxurious lives; they were willing to make many sacrifices and deprived themselves of many comforts. Their means did not allow them to keep hired help; in consequence they were obliged for several years to cultivate their own fields, feed the cattle, attend to the stables, carry wood, etc. A new era dawned in 1872—in that year they were invited to take charge of the school at New Trier, Dakota county, and in the following year several sisters went to Rich Prairie (now Pierz, Morrison county) for the same purpose. At the latter place they built a residence at their own expense.

In 1877 Mother Aloysia Barth replaced Mother Antolia, who then became a member of a Benedictine convent in Chicago. The number of sisters and postulants had grown considerably. According to the statistics in the Catalogue of Benedictine Nuns, published in June, 1879, the community at that time consisted of forty-five choir sisters and novices, and fifteen lay sisters and novices. Besides there was a number of postulants. The increase had enabled the sisters to supply other schools with teachers. In November, 1878, a few sisters were sent to White Earth Indian Reservation, to take charge of the school on the mission; about the same time they were invited to take charge of the parochial school of St. Joseph's Church in Minneapolis and of the school at Bismarck, D. T. In 1889 the Benedictine Convent at Shakopee, founded in 1862, was discontinued and the sisters removed to St. Joseph. In consequence the care of the German Orphanage at St. Paul devolved upon the community at St. Joseph. About the same time the sisters began to take in orphans, whom they at first lodged in the former convent building at St. Cloud, subsequently at St. Joseph, and for some time at Rich Prairie, until by direction they were turned over to the Franciscan Sisters at Little Falls, in 1893.

Mother Aloysia was followed in 1881 by Mother Scholistica Kerst, who had been one of the first members of the Shakopee community. She at once added a new wing, 100 by 56, to the existing building, which was ready for occupancy in 1883. In the following year the first Industrial School for the education of Chippewa Indian girls was opened at St. Joseph. The sisters lodged, fed and instructed thirty girls during the first year; this number grew to one hundred and five in the course of time, until the pecuniary assistance contributed by the federal government was no longer sufficient to continue the enterprise without heavy loss. The success of the work at White Earth had encouraged Mother Scholastica to accept an invitation to send sisters to Grande Ronde, Oregon, to teach the children at the Indian mission. Four sisters were sent in 1881, but as they could secure only twenty children for their school and their subsistence was not provided for, they were recalled a year later.

As the Benedictine rule does not rigidly prescribe any particular sphere of activity for its members, the sisters resolved to take up another line of charitable work. In 1885 they purchased, at Bismarck, D. T., a new building

designed for a hotel and turned it into what is still known as St. Alexius Hospital. In the following year they opened St. Benedict's Hospital at St. Cloud, just a few weeks before the great cyclone (April 14, 1886) which devastated the city and destroyed so many lives. Its establishment at this time was providential, as it was the only institution of its kind where the wounded could be housed and treated.

On April 7, 1886, fire broke out in the former convent building, which had been used as an industrial school since 1884, and in a few minutes it was a heap of smouldering ruins. Although it was not a considerable loss, it was very inconvenient under the circumstances. A new school was planned at once; its dimensions were 40 by 48, and the material red brick. An addition, 60 by 48, was built to the Academy in 1887.

The third hospital organized by Mother Scholastica was St. Mary's in Duluth, in 1887. In the same year the convent at St. Joseph was incorporated under the laws of the state and empowered to establish academies, orphanages, hospitals and homes for the aged. Several sisters were sent to Red Lake Indian Reservation in 1888 to take charge of the mission school. During the same and the following year, a steam laundry was erected at St. Joseph and a steam-heating plant installed.

In the spring of 1890 a new hospital, St. Raphael's, was built a short distance from the state reformatory on the east bank of the Mississippi, on a piece of ground donated by Messrs. Coates and Freeman of St. Cloud. The former hospital was turned into St. Clotilde's musical academy and kindergarten. The great distance of the new hospital from the city was a serious drawback, and ten years later a new St. Raphael's Hospital was opened in the city. In 1905 it was damaged by a fire, but the damage was speedily repaired. The old hospital on the east side was then turned into St. Joseph's Home for the Aged; it is still conducted by the sisters.

Another extension to the great group of buildings at St. Joseph was built in 1892; its dimensions were 99 by 55 feet; and still another was made in 1899, the dimensions of which were 144 by 60. The structure now had a total frontage of 240 feet, all the buildings being of the same height and built of the same material.

Mother Scholastica was succeeded in 1889 by the former superioress, Mother Aloysia Bath, who continued to preside over the community until 1901. After the organization of the diocese of Duluth, the sisters of that diocese, about 24 in number, were authorized, with the consent of Bishops Zardetti and McGolrick, to form a separate community, independent of St. Benedict's. The separation was effected June 1, 1882, and Mother Scholastica was the first superioress. Although her subsequent activity does not concern the present narrative, it may interest her former acquaintances to learn that she built five hospitals in the northern part of the state; also, that she built a magnificent convent and academy, called Villa Sancta Scholastica, near Duluth, and after directing the community for nearly twenty years, died on June 11, 1911.

In 1892 several sisters were sent to Tacoma to teach in the parochial school connected with the church of the Holy Rosary. Since 1897 the Sisters

at St. Joseph are conducting a boarding-school for small boys under twelve years of age. This institution has proved to be very timely and popular.

Since 1905 the institution has its own electric light plant. For protection in case of fire a steel water tank, capable of holding 60,000 gallons and mounted on a steel tower 100 feet high, was set up in 1907.

The present superioress, Mother Cecelia Kapsner, was elected in 1901; re-elected in 1907 and again in 1913, which is evidence both of the high esteem in which she is held by the 400 sisters subject to her, and of her tact and efficiency in directing the enterprises of the great community. The whole number of sisters belonging to the convent is 500; the greater number of them are stationed in the dependent houses—hospitals and missions. Besides St. Benedict's Academy they conduct two hospitals, St. Raphael's at St. Cloud, and St. Alexius' at Bismarck, N. D.; St. Joseph's Orphanage, St. Paul; two Indian schools, at White Earth and Red Lake, the St. Joseph's Home for the Aged at St. Cloud, and a number of schools in the dioceses of St. Cloud, Duluth, La Crosse, St. Paul, Fargo and Seattle. St. Benedict's enjoys the distinction of being the largest Benedictine Convent in the world.

CHAPTER XX.

CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Catholics Inaugurate Educational Work in This County—Devoted Work of the Members of the Order of St. Benedict—Value of Christian Schooling—History of the Organization, Growth and Success of the Various Church Schools—By the Right Reverend James Trobec, Titular Bishop of Lycopolis, Egypt, and Former Bishop of St. Cloud.

The first pioneers of Stearns county who devoted themselves to educational work were Catholics. In 1856, at the invitation of Father Francis Pierz, three members of the Order of St. Benedict arrived at Sauk Rapids, where they remained but a few days. Seeing that the west side of the Mississippi presented better opportunities for the future development, they located south of the present city of St. Cloud. True to their vocations as a teaching order, their first thought was the training of youth. The brothers William and Louis Rothkopf donated them a log house which, in November, 1857, the fathers fitted up as their first college into which they received five pupils, of whom one was the late well-known Abbot Alex. Edelbrock. This was the nucleus of the present great university of St. John, Collegeville, Minn., which gives ample opportunity to boys and young men to pursue their studies in the commercial, classical, philosophical or theological course. Thousands of well-educated young men issued from its halls to make practical use of the lessons received in that place of learning.

For the education of children and especially girls and young ladies, Benedictine Sisters came from Pennsylvania to St. Cloud in 1857. Later they established their headquarters or mother house at St. Joseph, Stearns

county, where they built a convent and academy which was from time to time enlarged by extensive additions and now represents one of the finest institutions of learning, modern in all its appointments. Nearly 600 sisters belong to the mother house, the most of them able teachers engaged in school work, not only in the academy, but in many parochial and other schools, not alone in Minnesota, but also in other states. Hundreds of well-educated young ladies came forth from the St. Benedict's academy. The two above mentioned institutions of learning, in charge of the members of the Order of St. Benedict, viz.: St. John's University and St. Benedict's Academy, are well known far beyond the limits of Minnesota. They are given a special place in this work as institutions of higher education. Here they are only mentioned as foundations, as nurseries and centres of Christian education, inspiring and influencing all other Catholic schools of the county and even beyond its limits.

Catholic parochial schools are not as numerous in Stearns county as the great number of parishes would justify. This, however, is not owing to any lack of appreciation of such schools. Catholic settlers of Stearns county, mostly Germans, trained themselves under Catholic auspices, were no less profoundly imbued with the idea of the necessity of Catholic parochial school than had been their parents and grandparents of the preceding generations. They brought with them to this new country their old faith and love for their native tongue which they were bound to preserve at all cost in their children and children's children. The school alongside the church was the motto of the first settlers, and in several places both church and school were built together to serve the double purpose. However, in settlements composed of people of the same creed and language, there was not much danger for either, in making use of the existing public schools in charge of Catholic teachers. Where, however, there was a mixture of people of different creeds and tongues, Catholics, if sufficiently numerous and able, establish, as soon as possible, their own private parochial schools. Many coming from certain parts of Europe where they were in the minority, did not need to be taught the necessity of private Catholic schools. Centuries of struggle to preserve their faith and their national traditions had convinced them of the value and necessity of private schools, in which, besides all usual secular branches, also religion and their native tongue, could be taught. But, while learning the rudiments of eternal truths and their own mother tongue, they did not and do not neglect to study diligently the language of the new country and all those secular branches taught in public schools. The principles which the parish school maintains are the same as those which are obtained in christian schools of every age and under all conditions. Those principles spring from the relationship of man to God, principles as unchangeable as christianity itself. Moral training or the education of the will is one of the fundamental aims of the christian school, for it is generally admitted that moral character is even more important than mere knowledge, in the struggle of life. All educators agree on this point, as also in the fact that a child to be thoroughly educated, must be taught religion. In public schools, which are frequented by pupils of different creeds, religion cannot be taught, it is simply impossible, hence the necessity of private schools for those who wish to receive a christian educa-

tion. These private parochial schools should stand on equal footing with the best public schools as far as secular education is concerned, and the most of them do, as the results of the county and state examinations show. Lessons on patriotism, good citizenship and love of country are not neglected in their curriculum. There is abundant evidence that our parochial schools, as a rule, are steadily improving and deserve the full confidence of their patrons.

I. The first parochial school in Stearns county was the St. Mary's School of St. Cloud. In the autumn of 1856, the Rev. P. Cornelius Wittmann, O. S. B., opened a little school in a building given him for that purpose by Joseph Edelbrock. No teacher being available at the time, Father Cornelius was himself both teacher and pastor. In his little school he had six children from the family Edelbrock, three from the family Rosenberger, some from the families Emmel and Braun, families well known in St. Cloud. This was the humble beginning of the St. Mary's School. Father Cornelius, its first teacher, is still living, residing at St. John's.

Soon, however, the burden became too heavy for the Rev. Father, who had charge also of the rapidly-growing St. Mary's parish, hence some Benedictine Sisters were invited from St. Mary's, Elk county, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the school. Accordingly, on June 20, 1857, several sisters arrived and opened a school in their convent, which occupied the site of the present postoffice. The name of the first superioress was the Ven. Mother Benedicta Riepp. Some years later the sisters selected St. Joseph for their mother house and St. Cloud remained a mission. The sisters were soon unable to accommodate in their little convent school all the children seeking admission, hence many had to attend an "independent district school," in which also some sisters were employed as teachers. Not until 1887 did the Rev. Severin Gross, O. S. B., succeed in erecting a three-room frame schoolhouse on the site of the present St. Mary's School. Each room accommodated from 50 to 60 pupils. The first enrollment in this schoolhouse shows 113 pupils. The Catholic population, however, increased so rapidly that before long another small two-room building was temporarily converted into a schoolhouse for smaller children.

It is quite impossible at the present time to obtain a complete list of the venerable sisters who labored for the welfare of the St. Cloud's youth, yet a few deserve special mention. These are: Sisters Benedicta, Aloysia, Anselina, Romana, Equina and Raymond. Besides these sisters, Prof. Louis Wieber, the present county school superintendent, and Prof. William A. Boerger deserve mention as instructors of boys, and principals from 1889-1900 and 1900-1907, respectively.

The school accommodations again became inadequate to meet the demands of the ever-increasing population. A large new schoolhouse was absolutely necessary. It fell to the lot of the Rev. Father Gregory Steil, O. S. B., to erect the present large and handsome schoolhouse, provided with all modern improvements and appliances, recommended by the best educators of the country. That Father Gregory acquitted himself of this important task with credit is beyond doubt, being himself a skilled architect. The present school building was erected in 1896 at a cost of about $30,000. It contains a

spacious basement and three stories of upper structure. It has four large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms on the first and second floors. The third floor was used as a hall for meetings and entertainments up to the year 1912, but has since been converted into a large assembly room, classrooms and well-equipped laboratory for the high school department, which was established in 1907 by the Very Rev. Alfred Mayer, O. S. B., Prior of St. Mary's Priory. At present twelve teachers are employed in the school, ten in the grades and two in the high school, while the whole enrollment is over 600 pupils.

II. Cathedral school or the Holy Angel's Parish School in St. Cloud. The first half of the present cathedral school was erected in 1887 by the Rev. Father Stemper, vicar general and pastor during the episcopate of the Right Rev. Rupert Steidenbusch. It was a three-story brick building with a basement 35 by 45 feet. On the second day of October, 1887, the school opened its doors to 200 children who were placed under the instruction of a staff of four teachers, namely the late Prof. P. E. Kaiser, as principal and instructor of the larger boys, and three sisters of the Order of St. Benedict. Owing to the rapid growth of the school it became necessary to add, towards the winter, another teacher to the teaching staff. The steady increase in attendance made the building of an addition as large as the original structure an imperative necessity. This was erected by Father Edward Jones, pastor of the cathedral parish, under the episcopacy of the late Bishop Martin Marty, in 1894. The new addition also was soon over-crowded, and an old hotel nearby had to be secured and remodeled into schoolrooms and sisters' dwelling. In a short time this new arrangement proved insufficient for the great number of children. To obtain more space in the above-mentioned building for school purposes, the sisters had to vacate it. A large, fine, comfortable dwelling house has been erected by the Rev. Dr. Leo Gans, on the south side of the brick schoolhouse, at a cost of $18,000, as a residence for the teaching sisters. A notable event in the history of the cathedral school was the opening of a Catholic high school by the Rev. Edward Jones, in 1902. It provides for a general course of four years, substantially the course prescribed by the typical high schools of the county.

The phenomenal growth still characterizes the school, which now enrolls about 675 pupils, 75 of whom pursue a high-school course.

The crowning event in the history of the cathedral school is the erection of a separate boys' school for the higher grades and high school, fully equipped and strictly modern, with a large hall, for the purpose of affording ample room for larger boys and relieving the present school of its over-crowded condition.

The high school building, in the course of erection, will consist of a basement and two-story superstructure, 120 by 84 feet, and the hall, 100 by 60 feet. This building will be an ornament to the city of St. Cloud and an object of just pride for the Cathedral Parish and its energetic pastor, the Rev. Dr. Leo Gans. The original schoolhouse will be occupied principally by girls and small boys, and both schools will offer a complete 12 years' course, including a thoroughly modern and practical business course.

Prof. P. E. Kaiser was principal of the Cathedral schools from 1887 to

1894; Prof. George Stelzle, from 1894 to 1900; Ven. Sister Elenora, from 1900 to 1913, and Ven. Sister Basilia, from 1913, and is still in office.

III. St. Paul's Parochial School of Sauk Centre. This school was established in 1896. A substantial brick building was erected for that purpose and divided into three school rooms and sisters' dwelling. The school comprises eight grades. Pupils who have successfully passed the eighth-grade county examination, and obtained a county diploma and do not wish to attend the public high school are given a course of single and double entry bookkeeping, business, English and civil government, etc. There are five or six graduates every year.

In 1912, a large addition with modern improvements was erected through the efforts of the Rev. Pastor Anthony Arzt and the generosity of the small parish. The school is in charge of the Benedictine Sisters. The Ven. Sister Catherine has been the first principal up to the year 1904 and the Ven. Sister Athanasia since 1904. The enrollment is about 118 pupils.

IV. Assumption Parochial School of Eden Valley. The Catholic parish of Eden Valley, just on the line between Stearns and Meeker counties, in 1901 erected under the direction of the present pastor, the Rev. N. J. Peiffer, a large, beautiful, substantial schoolhouse, modern in all its parts, equipped with everything required by the state board of public instruction and by the laws of the state for public schools. Its scope is to educate the children of the parish as far as necessary. It covers all the branches taught in public schools. The pupils make state examination and the most of them pass without difficulty. The principal is the Rev. Pastor himself, who takes great interest in the proficiency of his school. As assistant principals there served in succession: Ven. Sister Andrew, Sister Alaquoquo and Sister Theresa. There are now 250 pupils enrolled, in charge of six sisters of St. Benedict, whose mother house is in St. Joseph, Stearns county, Minn.

V. St. John's Cantius Parochial School, of St. Cloud, situated on Fifteen avenue, north, is a graded school, covering eight grades. It was established in 1901, when the small congregation hardly numbered over 70 families. The present school building was secured in 1900, having served before as a society hall. In 1902 a spacious addition was made to accommodate the ever-increasing number of pupils. Two Benedictine Sisters are employed at present as teachers, the Ven. Sister Kostka being the principal. Besides the usual branches of grammar schools, the Polish language is also taught. The enrollment in 1914 reached nearly 100 pupils. Under the wise management of the Rev. Pastor V. Watzka, the congregation is making steady improvements and in a short time a fine, modern schoolhouse will be erected.

VI. Holy Family Parochial School of Albany. This is one of the largest Catholic schools in the county, an excellent graded school, covering eight grades. It was established by Rev. P. Conrad, O. S. B., in 1904. The old church in the rear of the new one was remodeled, adapted for a temporary schoolhouse and used for school purposes until 1910, when a large, substantial schoolhouse, modern in all its appointments, was erected by the Rev. P. Andrew Straub, O. S. B., at a cost of about $30,000. Five sisters of the Order of St. Benedict are in charge of the school. The first principal was the Ven.

Sister Emmerama, from 1904 to 1912 and since 1912, the Ven. Sister Ehrentrudis. The number of pupils enrolled in 1914 was 250.

VII. St. Boniface Parochial School of Melrose. The large St. Boniface parish of Melrose erected in 1910 one of the finest modern schoolhouses at a cost of $45,000. Until the summer vacation of 1914 it was rented to the school district for public school purposes. Since September, 1914, however, it has been the Catholic Parochial School of Melrose. The magnificent building was erected through the energy of the pastor, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. B. Richter, and the generosity of his people. It is a graded school, comprising all eight grades as heretofore, but a ninth grade will be added to the curriculum, as preparation for the high school. The school is in charge of the Benedictine Sisters, the Ven. Sister Ursula being the principal and superioress. The last enrollment was 420 pupils, and it will not be less in the parochial school.

VIII. St. Joseph's Parochial School, of St. Joseph. Until June, 1914, the spacious schoolhouse, erected by the school district on church land, was used as a public school. This building, however, was bought by the St. Joseph parish, arranged for a parochial school and opened September, 1914. The school comprises eight grades and is in charge of four sisters of the Order of St. Benedict. The Ven. Sister Theresia is principal. The last enrollment was 190 pupils.

Several other places in Stearns county are preparing to erect parochial schools, so that in a short time they will be in due proportion to the number of Catholic parishes in the county.

CHAPTER XXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.

Facts in the Early Career and Later Success of People Who Have Helped to Make Stearns County—Founders and Patriots—Names Which Will Live Long in the Memories of the Residents of This Vicinity—Stories of Well-Known Families Who Have Led in Public Life.

James Colgrove. In the middle years of the past century, New England and New York state were peopled with a hardy race from which came not only some of the great minds of the nation, but also the substantial self-sacrificing men who left the settled peace of the older communities and braved the hardships and rigors of pioneer endeavor. They were a well-informed people, for the district schools gave a liberal education which might well be envied by the young people of the present generation, while the academies taught the higher branches. Nearly every family had a teacher or two among its children, and it was customary among the young men of the better families before settling down to farming, or entering upon the study of the professions, to acquire self-discipline and firmly fix their own knowledge, by teaching for a few years. Among these farmer-teachers who became pioneers of Minnesota may be mentioned the one whose name heads these notes.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES COLGROVE

James Colgrove was born May 8, 1841, in Hornellsville, now Hornell, Steuben county, New York, the son of Francis and Amanda (Pitts) Colgrove. He was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, passed through the district schools and finished at the Alfred Academy. Then he taught school for four years in his native state. In the fall of 1866, he came to Minnesota, and upon locating in Stearns county, taught school in Clearwater and Lynden for several terms. He located in section 34, Lynden, bought a farm which in time he increased to 400 acres, and there resided for some thirty-four years. A keen thinker, it was natural that he should become one of the leaders in his township. He was chairman of the board of supervisors, town clerk and justice of the peace, as well as chairman of the school board of his district. At one time he ran for a seat in the state legislature on the Populist ticket, and was defeated by a small majority. While on the farm he took a deep interest in the betterment of farm conditions. As the result of much cogitation, he perfected the machine which is now on the market as the Colgrove Potato Digger. In 1901 he came to St. Cloud, and is now the secretary of the Granite City Iron Works, where his patent is manufactured. The machine is said to be one of the most perfect of its kind now on the market. A description of its many technical perfections is beyond the scope of this work. Its structure is most admirable as to durability and simplicity. It handles and distributes the dirt in such a way as to make the machine of easy draft, it does not scatter nor cut the potatoes, it leaves them on the ground well cleaned, and it also improves the ground, doing away with the necessity of plowing. Weeds are brought to the surface, and thus are easily gathered and burned. Mr. Colgrove is well versed in Masonry. He was made a Mason in Clearwater Lodge, No. 28, A. F. & A. M., Clearwater, Minn., and several times served as its Master. He is now a member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, St. Cloud. Mr. Colgrove married Mary Louise Stearns, the daughter of Calvin Stearns, and they have three children, Mary L., Frances Amanda and Pitt Payson. Mary L. married W. W. Robertson, and they have one daughter, Carrie L. They live at Bath, Maine. Frances Amanda married Harry Biggerstaff, and after his death she married Anthony Murphy, of St. Cloud. Pitt Payson received his early education in Clearwater, attended the St. Cloud State Normal School and the University of Minnesota, and graduated from the University of New York. For twenty years he taught mathematics in the St. Cloud State Normal School, and is now superintendent of the city schools of Virginia, Minnesota. He married Alice Jacobs, and they have one daughter, Helen L. Mrs. Mary Louise (Stearns) Colgrove died October 9, 1911.

Amos M. Hamlin, one of the oldest residents of St. Cloud, was born February 22, 1823, in the town of Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y. In 1842 he came westward to Michigan and worked as a shoemaker and farmer. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in 1865, and returned to Michigan. In 1882 he came to St. Cloud, and worked as a mason on many of the important buildings of the city, including the Cathedral and the Grand Central Hotel building. He continued in active business until 1889, when he retired.

Mr. Hamlin married Laura Pennock, now deceased, a native of New York

state, and daughter of Thomas J. Pennock. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin had five children: Frederick, Carrie E., Edith, Thomas J. and Harry. Frederick married Henrietta Northam, lives in the state of Washington, and has nine children. Carrie E. is the wife of Samuel Marshall. Edith married Orson Culver, has three children, and lives on a farm in Michigan. Thomas J. married Libbie Castor. They live in the state of Washington. Harry is deceased.

Samuel Marshall was born in Rock Island, Illinois, January 19, 1853. He farmed for a while near Mendota, Ill., and then came to St. Cloud where for seventeen years he has been employed in the shops of the Great Northern Railway. He is a member of the United Workmen. Mr. Marshall married Carrie E. (Hamlin) Bowen, daughter of Amos M. and Laura (Pennock) Hamlin, and widow of George Bowen. By her marriage to Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Marshall has one daughter, Ethel, wife of Charles Beatty, of Ellsworth, Minnesota.

Clinton D. Grinols, postmaster at St. Cloud, was born in Oak Grove, Anoka county, Minnesota, June 24, 1860, son of Benjamin and Isabelle (Cooper) Grinols. He was taken to Fair Haven by his parents, and attended school there. He also attended school in St. Cloud, and in the spring of 1879 graduated from the St. Cloud State Normal School. He clerked in his father's store in Fair Haven during the summer months, and in the winters of 1880-81 and 1881-82 taught school at Kimball Prairie. In the spring of 1882 he became a member of the firm of B. Grinols & Sons. In the spring of 1892, when that firm went out of business, he became state agent for D. M. Osborn & Co. Two years later he formed with Walter Gregory, the firm of Grinols & Gregory, dealers in farm implements and fuel. Four years later the concern was incorporated as the Grinols Company. In 1904, Mr. Grinols disposed of his interests in this concern. Then for two years he was an agent for threshing and mill machinery. October 1, 1906, he was appointed postmaster at St. Cloud by President Theodore Roosevelt, and the appointment was confirmed in December of that year. In 1911 he was reappointed by President William Howard Taft, and is still in office. Mr. Grinols is a Mason, an Elk and an Independent Forester. He belongs to the Commercial Club and the Old Settlers' Association. Clinton D. Grinols married Elizabeth Ross, born in Canada, daughter of Alexander Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Grinols have four children, Pearl, Marie, Ross and Walter. Pearl is the wife of William MacMullen, and they have two children, Clinton and Elizabeth.

Benjamin Grinols was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, and came to Minnesota in 1856. He lived in Oak Grove until June, 1865, when he located in Fair Haven, and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, William Cooper. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Cooper, in 1882, when with his sons, Clinton D. and Ernest E. Grinols, the business was taken over under the firm name of B. Grinols & Sons. The business was closed out in the spring of 1892. Benjamin Grinols married Isabelle Cooper, who was brought to Minnesota with her parents in 1857.

David J. Hanscom, one of the early pioneers, was born in York county, Maine, August 23, 1833, and was taken as a small boy to Kennebec county, in the same state, where he grew to manhood and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came west, lived in Wisconsin for a while, later was employed as



CLINTON D. GRINOLS

a carpenter in St. Paul, and in 1859 came to section 25, Eden Lake, this county, as its first white settler. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and saw service against the Indians and in the South. He was home on a furlough for a while in the early summer of 1864, and received his honorable discharge that fall. On his return to Eden Lake, he located in section 24, and there spent the remainder of his days, dying May 11, 1896. Mr. Hanscom was the first town clerk, elected in 1867, and held that office for eleven years. He was assessor eight years, and at various times was treasurer and clerk of the school board of his district. David J. Hanscom was twice married. His first wife, Maria Clark, of Illinois, whom he married August 18, 1859, died January 19, 1870, leaving two children, Sanford and Mary A. Sanford was the first white child born in the town of Eden Lake. He now lives in Minneapolis. Mary A. is dead. Mr Hanscom married Lizzie C. Abbott, Feb. 22, 1871, and this union was blessed with four children, George E., Stella L., Ella F. and Beulah. Stella L. married L. E. Christ, lives at Maple Plain, Minn., and has two children, Hester and Florence. Ella F., who died in October, 1908, married James Ponsford. Beulah died April 20, 1881, as an infant.

Rudolph Huhn was born in Prussia, Germany, February 12, 1833, and came to America in 1852 with his sister. He worked in a piano factory for a while, in Covington, Kentucky, and later went to Pettis county, Missouri, where he and his brother split rails and did other pioneer work. After his marriage he went to Newport, Kentucky, with his bride, and remained about a year. In 1861, they came to St. Paul by boat, and then took the overland trip to St. Cloud. In the time of the Indian troubles Mr. Huhn joined Company D, of the First Mounted Rangers, and went with that company to the frontier under General Henry Sibley. After a year's service he returned to St. Cloud, and shortly afterward went to work in the furniture factory of Carlisle & Spicer, remaining in this employ seventeen years. Then he purchased the furniture store on the corner of St. Germain street and Eighth avenue. On this corner he erected a new building and continued in business there until within a few years of his death. He died January 22, 1910. Mr. Huhn married Elizabeth Mockenhaupt, daughter of John A. Mockenhaupt, a wood-turner by trade who brought his family to America in 1852, reached New Orleans October 24, came up the river to St. Louis, and took up some land in Missouri where he carried on farming for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Huhn were the parents of eight children: Joseph, Rosie, Ida, Henry Leo, Robert L., Paulinus G., Edward B. and Clara. Joseph was born in Newport, Kentucky, June 29, 1860, and died May 17, 1905. Rosie married Andrew Kolb and they have five children. They live in Melrose, Stearns county. Ida married Henry Thien. They live in Billings, Montana and have eight children living. Henry Leo died in infancy. Robert L. lives at home. Paulinus G. also lives at home. He served in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines in Company M, 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Marquina, P. I., March 25, 1899. Edward B. married Clara Akers. They have four children and live in Minneapolis. He was accidentally killed February 11, 1914. Clara is the wife of John Terhaar. They have two children. Mrs. Huhn, although advanced in years, is in the full possession of her faculties, and possesses a re-

markable memory for dates and things of interest which took place in St. Cloud in the early days.

Mathew Hall, now engaged in the lumber business in St. Cloud, was born at Aselfingen, Amt. Bondorf, Baden, Germany, August 27, 1863, the son of Dionis and Zelia Korumel Hall. In 1882 the father decided that his boys should be given the wider opportunities that America presented, rather than be forced to serve three years as apprentices without pay. His wife being dead, his interests were solely in his children. Accordingly the family, consisting of the father and the children, Mathew, Joseph and Mary, came to this country and located at St. Cloud, where the father became a market gardener and small fruit grower. Mathew, after reaching St. Cloud took special courses in school to fit him for a business life. For a time he was a railroad man and later a gardener. He attracted the attention of former Lieutenant Governor C. A. Gilman who took a deep interest in his career, and who first employed him four years in his lumber business, and then encouraged him to start for himself. It happened that the lieutenant governor had some lumber at Oak Park, Benton county, and he made the suggestion that Mr. Hall, then twenty-six years of age, take it and start in business. Accordingly Mr. Hall loaded five car loads with the assistance of a friend, shipped the lot to St. Cloud, and opened a lumber yard. This was the first stepping stone to the present large and profitable business. In speaking of Mr. Hall, Governor Gilman says: "The key to his success is his perfect honesty. When he was a boy I would have trusted him with every cent I had in the world, and the years have proved that I was justified in my faith." Mr. Hall is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Hall married Anna, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Webber) Volz. Mr. Volz died June 1, 1907. Mrs. Volz is still living in the city of St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have nine children, Alfred, Herbert, Edwin, Marie, Marcellus, Clothilda, Louisa, Lawrence and Everista.

Andrew Hennemann, former postmaster of St. Cloud, was born in Lake county, Ill., January 23, 1854, son of Andrew and Katherine (Schoeneberger) Hennemann, who brought him to St. Cloud in 1866. As a youth he became a harness-maker, and worked both in St. Paul and St. Cloud. For some time he and J. C. Moos were partners. Under Cleveland's second administration he served as postmaster at St. Cloud. In recent years he has devoted his attention to the taxidermist's art. He is a member of St. Joseph's Society and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Hennemann married Katherine, the daughter of Peter and Angeline Sauermann Kraemer. This union resulted in four children: Emil J. A., Hedwig, Lenora and Sylvester George. Emil J. A. married Tracy Kapfer and they have eight children. Hedwig married Edward Brick, St. Cloud chief of police, and they have one child, Cyril. Lenora married Peter Ahles, superintendent of schools at Hancock, Minn., and they have three children. Sylvester George died at the age of five months. Peter and Angeline (Sauermann) Kraemer were pioneers. Mrs. Kraemer now lives in St. Joseph, and is one of the best informed women in the county in regard to historical matters. Her opinion is often sought to settle disputed points about the early days in St. Cloud and Stearns county.



MATHEW HALL



JOSEPH J. HILBE

Andrew Hinnemann, Sr., came to America in 1842 with his father John Simon, and located in Lake county, Illinois. After he was married he went to Chicago, with $5 in his pocket. In that city he went to the well-known wholesale concern of Bone Bros. and, frankly telling them of his lack of financial resources, secured from them a peddler's outfit. At the end of a year he had enough money to start his wife in a small business at Buffalo Grove. About five years later he gave up his road work, enlarged the small store into a general store, and opened a tavern and place of refreshment. In 1866 he brought his wife and his seven children to St. Cloud, and purchased a farm in St. Augusta township. A short time later he purchased from Nicholas Schaefer his hotel. This he operated until 1883 when he retired. He and his wife spent their declining years in a pleasant residence at the corner of Second street and Thirteenth avenue.

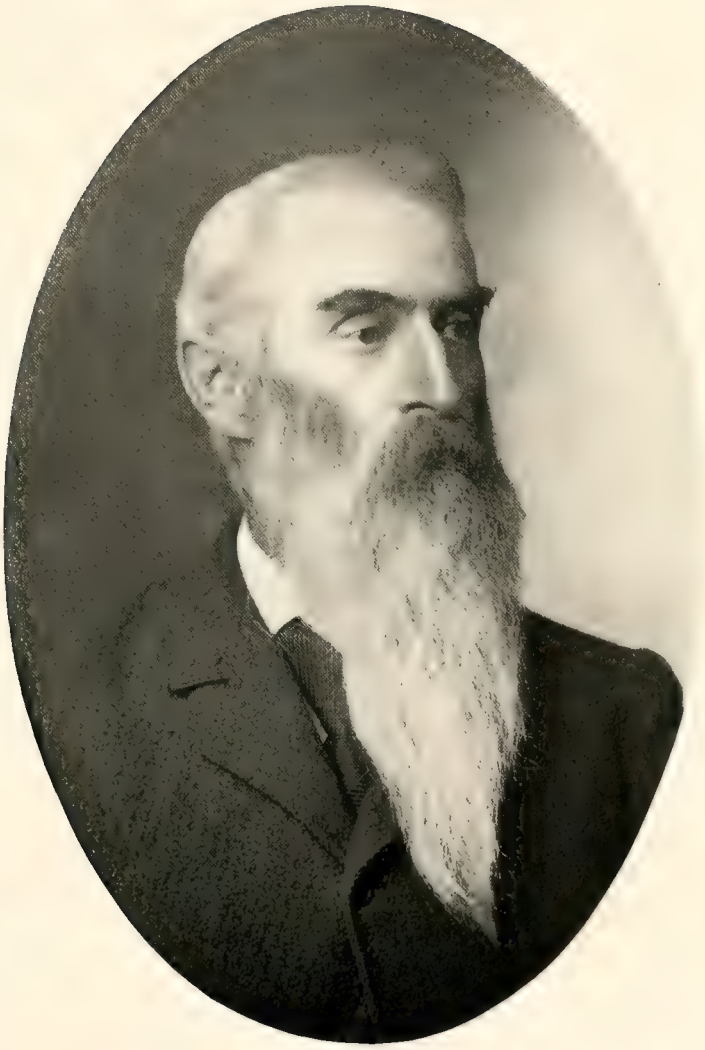
Ernest Keller, retired banker, was born in Baden, Germany, near the banks of the Rhine, December 18, 1860, son of Andrew and Rose Keller, who brought him to St. Cloud in 1872. Having already attended the excellent schools of his native land, the subject of this mention completed his schooling in St. Cloud. After holding various clerical positions, he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester Co., at St. Cloud. In 1892 he engaged in the implement business in Little Falls, Minn. In the spring of 1896 he moved to Albany in this county, where he and H. A. Warner started a private bank. In 1906 this bank was reorganized as the First State Bank of Albany, with Mr. Warner as president and Mr. Keller as cashier. In 1909, Mr. Keller retired. He is still financially interested in several banking institutions but is not actively concerned in their management. Mr. Keller married in 1897 Clara Balder, a native of Wisconsin, and they have four children: Esther, Florence, Erwin and Arthur. Mr. Keller is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., of St. Cloud.

Joseph J. Hilbe, proprietor of the Golden Rule, at St. Cloud, was born March 7, 1883, in Wilson township, Winona county, Minnesota, son of Joseph A. and Mary (Kessinger) Hilbe. He attended the district schools of that township, as well as the Central school, and the parochial schools of Winona. For two summers he worked for the Laird, Norton Co. December 8, 1898, he entered the employ of the dry good establishment of Edward F. Mues, in Winona. Later he worked a while for Schlingerman & Walsch in the same city. In 1901 he came to St. Cloud, entered the employ of the Leisen Shoe & Dry Goods Co., and remained in that establishment for over seven years. Then he went to Fargo, and was with the A. L. Moody dry goods store a year. In 1909 he returned to St. Cloud, purchased the "Racket Store," from S. H. Dalton, converted it into a general dry goods store, and changed the name to J. J. Hilbe, dry goods. Mr. Hilbe has proven a capable manager, and the business has prospered until it is now an integral part of St. Cloud life. He is a member of the Elks, the Eagles, the Knights of Columbus and the Commercial Club. Mr. Hilbe was married November 5, 1907, to Laura F. Rader, and they have one child, Rader J., born July 30, 1910.

Joseph A. Hilbe was born in Wilson township, Winona county, this state, and married Mary Kessinger, a native of West Baden, Germany. They lived

for many years in Wilson, but now have one of the best farms and most substantial homes in the vicinity of Fountain City, Wis. They are the parents of six children: Elizabeth, Matilda, Anna May, Joseph J. and Bernard C. Elizabeth married Charles Goetzman, lives near Sugar Loaf, Winona, Minn., and has six children. Matilda married Albert Meyer, and they have one child. Joseph J. is the subject of this sketch. Anna is the wife of Edward Oertle, lives in Bluff Siding, Wisconsin, and has one child. Mary is the wife of Fred Roetzke, lives near Fountain City, Wis., and has two children. Bernard C. lives with his parents in Fountain City.

Nathaniel K. Hunt, a retired resident of St. Cloud, was born January 23, 1837, in Tombridge, Orange county, Vermont, son of John and Eliza Harvey (King) Hunt, the former of whom was born in Vermont in 1804 and died in 1888 and the latter of whom was born in 1806 and died in 1901. In 1837, when Nathaniel was but four months old, the family started west, going by boat to Detroit, and thence by stage to within twelve miles of Kalamazoo, Mich., where they located on a farm. Here Nathaniel was reared, receiving his education in Antwerp township, Van Buren county, as a boy, and later attended the "Stone College" in Kalamazoo, Mich. For a time he worked as a clerk in a store in Lowell, Michigan, and then, in partnership with Simeon Hunt, engaged in the mercantile business in the same town. Subsequently he took up farming in Antwerp township, Van Buren county, Michigan, and in connection with his agricultural operations conducted a brickyard, using the clay underlying his farm. In 1879 he bought 240 acres of wild land in Haven, Sherburne county, this state. In 1880 he moved onto this farm, and started to develop a model place. He broke and developed the land, prospered with the years, and brought the land to a high stage of improvement. A splendid twelve-room house, a large barn, 30 by 104 feet, and various sheds and other shelters for stock, poultry, crops and equipment, are features of his farm landscape. The place is now occupied by his son, G. S. Hunt. In addition to the farm, and the home in St. Cloud, Mr. Hunt owns a cottage at Long Lake, in Haven township, Sherburne county. Mr. Hunt deals to a certain extent in real estate. In his earlier life he took an active part in the affairs of his township, serving as supervisor and as town clerk. He also occupied several school offices. For two terms he was an efficient member of the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature. Since his residence in St. Cloud he has taken an active part in civic affairs, and was one of the aldermen before the commission form of government was inaugurated. He is vice president of the Commercial Club, belongs to the Elks, and has been a Mason between fifty and sixty years. He is deeply interested in modern and scientific agriculture, and it was through his untiring efforts that the Farmers' Institute was established in St. Cloud. As a poultry fancier he stands high. He is treasurer of the Central Minnesota Poultry Association, which was organized at St. Cloud in 1911, and his Black Langshangs have never failed to win blue ribbon prizes whenever he has exhibited them. Mr. Hunt married for his first wife, Annetta Spencer, by whom he had two children, Lena and Spencer. Lena married Fred Scherfenberg and they have four children, Annetta, Clara, Myra and King. Spencer married Ceola Keller, and they have



N. K. HUNT

eight children, Freed, Nathaniel K., Florence, Nellie, Viola, Harty, Lee and Harry. Freed and Nathaniel K. are graduates of the agricultural department, and Florence and Nellie from the domestic science department of the University of Minnesota. Annetta Spencer Hunt died in 1866. For his second wife, Mr. Hunt married her sister Jane, who died in 1894. For his third wife he married Rose Mix, daughter of Orange and Elizabeth S. (Hogan) Mix, the former of whom spent his life as a carpenter and also operated an extensive fruit farm in Michigan.

Charles F. Ladner. Among the men whose industry has been a part of the general progress and prosperity of St. Cloud should be mentioned the successful merchant whose name heads this notice. Well suited to the exactions of a commercial career, and a thorough master of his own business, he has nevertheless realized that the retail dealers of the community have certain public duties to perform, and these duties he has courageously shouldered. Mr. Ladner is of eastern birth, having first seen the light of day June 29, 1857, in Pottsville, Penn., son of Nicholas and Catherine (Koch) Ladner, who brought their farmily to St. Cloud in 1866 and took up their residence on a farm. Charles F. attended the district schools, and took the commercial course at St. John's University, at Collegeville, in this county. After leaving school, he taught a year in Stearns county, Minn. Then he clerked in New Munich, Albany and Cold Spring. For ten years he was the proprietor of a general store in Arvilla, North Dakota. In 1892 he returned to St. Cloud, bought out Val Batz, and established the business which is now known as the C. F. Ladner Hardware Co. Of this company C. F. Ladner is president; T. K. Ladner, vice president, and Frank Jung, treasurer. In 1897, Mr. Ladner assisted in organizing the Minnesota State Retail Hardware Association which now has a membership of 1,200. In 1899 he assisted in organizing the Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and for eleven years has been its president. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the St. Joseph Society and the St. Cloud Commercial Club. Mr. Ladner married Theresa Golling, a native of Wisconsin, and they have ten children.

Harry C. Ervin, Sr. Flour milling has been an important industry in Minnesota since the earliest days. As early as 1823, the government had a crude mill at St. Anthony, a part of what is now Minneapolis. Even prior to 1855, flour had been milled in Stearns county. In 1870, Stearns county had become the seventh flour producing county in the state, having at that time no less than six mills. With the dwindling of the wheat crop in the late seventies, milling in St. Cloud lost some of its importance, but about a decade later there was a revival of interest, and the flour industry in St. Cloud is now an important branch of the city's commerce. Since this revival of interest, the subject of this sketch has been closely identified with the flouring business in this city, and has followed its fortunes here for a quarter of a century.

Harry C. Ervin, Sr., proprietor of the St. Cloud City Mills, was born November 27, 1860, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (McBride) Ervin, the former of Pennsylvania birth and Scotch ancestry, and the latter of Irish ancestry. Harry C. Ervin received a common and high school education in Philadelphia,

and early turned his attention to the milling business. For seven years he worked for John S. Wesley, a Philadelphia flour merchant. In 1887 he entered the employ of George Tileston, a flour miller, and with him came to Faribault, in this state, that year. The next year, 1888, he came to St. Cloud as manager of Mr. Tileston's mill here. In this capacity he remained until 1902, when he purchased Wesley Carter's mill, and established the St. Cloud City Mills. He has made many improvements, including the construction of a large elevator and a splendid office building. George Reis is the superintendent, and Harry C. Ervin, Jr., is in charge of the accounts. Mr. Ervin is a member of the St. Cloud library board. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Royal Arcanum. Harry C. Ervin, Sr., married Mary Jeanette, a native of Philadelphia, daughter of Thomas Sappington, a wholesale boot and shoe merchant of that city. There are four children, Thomas S., Harry C., Jr., Frances and Kingsley. Thomas S. has charge of the branch office at Bemidji, Minn.

Mr. Ervin died November 15, 1914, after this sketch was in type.

Harry C. Ervin, Jr., accountant for the St. Cloud City Mills, was born February 22, 1886, in Philadelphia, Penn., son of Harry C. and Mary (Sappington) Ervin. He attended the public schools of St. Cloud, Minn., and also took courses in the Minnesota State University. Since then he has occupied his present position. Mr. Ervin married Katherine Hubbard, daughter of R. D. Hubbard, of Mankato, Minn., and they have one daughter, Jean.

Michael Lahr, the pioneer, was born in 1823, in Luxemburg, and came to America in 1852. He first located in Aurora, Ill., working on farms and on the railroad and in fact doing whatever work presented itself. In 1854 he came to St. Cloud. After looking about for a time, he and his brother, Nicholas, started a blacksmith shop, building a log shanty as their first place of business. The business grew gradually, and in time became an important plow manufacturing concern. Nicholas Lahr, had, in the meantime, however, made a claim in section 5, St. Cloud township, and after a few years he retired from the manufacturing business and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. He died January 26, 1889, at the age of sixty-six. His wife died October 27, 1904, at the age of 68. Michael Lahr married Mary Schmit and they were the parents of six children, Peter N., Jacob N., Mary A., Joseph P., Nicholas A., and Frank M. Peter N. is a retired farmer of St. Cloud. Jacob N., a farmer of St. Cloud township, married Barbara Heafner and they have six children. Mary A. married A. A. Eich, who is engaged in the automobile business in St. Cloud. They have three children. Joseph P. married Florence Young, lives at Bemidji, Minn., where he keeps a store, and has two children. Nicholas A. lives in St. Cloud, and is a member of the firm of Lahr Brothers. He married Susie Hershfeld. Frank M. lives in St. Cloud.

Frank M. Lahr, was born on his father's farm, in section 5, town of St. Cloud, Stearns county, October 15, 1879, son of Michael and Mary (Schmit) Lahr, the pioneers. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood and graduated from the Cathedral Parochial school at St. Cloud. In 1890 he came to St. Cloud from the farm and in 1901 engaged in business in East St. Cloud.

In 1903 his brother, Nicholas A., formed a co-partnership with him as Lahr Bros., and they conduct the "Palm" at the corner of Seventh avenue and St. Germain street. May 1, 1912, Mr. Lahr became local manager for the Minneapolis Brewing Co., a position he still retains. He is a member of the St. Cloud Aerie, No. 622, F. O. E., and of the local council of the U. C. T. He was married December 18, 1902, to Margaret Zeagler, and their two daughters are Armella and Margaret.

Jacob A. Lahr, clerk of the probate court of Stearns county, was born in St. Cloud, March 19, 1861, son of Nicholas and Mary (Birden) Lahr, the pioneers. He attended the parochial schools and the St. Cloud State Normal school. As a boy he was employed by George Setzler & Co., retail dry goods merchants, and later for a time he worked in the grocery store of E. T. Durgin & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Then for some years he was a partner in the firm of Lahr & Kruchten, dealers in farm implements. Later he was employed by Griggs-Cooper Co., wholesale grocers, at St. Paul, and subsequently became bookkeeper for the Stevenson Brothers at St. Cloud. January 1, 1895, he was appointed clerk of the probate court of Stearns county, Minn., a position he has since occupied with the exception of two years when he was with the county treasurer. Mr. Lahr married Anna De Wenter, daughter of John and Louise De Wenter, and they have three children, Alfred, Norbert and Clarence.

Walter W. Murphy, railroad contractor, now living in a beautiful home on Seventh avenue, South, St. Cloud, was born September 8, 1853, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia, Canada, son of James and Anna (Doyle) Murphy. The family history is a most interesting one. James Murphy was born in St. Johns, Newfoundland, the son of Michael and Sarah (Pennel) Murphy. Michael Murphy was born in Wexford, Ireland. There is a pretty story in the family regarding Sarah Pennel. She was born in England in a family of the gentility. In taking a voyage to America, the ship on which she was a passenger was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland. She was cared for by the kindly natives, and finally married Michael Murphy, who had settled there several years previous. Anna Doyle was born in Wexford, Ireland. She was the daughter of Moses Doyle. Her mother was an O'Neil, descended from that famous warrior-chieftian, "The O'Neil," who once ruled over a part of Ireland in the stirring days of the Irish kings. Though rich in pluck, the family of James Murphy was poor in pocket. Walter W., whose name heads this article, started out in life for himself, at the age of seventeen, a poor boy, with little education, and no assets except the possession of a strong will, courage of mind and strength of body. Step by step he has forced his way to the front, until he is now an honored and respected citizen, a successful man of high standing in the business world. He came to America in 1870, and found his way to St. Cloud. From St. Cloud he walked sixty miles to the present site of Brainerd, then without buildings of any kind. For five years he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, grading for roadbeds and getting out bridge timber by hand. He followed the lumber woods, driving the logs out of the small streams into the Mississippi, and down that river to Minneapolis. In 1875 he started for Bismarck, North

Dakota, and opened a woodyard on the Missouri, at the mouth of the Little Missouri, for the purpose of supplying wood for steamboats. The trip to that point was a most exciting one. At Bismarck he purchased a yoke of oxen, a wagon, food and tools, and hired two men. With this outfit he drove up the east side of the Missouri, and when they reached a point opposite the Little Missouri, they pursuaded a Ree Indian to ferry them across. The ferry was what was called a bull boat, and consisted of a buffalo hide stretched in the form of a basket. The oxen swam after the boat. The wagon had to be taken to pieces and ferried over wheel by wheel. The Indians were very hostile, Sitting Bull was king of the prairies, and the territory west of the river was fraught with danger to the white man. After the first fall, Mr. Murphy built stage ranches, conducted them, drove stage, and carried mail on ponies from Bismarck to Ft. Stevenson and Ft. Buford; and from Bismarck to Ft. Lincoln, Ft. Rice, Ft. Yaits (or Standing Rock), and Ft. Sully. He also drove across country to the Black Hills from Ft. Keho on the Yellowstone. In 1878 when the Northern Pacific Railroad started to build across the Missouri river and thence to the Pacific coast, Mr. Murphy took charge of an outfit for the old stage firm of Peoples & Rush, and afterward took a similar position with Lameneux & Winston Bros., remaining with them until the fall of 1883, when the road was completed and the golden spike was driven at Gold Creek, Mont. In the meantime, however, in 1882, he had taken a four-months' trip to his old home in Nova Scotia. He brought back with him his father and mother. They are now dead and are buried at Rice, Benton county, Minnesota. A splendid monument has been erected to their memory. During the fall and early winter, of 1883, Mr. Murphy had a contract to get out ties for a branch of the Northern Pacific up the Prickly Pear Canyon to Wix Mines. This was his first big contract. Since then there are few important ventures in the line of railroad construction in the Northwest in which he has not had a part. For a time he was in partnership with Fred Smith, a civil engineer, but for the most part he has been in business alone. He has done all sorts of grading work, has furnished great quantities of ties, and has been particularly successful in his contracts for the distribution of bridge and track material. He has had a part in the building of four different lines through the Rocky Mountains; he has crossed prairies, and rivers, and swamps and hills; he has leveled high places and filled up low places, and in nearly every railroad that has been built in the northwestern part of the United States, and southwestern part of Canada, the arrival of his force of men has followed close after the driving of stakes by the engineers. After finishing the Montana contract in the winter of 1883-84, Mr. Murphy returned to Minnesota. In the spring of 1884 he took a contract for grading and distributing bridge timber and ties on the Minneapolis & St. Louis along the Minnesota river from Morton to Red Wood river, near Red Wood Falls. In the spring of 1885 he took a grading contract from River Falls to Ellsworth, Wis., and still later he took the work of lowering the canal at St. Anthony falls, in Minneapolis. Then he took a contract in Indiana. But in the spring of 1886 he shipped his equipment back to Minnesota, and took a contract on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in South Dakota. That completed, he

drove across the country to Rock Rapids, Iowa, and distributed ties and bridge timber from Ellsworth, Minnesota, through a corner of Iowa, to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Then he shipped to Lamoure, North Dakota, and distributed ties from Lamoure to Oaks, in the same state. Then he shipped back to Minnesota. In the spring of 1887 he shipped to Minot, North Dakota, and took a contract for grading from Minot, North Dakota, to Great Falls, Mont. That fall he shipped to Willmar, Minn., and graded on the Great Northern from Willmar to Sioux Falls. When winter set in he drove his outfit from Pipestone, Minn., to St. Cloud. In the spring of 1888 he took a contract for doing the excavating and furnishing all the rubil stone for the St. Cloud State Reformatory. He also distributed ties from Watertown, South Dakota, to Huron, South Dakota; and from Willmar to Sioux Falls, on the Great Northern. The year of 1889 was a dull one in the railroad business and Mr. Murphy took St. Cloud contracts. He graded Third avenue, and a part of Fourth avenue and Seventh avenue. In the spring of 1890, he graded Ninth avenue and a drive around Lake George. That summer he shipped an outfit to Great Falls, Mont., drove up Sun river across the Blackfoot Indian reservation to Medicine Pass, and located and built a wagon road through the Rocky mountains, to the Flat Head valley, in order that the Great Northern might get outfits to the line it was starting to build to the coast. Mr. Murphy also had the contract for furnishing many ties for that line. In the summer of 1891 he sold his outfit in the mountains and came home to St. Cloud, where he went into the livery business with J. A. McDonald. In this business he suffered severe financial loss, but paid all his obligations and started in anew. In the summer of 1896 he went to Marquette, Mich., and as a salaried employe supervised the dock work there for Winston Brothers, of Minneapolis. In the same employ he supervised the work of double tracking the Chicago & North Western from Madison, Wis., to Baraboo, Wis., in 1896; and work on the Illinois Central at Bardwell, Kentucky. In the spring of 1898, Mr. Murphy became chief of police in St. Cloud, but resigned after one year of service. In the spring of 1899 he took a contract for the Chicago & North-Western for twenty miles in southern Minnesota, with headquarters at Welcome, Martin county, Minn. Since then his contracts have been as follows: 1900—On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, sub-let from the Winston Bros., headquarters at Richmond, Ill. 1901—On the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with headquarters at Creston, Iowa, and on the Wabash near Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Mt. Pillur, Ohio. 1902—On the Fremont, Elk Horn & Missouri Valley, in Nebraska, with headquarters at O'Neil, Nebraska. 1903—On the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, between Champaign, Ill., and Danville, Ill., with St. Joseph, Ill., as headquarters. 1904—At Calgary, Canada, with Earl Cravens, under the firm name of Cravens & Murphy. 1905—Thirty miles on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, from Kenmare, North Dakota, to Thief River Falls, Minnesota. That winter and the two successive winters he did considerable logging on the Pine river, in Minnesota. 1906—Eighty-five miles for the Minneapolis & St. Louis, from Watertown to Labo, on the Missouri river, South Dakota.

1907-1909—Government ditch work on the Yellowstone, in Montana,

with headquarters at Glendive, Mont. Work on the Minneapolis & St. Louis in South Dakota, with headquarters at Missoula, Mont. On the double track of the Northern Pacific from Garrison to Missoula. On the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, to the Pacific coast. 1909—At Dixon, Ill., on the Chicago & North Western; at Chehalis, Wash., and at Portland, Oregon. 1909-10—On the Chicago & North-Western from Haywarden, Iowa, to Hinton, Iowa, near Sioux City, Iowa. 1910—On the Chicago & North-Western from Necedah, Wis., to Grand Marsh, Wis. 1911—On the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, twenty-two miles double tracking from Merrill, Wis., to Milston, Wis. Large contract of stripping gravel pit near Grand Marsh, Wis. 1912-13—On the Chicago & North-Western, sixty-five miles from Peoria, Ill., to Green Ridge, Ill. In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have taken a number of pleasure trips. In 1908 they visited the principal points on the Pacific coast. In 1911 they visited the East, stopping at such places as Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., New York city, Boston, Portland, Maine, St. Johns, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sydney and Cape Britton. In the fall of 1913, they visited Hot Springs, Arkansas. Mr. Murphy has made his permanent home in St. Cloud since 1884, and though so often away he has taken an active interest in the welfare of the city. He belongs to the Elks, the Modern Woodmen, the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Foresters, and is a most welcome visitor in the lodge rooms of all these organizations throughout this part of the country.

Mr. Murphy married Elizabeth Ann Calahan, a native of Canada. They have seven children: Mary, Rose Ellen, Eugene, Julia, Walter J., George L., and Cecelia. Mary married John Sweiger, and has three children. Rose Ellen is an artist and lives at home. Her work in oil and china is worthy of mention. Julia died at the age of nine. Eugene and Walter J. are with their father in the construction business. George L. and Cecelia are still in school. The family faith is that of the Catholic church.

Peter N. Lahr, a retired farmer now living in St. Cloud, was born in section 5, St. Cloud township, September 6, 1863; son of Michael and Mary (Schmit) Lahr, the pioneers. He was reared on his father's farm, in St. Cloud township, and received a good public school education. Although he has given the greater part of his life to farming, he has much native ability as a mechanic, and is an adept at repairing farm implements and machinery. When his means permitted he purchased the old homestead, and conducted it successfully until his retirement. Mr. Lahr has been one of the leaders in his township. He was chairman of the board of supervisors for twenty-one years, and treasurer of the school board for twenty-four years. He helped to organize the Sauk Rapids Creamery Co., and was its president five years. He was also one of the directors of the St. Joseph Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. In St. Cloud he belongs to the Commercial Club and the Catholic Order of Foresters. In the spring of 1913, Mr. Lahr completed a home on Seventh avenue, North, St. Cloud, where he moved his family March 20, 1913. Mr. Lahr was married May 18, 1893, to Theresa Dehler, a native of Benton county, and they have four children: Edna M., Victoria S., Irene S., and Alvin F.

Alexander Mac Gregor was born in Canada, and was brought to the United States, with the other children in the family, by his mother. In 1888 he came to St. Cloud, and carried on his trade as a builder for a while, having several important contracts. Later he engaged in the manufacture of sashes and blinds at the corner of Fifth avenue and Third street. He died in March, 1912. Alexander Mac Gregor married Nellie Barrett, and they were blessed with three children: Effie M., a teacher in the Longfellow school, at Minneapolis; William, who is secretary to Judge Bunn; and Walter F., who is studying architecture at the University of Minnesota. Nellie Barret was born in Minneapolis, daughter of John and Mary (Garvin) Barrett. Her father in his younger life was a journeyman tailor, and later a farmer. When still a young man, he came from Ireland to Montreal, Canada, and thence to Minneapolis, finally finding his way to Stearns county. After a short stay here, he went away, but later returned, and farmed in Maine Prairie township for twenty years.

Herman H. Mueller, insurance, loan, and real estate agent, wos born in Lafayette, Indiana, January 17, 1868, son of Bertus and Anna (Toebbe) Mueller. At the age of three he was brought to St. Paul, and at the age of eight to St. Cloud. He attended the public schools and St. Johns University at Collegeville, Minn. In 1885 he became deputy to the county treasurer and county auditor. In 1889 he became deputy clerk of the district court. After the death of E. P. Barnum, January 9, 1902, he became clerk of the court. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to the position. It is interesting to note that Mr. Mueller and his father were in public county office, collectively, thirty-seven years. Since his retirement from public life, Mr. Mueller has been in his present business. He is a member of St. Joseph's Benevolent association and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. On July 7, 1896, Mr. Mueller married Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter and Anna Goetten, and they have four children, Hubert, Adelaide, Modesta and Peter.

Bertus Mueller was born in Harren, Hanover, Germany, and came to America in 1863. He stayed a time in Covington, Kentucky, and then went to Lafayette, Ind. In his native country he was a military man, but upon settling in Indiana, he bacome a bookkeeper in the mercantile business. He came to St. Paul in 1871 and to St. Cloud in 1876. Here he engaged in the wholesale refreshment business until 1884, when he sold out. In 1885, he was appointed deputy United States revenue collector. In 1891 he was elected county treasurer. At the end of three terms he retired and again became deputy revenue collector. A few years later he retired permanently. He died April 6, 1912. He married Anna M. Toebbe, who survives and lives in St. Cloud. Three children were born to them. Mary and Herman, of St. Cloud, and Elizabeth (deceased).

Rev. Carl Meyer, who died in 1908, and is buried in St. Cloud, was a clergyman of the German Lutheran faith. He was born in Holstein, Germany, came to America about 1863, and was located in various places. He was missionary and pastor in the vicinity of Chicago, Ill., and Quincy, Ill., and was later located at Hastings, Neb., and Herndon, Kansas. In the afternoon

of his life he took charge of a small congregation in Afton, Minn., and there his days were ended.

Ewald F. Meyer, proprietor of the New Process Steam Laundry, St. Cloud, was born in Kankakee, Ill., September 27, 1869, son of the Rev. Carl and Augusta (Yeager) Meyer. He attended school in the various towns where his father preached, and finished with commercial courses at the Northern Indiana Normal school, at Valparaiso, Ind. He clerked for a while in Chicago, had charge of a department for a Union Pacific railroad at Grand Island, Neb., for four and a half years engaged in the laundry business in Wahpeton, N. D., and was then absent from active business for a year by reason of ill health. In August, 1899, he came to St. Cloud, purchased a laundry from August Swanson, and with his brother, Oscar Meyer, engaged in that business. The laundry is well equipped, and modern in every respect. Mr. Meyer married Emma Sothman, born near Chicago, daughter of Theodore Sothman. Mr. and Mrs. Sothman have six children: Emma, Otto, Lucy, George, Alma and Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have two children, Kenneth and Mabel.

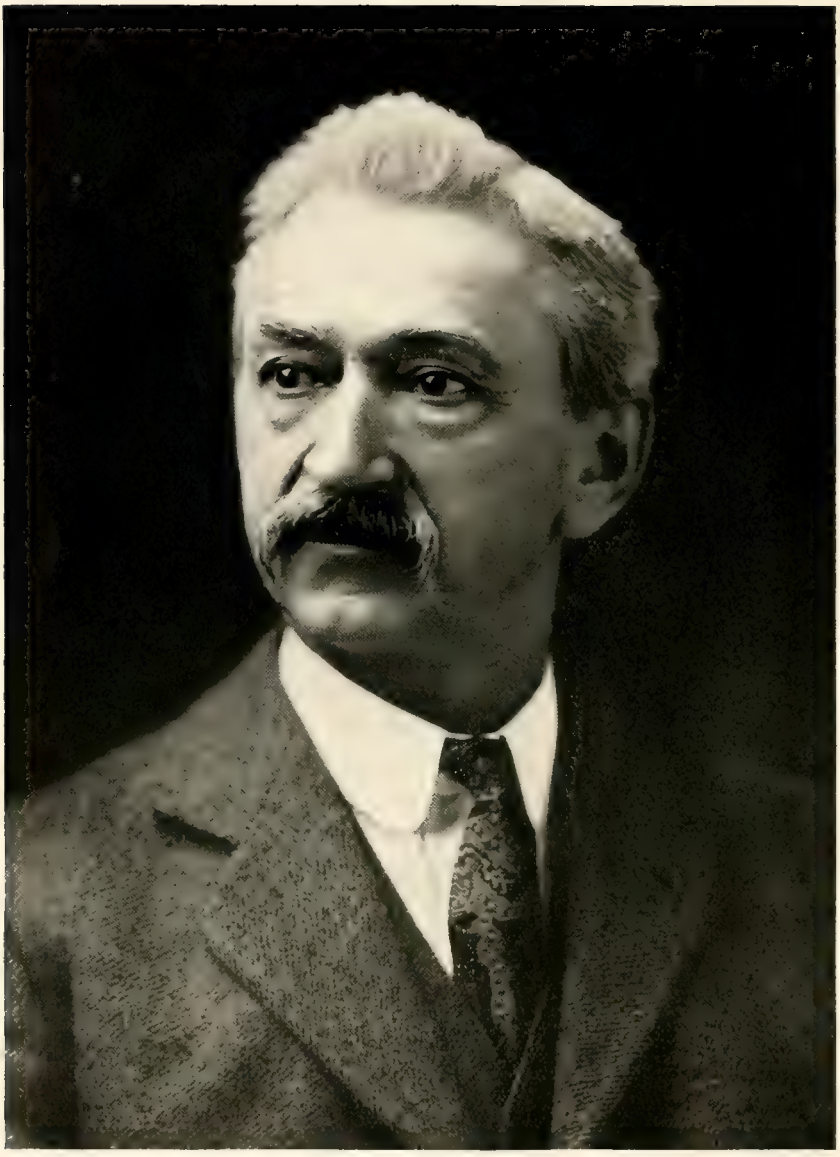
Joseph Emmel was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America as a young man. He married Kunigunda Fischer, who was born in his native place and came with her parents to Cumberland, Maryland, in 1837. In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Emmel joined a colony, which was bound for Stearns county. The colony reached St. Cloud, May 9, 1856, and began looking about for homes. Joseph Emmel found employment as a carpenter and painter. After a useful life, he died June 8, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Emmel had five children. Henry J. lives in Melrose, this county; Louis died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23, 1900; Mary lives in St. Cloud; John M. is in St. Cloud; Gertrude is a sister of the order of St. Benedict, at St. Joseph, Minnesota.

John M. Emmel, real estate dealer, of St. Cloud, was born in the city, where he still resides, September 28, 1857, son of Joseph and Kunigunda (Fischer) Emmel. He was reared in this city, and in his youth worked a year in the drug store of C. Schulten. Then he worked for Young & Bradford, the dry goods merchants, for seven years. In 1880, he formed a partnership with George M. Schaefer, under the firm name of Schaefer & Emmel, and purchased the store of Carl Herberger, at Albany, Minn. In 1889 Mr. Emmel was elected register of deeds and served with distinction for twenty years. Since 1900, he has been successfully engaged in his present line of business. Mr. Emmel is a member of the St. Joseph society, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen and the United Workmen. John M. Emmel married Mary M. Schutz, the daughter of Thomas Schutz, of St. Augusta, this county. They have had six children: Joseph T., John C., Carl A., Othilda K. Amanda G. and Arthur M. Joseph T., who served for some time as deputy register of deeds, died in 1899. John C. married Myrtle Gleason, has three children, and lives in the state of Washington. Carl A. married Georgia Boller, has one child, and lives in Oregon.

Frank Fandel. The stores of a city reflect its business spirit, and few things impress the stranger so much as a busy, modern, mercantile establish-



JOHN M. EMMEL



FRANK FANDEL

ment, conducted along progressive lines. St. Cloud is fortunate in the fact that its largest dry goods store thoroughly exemplifies the principles that the city desires to represent. Its owner, whose name heads this biography, is one of the city's most enterprising citizens, is deeply interested in the prosperity and success of his adopted home, and is always ready and willing to contribute money and services to anything that will benefit the "busy, gritty, granite city."

Frank Fandel was born January 10, 1859, in the city of Echternach, Luxemburg, Europe, son of John B. and Elizabeth (Masenburg) Fandel, who brought him to America, and located in St. Paul, in the fall of 1871. As a youth he was employed for some years in a restaurant in St. Paul, and in this way came in contact with many men prominent in Minnesota history. Later he made a decided change in life. He entered the employ of B. F. Zahm & Co., dry goods merchants, at St. Paul, and worked for them as a salesman there three years. His ability attracted the attention of the heads of the firm, and in 1879 he was sent to St. Cloud to take charge of their branch store here. In 1883, Mr. Fandel and Michael Nugent formed the partnership of Fandel & Nugent, and purchased the dry goods establishment of Michael Majerus. In 1895, Mr. Fandel purchased his partner's interest, and has since been sole owner of the business. Mr. Fandel belongs to St. Joseph's Benevolent society, the United Workmen, the Knights of Columbus, and the Commercial Club. He is a director and stockholder in both the First National and the Zapp State banks of St. Cloud. Mr. Fandel was married the first time to Katherine Schaefer, daughter of George Schaefer, the pioneer, and to this union were born six children, Victor, Pauline, Julius J., Eugene M., Sylvester and Hortense. For his second wife, Mr. Fandel married Margaret Marshall, of Shakopee, daughter of Henry Marshall, an early pioneer of Scott county, Minnesota. Victor, and Alfred Kindler, the husband of Pauline, have a dry goods store in Wahpeton, N. D., Julius J. is in his father's store in St. Cloud. Eugene M. is dead. Sylvester is a student of St. John's University, at Collegeville, Minn. Hortense is a student of St. Benedict's Academy, at St. Joseph, Minn.

George H. Miner, local manager, at East St. Cloud, for the Central Lumber Co., has seen much history in the making, has lived among the Indians and the pioneers, and is well acquainted with the movements which have resulted in the modern development of the Northwest. He was born in Yankton, South Dakota, November 1, 1866, son of William and Anna Maria (Hoyt) Miner. The oldest of the four children of one of the Dakota pioneer families he spent a happy boyhood along the Missouri river and at Yankton. He picked up much knowledge of nature, and also received a thorough educational training. He attended Congregational college, at Yankton, and perfected himself in steam and electrical engineering. After passing the civil service examinations he entered the service of the government and instructed the Indians in these subjects. But his attention soon turned to the lumber business. After working for the Scanlan-Gibson Lumber Co., in Minneapolis for a year, he formed a partnership with E. L. Harkness, in 1901, and purchased the yard of W. T. Clark, at St. Cloud. Five years later they sold out to the

Balard-Trimble Co., and Mr. Miner became their local manager. When the St. Cloud yard was sold to W. H. Curran, Mr. Miner continued in the same position. During this time, Mr. Miner had purchased land in East St. Cloud, and in 1901 he induced the Central Lumber Co. to establish there a yard of which he is now the local manager. Under his care the business has flourished, and enjoys a large trade. As souvenirs of his early years he has many trophies, relics and curiosities presented to him by his Indian friends. For three years he was a member of the city council of St. Cloud. He belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic body, and is also a member of the Elks and of the St. Cloud Commercial Club. For twelve years he was vestryman, secretary and treasurer of the St. John's Episcopal church, and he is now the junior warden. George H. Miner married Adelia, daughter of Sylvester W. and Louise (Stafford) Howe, and they have two sons, William and Clayton Livingston. The father of Sylvester W. Howe was Allen Howe. The grandfather and great grandfather were both named William. Thus, Mrs. George H. Miner is a direct descendant of William Howe, the patriot, who was born in England, served in the Continental army, and founded one of the American branches of the extensive family of Howe.

William Miner, the father of George H. Miner, will be remembered so long as the history of the two Dakotas endures, his name being inseparably connected with the growth and development of Yankton county, South Dakota. A prominent figure in the early days, he is still living, he and his wife spending the afternoon of life in Santa Cruz, California, happy in the part they have taken in the development of a new country. Being a surveyor by profession he did his first pioneer work in surveying for the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Then he surveyed the Sioux reservation in South Dakota. For a year he was on Plum Island, in Lake Superior, now a part of the state of Wisconsin. In 1860 he walked from Dubuque, Iowa, to what is now Yankton, in South Dakota, and made the first survey there. With D. T. Bramble he opened the first store there and was appointed postmaster by President Abraham Lincoln. He was first sheriff and first register of deeds of Yankton county and was first mayor of Yankton. It was at his store that a meeting was held looking toward the organization of the territory of Dakota. His years were filled with busy activities. He opened a route to the Black Hills and over this line operated a freight business. He took contracts for supplying the garrisons and the Indians with supplies. He sunk the first artesian well in that part of the country. In fact he took a vital part in every move that had for its object the betterment and progress of the Dakotas. His descendants for many generations will remember that he was chosen to survey and verify the lines between the United States and Mexico, after the Gadsden purchase. Other duties, however, prevented him from accepting the position. Anna Maria (Hoyt) Miner, mother of George H. Miner, is a daughter of Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, said to have been the first resident Episcopal clergyman in the Dakotas.

Peter A. Martin, railroad contractor, of St. Cloud, was born in Tonspur, fifteen miles from the city of Christiania, Norway, April 6, 1855, son of Martin and Enger (Kongel) Martin. He came to America in 1870, in company



P. A. MARTIN

with a sailor friend, who had assured him of the opportunities and prospects of America. After landing at Castle Square Garden, in New York, he found his way to Minneapolis, Minn., later going to Atwater, Minn. He farmed there for a few months, and in the spring of 1871 went to Ft. Abercrombie by ox team. From there he went up Maple river, "squatted" there for a year or two, and with others, devoted his life to hunting and trapping. In 1872 he became interested in railroad construction, and after purchasing a team, he started work on the line that was then being built from Fargo to Bismarck, in North Dakota. Even after the road was completed to such a degree that cars were operated in the summer, Mr. Martin drove a stage line between Jamestown, the "half-way" point, and Bismarck, carrying the mail and express in the winter time. When the trains were running regularly throughout the year between Bismarck and Fargo, he moved his operations still further westward. First he went out with a party of explorers bound for the Black Hills. The Indians were hostile, and the little party was compelled to barricade their camp each evening. The route to the Black Hills was finally laid out, and for many years Mr. Martin had charge of the mule trains over the trail from Bismarck to the Black Hills and return. He furnished the Black Hills smelters with about 16,000 cords of wood. But after such strenuous work, he determined to give himself a rest. Accordingly he returned to his old home in Norway, and spent six months in travel and recreation. Upon again reaching America, he worked for a firm engaged in transporting freight from Pierre, South Dakota, to the Black Hills. The next year he engaged in contracting for transportation on his own responsibility. Later he shipped his equipment to Winnipeg, Canada, and worked several years on the Canadian Pacific and its branches. In the spring of 1885 he became involved in the Reil Rebellion, but being resourceful and possessed of good judgment, he managed to get 100 teams, with equipment and supplies, through from Saskatchewan to Battleford. In the spring of 1886 he returned to the States and started contracting for the Great Northern. He worked in several states, and assisted in grading the road bed from Havre, Mont., through the Rocky Mountains to Seattle, Wash. Since then he has been employed on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern. Since 1886 he has lived in St. Cloud and since 1889 has resided in his present home, at 605 Fifth avenue, South. This home he built to suit his own comforts. It is one of the finest dwellings in St. Cloud of picturesque architecture and design. He has two large farms in Benton county, this state, where he winters his half-hundred horses and his equipment. Mr. Martin is a director in the Security bank, of St. Cloud. He belongs to the Elks and the Commercial Club, and for twenty years was a member of the K. of P. and the uniform rank of that body. Coming to this country as a youth of fifteen, he has devoted his life to hard work, and has made a success of all his efforts. He is a splendid example of what a man with brains and energy may accomplish in this Land of Opportunity. Mr. Martin was married January 7, 1889, to Alice E. Stanley, a native of Minnesota. They have had two children, Ray, who died at the age of four years, and Thelma R., who is at home.

Bernard Reinhard, a pioneer merchant of St. Cloud, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 28, 1837, son of John and Barbara Reinhard. He came to America at the age of twenty and landed at New York November 8, 1857. He lived in New York, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Davenport, Iowa, and was in the latter city when the Civil War broke out. Accordingly, he enlisted in Company C, First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for three months and saw active service. Suffering from rheumatism contracted in the army, he went to Rome, New York. From there he came to Minnesota and spent two years teaching school in Scott county. It was in May, 1865, that he came to St. Cloud, and opened a small book and stationery store. This business was successful from the start and in time became an important institution. In time he erected a building on St. Germain street, opposite his original location, and here carried on business until 1903, when he retired. Mr. Reinhard has held several offices in the city. He was a member of the city council eighteen years and of the school board for a considerable period. He also sat one term in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature. A friend has said: "Mr. Reinhard has been a merchant in St. Cloud for thirty-eight years, and in all that period has borne a spotless reputation. He is a gentleman of refinement and good taste, a great lover of children and young people, and takes much pride in his little grand children." Bernard Reinhard married for his first wife, Sarah Miller, who died in 1870, leaving two children, Marie Barbara and Alphonse. Marie Barbara married Martin Molitor, and Alphonse, who is vice-president of the Merchants bank, of St. Cloud, married Celestine Saucier. For his second wife, Bernard Reinhard married Mrs. Minnie D. (Ladehof) Hoeppner, and to this union there have been born three children, Sarah Marie, Ida Marie and Bernard F. Sarah Marie married Frank Haverlick, and of their five sons, four are living in Billings, Mont. Ida Marie married Harry Young. They live in St. Cloud and have three children.

John W. Metzroth was born in Kreuznach, Germany, December 3, 1823, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a tailor. Three years later he started on a tour as a journeyman tailor through Austria, France and Germany, this, in those days, being thought a necessary part of learning to be a tailor. At the age of twenty-nine he embarked for America. During the voyage he was in poor health. Greatly benefited by his ocean trip of ninety days, he landed in Charlestown, South Carolina, in the fall of 1852. He was employed there for a while as a journeyman tailor, and then started on a long trip looking for a suitable location. He visited Philadelphia and New York, and reached Milwaukee in a time of financial depression. Finally he reached St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, and formed a partnership with Carl Klein. At this period, Margaret Munck came from Germany to St. Anthony to become his wife. A few years later, Mr. Metzroth severed his relations with Mr. Klein, and with his wife started for St. Cloud. They went by boat to Monticello, and then continued the journey by ox cart. From 1857, the year of his arrival, until 1860, he engaged at his trade as a tailor in his shop on Fifth avenue. In 1860 he added ready-made clothing to his growing business. In 1865 he built a new shop on the same avenue, near St. Germain street. His business improved so rapidly that in 1876 he moved



JOHN W. METZROTH



CHARLES J. METZROTH

to a large building on the corner of St. Germain street and Seventh avenue. That same year he attended the Continental celebration at Philadelphia. In 1888 he sold his business to his sons, Charles J. and Otto F. The winter of 1888-89 he, together with his wife and daughter, Susan M., spent in California. Mr. Metzroth is said to have brought the first sewing machine ever used in St. Cloud. When he came here in 1857 he was accompanied by Philip Waldorf, who still resides in St. Cloud. John W. Metzroth died March 26, 1897; Margaret (Munck) Metzroth died March 6, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Metzroth nine children were born as follows: John W., Jr., of Benton Harbor, Michigan; Charles J., of St. Cloud, Minn.; Mrs. John N. Benson, of St. Cloud, Minn.; Otto F., of St. Cloud, Minn.; Mrs. Susan M. Long, of St. Cloud, Minn.; Mrs. Minnie Lavanseler, who died at twenty-eight years of age; Augusta, who died at sixteen years of age; August, who died at three years of age; and Adolph, who died at eight months.

Charles J. Metzroth. When the city of St. Cloud passed under the commission form of government in the spring of 1912, the new system was entirely untried, and was new to the citizens. Many indeed were doubtful as to the results. Above all it was necessary that the men chosen to occupy the offices should be ones of wide experience, sound integrity, and staunch temperament, ready to adjust themselves to the new circumstances, and to bear the turmoil of the readjustment. A capable board was chosen, and in the words of one citizen, words fail to express the great benefits that the commission form of government, and the new board of commissioners have brought about. One of those who will long be remembered in this connection is the man whose name heads this sketch. Charles J. Metzroth was born in St. Cloud, April 17, 1859, son of John W. and Margaret (Munck) Metzroth. He attended the public schools and the model school of the St. Cloud State Normal school. At the age of fourteen he went to work in his father's clothing store. In 1888 he and his brother, Otto F., purchased the business of their father and conducted it until 1906. That year Charles J. took up the real estate business, in which he is now engaged on an extensive scale. He was elected a city commissioner, April 12, 1912. Mr. Metzroth is a member of the Commercial Club, and of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Court of Honor. On May 25, 1891, Mr. Metzroth married Emma L. Schaefer, daughter of George and Margaret Schaefer, and they have two children, Emeline and Carl F.

Otto F. Metzroth, proprietor of the Metzroth Clothing Co., one of the best establishments of its kind in the city of St. Cloud, was born in this city, April 22, 1866, son of John W. and Margaret (Munck) Metzroth. He received his education in the schools of his native city, and at business college and he has spent his whole life, thus far, in this place. As a boy of fourteen years, he entered the store which his father had established in 1857 as a tailoring establishment and had converted into a retail establishment in 1860. He learned the business thoroughly as a young man, and in 1888, he and his brother, Charles J., purchased the store of their father. They conducted it until 1906, when Charles J. withdrew from the firm. Since that time Otto F. has been the sole owner and proprietor. He is a member of the Elks and of the Commercial Club. Mr. Metzroth was married July 17, 1894, to Henrietta M. Ball,

who was born in St. Cloud, December 9, 1872, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Ball. To Mr. and Mrs. Metzroth have been born three children: Harriet, Forest and May.

Anthony L. Riley, railway contractor, living in St. Cloud, was born in Pennsylvania, August 30, 1858, son of John and Jennett (Fawcett) Riley, who brought him to St. Cloud in 1861. He passed through the public schools and was employed a number of years as a woodworker. Later he became interested in railroad construction. He is now associated with A. Guthrie & Co., St. Paul, railway contractors, with whom he has been associated for the past twenty-seven years. He has financial interests in St. Cloud, and is a director of the Security State bank. For thirty-four years he has been a member of North Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he is also a member of the local lodge of the B. P. O. E. Mr. Riley married Agatha Blattner, born in Ontario, Canada, youngest of the twelve children of Christopher and Catherine (Snyder) Blattner, who brought her to St. George, Benton county, in 1871, the former of whom died in St. George in 1882, and the latter of whom is still living at the good old age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Riley is a graduate of the St. Cloud State Normal school. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have two children: Gladys M. and Harold W.

John Ferschweiler, for many years a resident of Le Sauk township, now of St. Cloud, was born in Trier, Germany, October 28, 1843, son of Peter and Lucy (Borne) Ferschweiler. The mother died in Germany. After her death, the father married Margaret Kepinger, and to this union four daughters were born. The father died March 3, 1895, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife died October 13, 1905, at the age of ninety-three. In 1857 the family came to America, found their way west to Stearns county and settled in section 29, Le Sauk township. The father, with such help as the son could render, broke the land, and brought the wilderness under control. Thus John grew to manhood. August 17, 1864, John Ferschweiler enlisted in Company G, 11th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, went south with that regiment, and was mustered out at Ft. Snelling, July 11, 1865. After the war he returned to Le Sauk township and started to farm on seventy-eight acres presented to him by his father. From time to time he purchased land from the government, from the railroad and from private owners, until he now has three hundred acres. In the fall of 1913, retired from the farm and is now building a fine residence on Seventh avenue, North. Mr. Ferschweiler has occupied many township offices, including the assessorship and the town chairmanship, both of which positions he held for long terms. He was school treasurer for thirty-nine years. Mr. Ferschweiler married Catherine Iten, a native of Switzerland. This union has resulted in ten children, Peter, Frank A., Mary, Susan (deceased), Martin, Kate and Jennie (twins), Rose and Margaret (twins), and Louise. Peter is at home. Frank A. works in the Watab Paper Mills, at Watab, Minn. He married Cloudy Schindler, and they have five children. Mary married Michael Theisen. They have three children, and live in Le Sauk. Susan married Joseph Herschfeld, and had one son. Martin lives at home. Kate married Bert Young and has two children. Jennie lives at home. Rose married Matt. Heinan. Margaret and Louise are at home. Mr. Ferschweiler comes of an



JOHN FERSCHWEILER

old and honored German family. His uncle, John Ferschweiler, was an early settler and one of the first commissioners of Stearns county. He lived on a farm on the Sauk river, now occupied by Jacob Lahr.

Balthasar Rosenberger, one of the earliest settlers of St. Cloud, was born February 7, 1811, in Schimborn, near Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, and was there reared. September 17, 1839, he left Bremen for Baltimore, Maryland, where he arrived November 1, after a voyage of forty-five days. He remained in Baltimore for a brief period, and then removed to Cumberland, Md., where he resided for fifteen years, part of the time engaged in the mercantile business. December 26, 1841, he married Elizabeth Roth, with whom he had been acquainted in his native land. In 1855, he determined to try his fortunes in the West. Accompanied by four others, he made a trip through Kansas and Missouri, and finally journeyed north to Minnesota, and reached St. Cloud. Here he decided to settle. Upon returning to Maryland, he left $100 here with John W. Tenvoorde, with which to buy property. Mr. Tenvoorde purchased for him a piece of ground, 132 feet square, on what is now the corner of St. Germain street and Sixth avenue. The land is now the site of stately buildings, and aside from the value of the structures, is now worth about five times as much a front foot as was paid for the whole tract. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Rosenberger returned to St. Cloud bringing his family. For two years he worked at tailoring. Then he formed a partnership with Joseph Edelbrock in the general mercantile business. Later he engaged in lumbering. In 1866 he went into the hardware business, with his son, Henry J. Rosenberger, as a partner. In the fall of 1868 he sold his interest in this business to another son, John M. Rosenberger. He then made a trip to Maryland and spent the winter there. In 1872 he bought a book and stationery store for his son, W. L., to whom he transferred it in 1875, in the interim, on account of his son's youth, conducting it himself. He then retired from active business. A great sadness came into his life, July 1, 1883, when he lost his beloved wife. Mr. Rosenberger died May 23, 1892. At the time of his death it was written of him: "Belthasar Rosenberger has been in poor health for the past sixteen or eighteen years. For many years he vainly sought a cure, visiting Maryland, Hot Springs, St. Paul and other places, where he secured the best treatment and medical advice obtainable. Twelve years ago, blindness overtook him, and for the past seven years he has been unable to rise from his bed. Although his suffering was intense, yet, through it all and nearly to the last, his mind was clear and his recollections of early events wonderfully accurate. He liked to talk about the early days of St. Cloud, many incidents in the history of which was familiar to him, and in some of which he was an active participant. No man among the early pioneers of St. Cloud stood higher than he in the estimation of his neighbors as a man of strict integrity, sterling honesty and rectitude of purpose. He was a devout Catholic, and ever ready to do good and lend his fellow man a helping hand." Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberger had six children, John M., Henry J., William L., Mary A., wife of Theodore Steinburg; Anna M., wife of Gerhard Leiser, and Elizabeth, who died in the late sixties. There are also numerous children and great grandchildren.

John M. Rosenberger, one of the best known of the early settlers of St. Cloud, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, October 15, 1842, son of Balthasar and Elizabeth (Roth) Rosenberger, the former of whom was born February 7, 1811, and died April 23, 1892, and the latter of whom was born January 2, 1811, and died July 4, 1883. The family arrived in St. Cloud in the spring of 1856. John M., then fourteen years of age, secured employment with John W. Tenvoorde, a leading merchant. Later he started work for Joseph Edelbrick, merchant and postmaster. In 1860 he purchased a book store and newsstand from a Mr. Abeles. In the meantime, the father, Balthasar Rosenberger, and the brother, Henry J. Rosenberger, had engaged in the hardware business. It was about 1868 when the father retired and John M. and Henry J. formed the company of Rosenberger Brothers, hardware dealers. At one time this concern was the strongest in the city. The brothers erected a store on the corner now occupied by C. F. Ladner, and there did a large business. In 1878 they started a foundry known as the Vulcan Iron Works. The following year, the name was changed to the Rosenberger Manufacturing Co. In 1880 John P. Hammerel and Nicola Weber were admitted to the firm, and the name became Rosenberger, Hammerel & Weber. In 1881, the Rosenbergers again became the sole owners, and the name of Rosenberger Manufacturing Co. was once more resumed. This company manufactured the North Star seeders and the Cornelius Stump puller, and did a large business. In 1884 the hardware business was sold to Valentine Batz. In 1886 the Rosenbergers consolidated with the Phoenix Iron Works of Minneapolis, and decided to engage in the manufacture of flour milling machinery. They erected a large brick building on the flat near the dam, and for a while business flourished. The plant was later moved to North St. Paul. It proved a financial failure, and the Rosenbergers lost the savings of many years. In 1872, John M. Rosenberger sat in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature. He was elected city treasurer in 1868 and with the exception of a dozen or so years held that office until his death. For twenty-three years he was a volunteer fireman as a member of the Little Giant Engine Co. For several years he was secretary of the St. Cloud Building Association. At the time of his death he was bookkeeper for the St. Cloud Iron Works. He was secretary of the Old Settlers Association of St. Cloud from the time of its organization, and also a member of the St. Joseph Society from the time of its beginning. Mr. Rosenberger died April 8, 1903. Press and public united in their expressions of sorrow, and it was said that no one in the county had more friends than he.

He was of kindly, genial disposition, and a gentleman by instinct. Mr. Rosenberger married Anna Lieser, and they had four children, George (died in infancy), Joseph B., Mary E. and Matilda. Joseph B. is an iron manufacturer of St. Cloud. Mary E. is the widow of John Renz, a teacher in St. Paul. Matilda married Howard McKinzie, and they live in St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Anna Rosenberger was born in Bittburg, Trier, Germany, April 16, 1843. She lost her parents as an infant. In 1855 she came to America and in 1858 reached St. Cloud, where for many years, she was employed in the Edelbrock home. She was married in 1860. After her husband's death she was



JOHN M. ROSENBERGER

cared for in St. Joseph's Home for the Aged. She died March 20, 1908. Mrs. Rosenberger was of kindly disposition and a devout Catholic.

Joseph B. Rosenberger, iron manufacturer of St. Cloud, was born in the city where he now resides, May 7, 1861, son of John M. and Anna (Lieser) Rosenberger. He received his early education in the parochial schools, and later entered St. John's College, in Collegeville, this county. As a youth he worked two years in the dry goods store of Young & Bradford, at St. Cloud. Subsequently he learned the trade of iron working, and on October 29, 1893, purchased a half interest in the iron works of Dyer & Bingham. When the concern was incorporated as the St. Cloud Iron Works Co., founders, machinists and boiler makers, Mr. Rosenberger became the secretary and treasurer, a position he still retains. He is a progressive man in every respect, a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Minnesota, and of the Commercial Club of St. Cloud. He is president of the Granite City Savings & Loan Co., vice president of the North-Western Bridge Co., treasurer of the Anderson Stump Puller Co., and director in the Security State Bank, of St. Cloud, and the St. Cloud Building Association. Joseph B. Rosenberger was married May 10, 1887, to Maggie Molitor, daughter of Michael and Margaret Molitor. They have ten children: Leo M., born March 3, 1888; Genevieve, born January 27, 1890; Lorretta, born June 23, 1892; Carl J., born October 3, 1894; Marie R., born February 27, 1897; Raymond R., born August 9, 1899 (died January 25, 1900); Alma, born February 5, 1901; Roman, born July 7, 1903 (died May 7, 1906); John G., born December 18, 1905, and Ruth M., born September 23, 1908.

Henry J. Rosenberger was born on the banks of the Potomac river in Cumberland, Maryland, October 15, 1844. He attended common school in Cumberland from the age of 6 to 11 years. At the age of 11 he came to Minnesota with his parents and landed in St. Cloud, Minn., on May 9, 1856, where he resided until the time of his death. At that time there were no schools in St. Cloud. In 1861 he attended school in St. Cloud for three months. Incidentally it might be mentioned that it took him with his father and mother four weeks to travel the distance from Cumberland to St. Cloud. They left Cumberland April 13, 1856, in the Baltimore & Ohio Railway for Wheeling. There they embarked in a stern wheel steamboat down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they changed boats again and went to St. Louis. There again they changed boats and landed in St. Paul, Minn., early in May, 1856. From St. Paul to St. Anthony Falls they were transported by farm wagons. At. St. Anthony Falls they took a steamboat for St. Cloud. Henry J. Rosenberger worked in lumber yards for his father in 1858 and was clerk for Joseph Edelbrock in the hardware store. In 1866 he started a hardware business and continued same until 1884. He started in foundry business in 1878, and manufacturing business in 1881. In 1893 he went in the paper business. He and his brother were among the organizers of the first brass band and the first fire company in St. Cloud. They were also the first in St. Cloud to put in and use a telephone from store to foundry, and the first to put an elevator into a building. He was married to Magdalen Schaefer October 1, 1875. They raised a family of nine children. He died January 15, 1910.

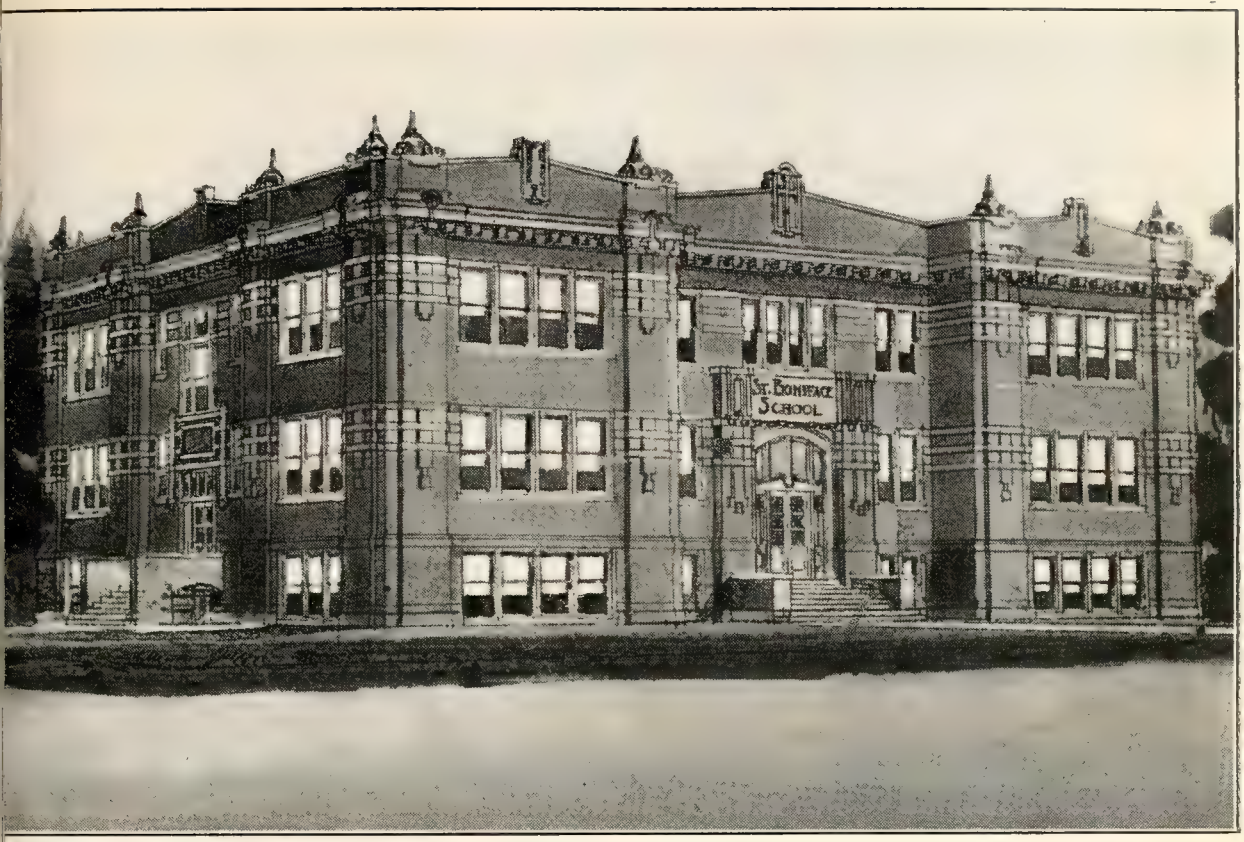
John Rengel, one of the frontiersmen of Minnesota, and probably the oldest living pioneer of St. Cloud, was born in Prussia, near the historic Rhine river, August 15, 1830, son of Peter J. and Annie C. (Schwab) Rengel, who brought him to America in 1847, lived a while in Milwaukee, and then located on a farm fifteen miles from Chicago. John Rengel left home in 1855 in company with Anton Ruehle, and started for the Northwest. After reaching the Mississippi they took a boat to Reeds Landing, in which is now Wabasha county, this state, and from there came on foot to St. Cloud. Mr. Rengel secured a quarter section in section 15, St. Cloud township, for which he afterward paid the government $1.25 an acre. There he farmed until 1896 when he retired and moved to St. Paul. Mr. Rengel is one of those men who are a delight to historians and to all who seek knowledge of the early days. Though eighty-three years of age, time has brought increasing wisdom instead of diminishing powers, and he appears to be just in the prime of life. His career, of which merely the outline is here given, would, if written in full, make a most thrilling and interesting volume of early history. He visits St. Cloud frequently, and people never fail to ask him for stories of the first settlers. His memory is wonderfully clear, and there is no one living better qualified than he to furnish information for a History of Stearns county. While living on his farm, Mr. Rengel served in various town and school offices. John Rengel was first married November 25, 1858, to Josepha Meyers, and to them were born eleven children: Charles, John, Peter J., Catharine, Mary, Henry J., Josephine, Frank, Anna, Mathias and Martin A. Charles died in infancy. John died at the age of forty-four years. He married Ellen Nugent, and left five children: Lillian, Leo, Clarence, Raymond and Charles. The oldest of these children, Lillian, married Roscoe G. Goddard, and their son, Virgil John Goddard, represents the fourth generation in direct descent, from the subject of this sketch. Peter J., the third son of John Rengel, married Emma Marie Halfmann, and they have four children: John, Robert, Marie and Helen. Catharine died at eleven years of age. Mary died at seven years of age. Henry J. lives in St. Cloud He married Elizabeth Richter, and they have four children: Estella, Eleanor, Irene and Cyril. Josephine married William H. Nugent, and they live on a farm in Norfolk Minnesota. They have four children: Claude, Irene, Helen and Harold. Frank died at the age of two years and four months. Anna married Joseph Wolf. They live in Chicago and have three children: Genevieve, Dorothy and Helen. Mathias married Mary Reinert. They live in St. Cloud and have seven children: Wilfred, Mathias, Julius, Lucille, Alice, Harold and Earl. Martin A. lives in St. Cloud. He married Ida A. Kaufman, and they have three children: Cornelius, Mercedes and Eugene. Mrs. Josepha Meyers Rengel, the mother of these eleven children, died August 8, 1876. August 26, 1878, John Rengel married Mrs. Rosalia Pohl Waldorf, a native of Germany, and the widow of William Waldorf. By this union, Mr. Rengel had four children: Margaret M. and Peter (twins), Aloysius, and Rosalia. Margaret lives with her father in St. Paul. Peter died at seven and a half years of age. Aloysius lives in Duluth. Rosalia married Adolph Lachenmayer, and they have four children: Margaret, Evelyn, Roman and Rita. Mrs. Rosalia Pohl Waldorf Rengel



MR. AND MRS. JOHN RENGEL



A. J. DANIEL





ST. BONIFACE SCHOOL AND RECTORY



RT. REV. B. RICHTER



ST. BONIFACE CHURCH

died July 28, 1913. William and Rosalia (Pohl) Waldorf had twelve children. Of these there are living nine: Elizabeth, Mary, Barbara, Catherine, Michael W., Anna, Andrew J., Susan, and Gertrude. Frank and two unnamed infants are dead. Elizabeth is the wife of John Reinhart, and they have four children: William, Mary, Peter and Rosalia. This family gave to Mrs. Rosalia Rengel, three great grandchildren. Mary Reinhart married Valentine Mullery, and they have two children: Charles and Helen. Rosalia Reinhart married F. G. Reichert, and they have one son, Waldorf Ignatius. Mary Waldorf, the second child of William and Rosalia Waldorf, married John Wilson, and has one son, Floyd. Barbara is the wife of Thomas Hogan, and has one son, Murray. Catherine is the wife of Joseph Hempton. Michael W. married Ida Wample. Anna is the wife of Albert Henning, and they have nine children: Edward, Clara, Alfred, Genevieve, Otto, Bernard, Alma, Raymond and Lloyd. Andrew J. married Lucy Schaaf, and they have two children: Earl and Howard. Susan married James Hurley and they have three children: Fred, Marie and Frank. Gertrude married John Griebler, and they have four children: Ralph, Rudolph, Bernice and Edith.

Peter J. Rengel, a resident of St. Cloud, was born in a log cabin in section 15, St. Cloud township, now Twenty-fourth avenue, St. Cloud, January 11, 1862, son of John and Josepha (Meyers) Rengel, and grandson of Peter J. and Annie C. (Schwab) Rengel, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work. He stayed on the home farm until his marriage, and then bought land in Rengel's addition, on Twenty-first avenue, St. Cloud, where he built a brick house, and where he and his family still reside. He carries on general farming and has been very successful. Mr. Rengel was married, November 28, 1893, to Anna Marie Halfman, a native of Germany, and they have four children: John, Robert, Marie and Helen. John is pressman for the Nordstern Publishing Co., of St. Cloud.

Arnold J. Daniel, furniture dealer and undertaker of St. Cloud, was born October 5, 1851, in Oberlahnstein-on-the-Rhine, Germany, son of Arnold and Magdalena (Zell) Daniel, the former of whom was a ship builder. Arnold J. came to America in 1879, bringing his wife and two children, Arnold J., Jr., and Anton. He came at once to St. Cloud, worked as a cabinet maker for Spicer & Carlisle a year; for F. H. Dam, maker of sash, doors and blinds, two years; and for Henry Herschbach, contractor and builder, a short time. In 1882 he and Rudolph Huhn engaged in the furniture business, and so continued for four years. In 1886 they dissolved partnership and the same year, July 5, Mr. Daniel rented an establishment on St. Germain street, where he engaged in business four years. April 15, 1890, he moved into his building, which he had previously erected, on Seventh avenue, North, his present place of business. He is a member of the Commercial club and of St. Joseph's society. Mr. Daniel has made his own way in the world, and is a splendid example of what a man with pluck and energy can accomplish. Coming to this country at an age when most men are already established in their life work, he worked for many years by the day, and out of his savings was at last enabled to embark in business. The appearance of his establishment speaks for itself as to his success and ability. Mr. Daniel married Clara Peterman, and of

their ten children, there are living eight: Arnold J., Jr., Anton, Helen, Clara, Frank, Edward, Peter and Clotilda. August and Frances, who were born between Frank and Edward, are dead. Arnold J., Jr., married Bertha Seppel, and they have four children: Eleanor, Herbert, Louise and William. He is employed in his father's store. Edward and Peter are also in the employ of their father. Anton is married and lives in St. Paul. Frank married Winnifred Spooner. Edward married Elizabeth Winkel.

John P. Rau, for some years a prominent official of Stearns county, was born July 5, 1869, in the township of St. Joseph, in this county, son of John M. and Elizabeth (Haggmann) Rau. He received excellent educational equipment in the district schools, in St. Johns College, at Collegeville, and at the Brown Business College in St. Cloud. He came to St. Cloud to work at the age of twenty-one. While he had several more or less brief employments, his early business career focused about the clothing store of the Abeles Brothers, where he was a clerk for some seven or eight years. He was also bookkeeper for the Preiss Brewing Co., St. Cloud. After this he opened a grocery store on St. Germain street, which he conducted for two years. He first entered the employ of the county as deputy auditor under P. J. Gruber, continuing in the same position under J. C. Crever. He was elected to the office of auditor in the fall of 1908, and served continuously until his sudden death, October 19, 1913. Fraternally he was a Forester, an Eagle and a member of the Red Men. In 1912 he erected his beautiful new residence at 115 Ninth avenue, North. Mr. Rau was married October 11, 1892, to Anna Blommer, of St. Joseph, daughter of Peter and Anna (Casper) Blommer, residents of St. Joseph.

John M. Rau, father of John P. Rau, came to America in 1863, and located in St. Joseph township, in this county. He has devoted himself to his farm work, and has been very successful. He is very proud of his splendid family of six sons and three daughters.

William Stratton. A wave of progress, improvement, and local "boosting" has been felt by the better cities of Minnesota in the past few years, and St. Cloud has not been backward in this movement. Numbering among her citizens men who are willing to devote time and energy to her advancement, various plans have been set on foot to make the place one of the best small cities in the state. An important factor in this new and successful move has been the St. Cloud Commercial club, and one of the leading spirits of the Commercial club is its former president, the subject of these notes, who has been called by one of his friends, "'one of the 'go-ahead boosters' of the 'busy, gritty, granite city.'"

William Stratton, vice-president and manager of the Tileston Milling Co., of St. Cloud, was born in Cambridge, England, May 1, 1853, son of Thomas and Maria (Beard) Stratton. As a youth he received a thorough business education in his native land. In 1870 he came to America, and found employment as a billing clerk, in the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., at St. Louis. In 1873 he started work for the Yaeger Milling Co., in the same city, remaining five years. Then he went with the Camp-Spring Milling Co., also in that city. In 1892, having been continually connected with the milling

interests of St. Louis since 1873, he left that city, and was subsequently identified with milling enterprises in Illinois and Indiana until 1908. It was in the latter year that he came to St. Cloud, and took up the duties of his present position. Mr. Stratton is prominent in the business and social circles of St. Cloud. He is serving his third year as president of the board of education, and is still an active member of the Commercial club, of which he was formerly the presiding officer. He was made a Mason by Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis, and an Elk by St. Cloud Lodge, No. 516, B. P. O. E., of St. Cloud. Mr. Stratton married Elizabeth Beggs Whiteford, who was born in Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, and died in St. Louis, July 10, 1904, leaving two children, Thomas A. and Mary Ann, both of whom live with their father at 602 Sixth avenue, South, St. Cloud. Thomas A. is superintendent in the Tileston mill, at St. Cloud. Mary Ann is a graduate of the St. Cloud high school.

C. F. Davis, born in Oxford county, Maine, September 4, 1819; died in St. Cloud, Minn., February 17, 1888. He settled in St. Cloud in 1867; built a flour mill at Clearwater, was a representative in the legislature in 1863, from Meeker Co., where he resided before coming to Stearns county.

O. F. Carver, was born in Genese county, N. Y., in 1830; came to St. Paul in 1858, and engaged in teaching and bookkeeping; settled in St. Cloud in 1870; was manager of a lumber yard and flouring mill at Sauk Centre, 1870-74; and afterward was employed in McClure's bank in St. Cloud.

Charles Bridgman, lumberman, was born in Amherst, Mass., December 22, 1829; came to St. Cloud in 1856, where he was one of the earliest lumber manufacturers and dealers.

James F. Bradford, merchant, was born in Lebanon, Ill., September 10, 1834; settled in St. Cloud, in 1865, and died there January 7, 1909.

Nathan F. Barnes, was born in Portland, Maine, June 26, 1817; served in the United States navy five years, and afterward studied law and practiced several years; came to Minnesota in 1858, and settled as a farmer at Alexandria; resided in St. Cloud after 1865, being editor of the Times, and later city clerk; was a representative in the legislature in 1866 and 1874, and was influential in securing the location of a state normal school at St. Cloud.

Frederick Schilplin, an early pioneer of Stearns county, was born in Brugg, Canton Argau, Switzerland, and came from an old and honored family in that liberty-loving country. In the state archives of Switzerland there are numerous references to the Schilply family, as his ancestors wrote their name. They are referred to as being "a very honorable family whose members were frequently learned men, students of philosophy and theology." In the archives of the town of Bern there is mentioned one Ulrius Schilply as a student of theology in the year 1545. During the period of the French revolution in 1792, one Simon Schilply was the richest man in Brugg, and the one to plant the tree of liberty there, which, with the other liberty trees planted by the other Helvetian cities, marked the welding of the Swiss republic. Mr. Schilplin received a thorough education in the schools of his native town. During his boyhood his ambitions were stirred by the visits of his Uncle Worthorst, from America. This uncle, a German civil engineer, had acquired

fame and wealth in the United States in the engineering and construction work of the first railroad built along Lake Superior. As a result when Frederick was fifteen or sixteen years of age, his uncle brought him to America and took him into his home in Massillon, Ohio. There he lived until 1859, when he determined to satisfy his boyhood ambitions and seek his fortune in the great frontier then just opened to settlement in Minnesota, and other states in the West. With the money he had saved and some that his father sent him, he purchased 220 acres in the township of St. Joseph. On this farm stood one of the first frame houses erected in that part of the county. Here Mr. Schilplin spent his time in opening up the farm until 1861. When the Civil War broke out, and Abraham Lincoln called for volunteers, Mr. Schilplin and many of his neighbors, responded. He enlisted in Company I, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. C. C. Andrews, afterwards General Andrews, his neighbor and friend, was captain of the company. He served with this regiment until July 13, 1862, when it was attacked at daybreak by the wily Confederate Cavalry General, N. B. Forest, at Murfeesboro, and that same afternoon surrendered by the commanding officers as prisoners of war. The men were marched off into the Cumberland mountains, some 75 miles away and there made to sign a parole not to serve again until exchanged. About this time the 82nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the German "Hecker Regiment," was being organized and Schilplin, together with a comrade named John Pope, smarting under what they considered the disgrace so unjustly deserved by the enlisted men of the Third Minnesota, re-enlisted in Company F. By this act they violated their parole and were reported on the rolls of the Third Minnesota as "deserters." While serving with the 82d Illinois he participated in the ill-starred battle of Chancellorsville. The 82d Illinois was on outpost duty with General Frederick Hecker, who was a bull-dog of a fighter, in command. As General Jackson's Confederates came charging toward the Eighty-second, General Hecker ordered his men across a hollow and up a ridge, but before the regiment had rushed half way up the hill, it received a Confederate volley that laid low 117 men including General Hecker, who was shot through the thigh. It was in this battle that Schilplin received the only wound during his five-year service in the army, being hit with a charge of three buckshot. In the meantime, President Lincoln had issued a proclamation offering all deserters a complete pardon if they would return to their regiments before a certain date. Schilplin's old comrades in the Third Minnesota sent him word to rejoin them and he agreed to leave the army of the Potomac if he and Pope were given a pledge that they would not be punished. When the matter came to the attention of the officers of the 82d Illinois they raised vigorous objections and ordered the arrest and imprisonment of both Schilplin and Pope. They were confined in the "Bull Pen" in Washington for six weeks, where they suffered much hardship, but were finally released and allowed to rejoin their old regiment through the intercession of Schilplin's old friend, Captain Andrews, who had in the meantime become a general. Schilplin was then detached on recruiting service in Minnesota for several months and later received as a reward for service, a commission as first lieutenant in Company I, 113 U. S. Colored Infantry. He re-



FRED SCHILPLIN

mained with the army of observation in the South until April 9, 1866, when the regiment was mustered out of service. He was then offered a commission in the regular army as an instructor at West Point, but a military career in time of peace was not to the liking of the young lieutenant. Instead, he went to Massillon, Ohio, to see old friends, and then returned to Switzerland, to visit his parents, whom he had not seen for ten years. There at Brugg, in 1866, he was married to his boyhood sweetheart, Elsie Kieser. They at once sailed for America and took up their home on the farm in the township of St. Joseph. He added to his holdings in land and developed a fine farm. He took a prominent part in many movements that were for the best interests of the community, and was active in both town and school affairs. In the long winter evenings on the farm he spent much time in translating from the French some of the works of Rousseau and in other literary pursuits. In 1887 he sold his farm and moved to St. Cloud and that fall issued the first number of the "Minnesota," a German weekly newspaper. At the end of one year he discontinued the paper as it failed to prove a financially successful venture. Lieutenant Schilplin died April 14, 1888. In the family there were six children: Fred, a representative business man of St. Cloud; Mary, who died in Switzerland in 1911; Jacob, who died at two years of age; William, of Seattle, Washington; Elsie L., of the same city; and Walter, of Victor, Colorado. Mrs. Schilplin now resides in St. Cloud.

Fred Schilplin, manager, part owner, secretary, and treasurer, of the Times Publishing Company, was born on his father's farm, in St. Joseph township, this county, May 27, 1868, son of Frederick and Elsie (Kieser) Schilplin, the pioneers. He attended the rural schools of district 10, of which his father was the teacher, and also studied a year in a special school in Switzerland, completing his schooling with a two years' course in the St. Cloud State Normal school. In 1888 he began his career as an apprentice boy in the "Times" office, and has since remained with that paper, having at one time or another filled every post on the paper and being gradually promoted to his present position. In 1902 he purchased a part interest in the "Times" and became business manager. In 1907 when the Times Publishing Co. was incorporated, he became the secretary and treasurer. That same year, 1907, he assisted in organizing the Security Blank Book & Printing Co., one of St. Cloud's strongest business concerns, of which he has since been continuously secretary and treasurer. In connection with his journalistic work he has become prominent in several newspaper associations. At the present time he is vice-president of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association, and president of the North Star Daily Press Association, which latter association covers Minnesota and North and South Dakota, excluding the three Minnesota cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Since early manhood he has taken an active interest in political matters, his allegiance being given to the Democratic party. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of Stearns county, and served in that capacity for four consecutive years. For many years he was either chairman or secretary of the Democratic congressional committee for this district, and at various times served as a member of the Democratic State Central committee. Perhaps one of the things which will stand the longest to his credit is the ex-

cellent and enthusiastic work he did as chairman of the Citizen's committee in charge of the campaign which resulted in the establishment of the commission form of government for the city of St. Cloud. Another thing which he did for the good of the city, was the "boosting" of the Commercial club project, a club of which he was one of the organizers, and of which he was elected president in May, 1913. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen. He has been a trustee of St. Cloud Lodge, No. 516, B. P. O. E. for many years and served in that capacity during the building of the beautiful home of that lodge in St. Cloud. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Schilplin was married June 14, 1899, to Maude Cumfort Colgrove, of Minneapolis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Colgrove, of that city, and this union has been blessed with one son, Frederick Colgrove Schilplin, born October 20, 1900.

Albertis Montgomery, born in South Canton, N. Y., January 13, 1833; came to Minnesota in 1857; settled in St. Cloud in 1862, engaged in mercantile business, contracting and building, and later owned and managed a stave and chair factory.

Charles S. Mitchell, journalist, born at Allegheny City, Pa., November 13, 1856; came to Minnesota when an infant; was graduated at the University of Michigan, 1880; was assistant editor of the St. Cloud Journal Press until 1894, and later was editor and proprietor of the Alexandria Post News.

Silas Marlatt, druggist, born in Yates, N. Y., July 8, 1826; died in Minneapolis, September 13, 1903. He settled in St. Cloud in 1857.

F. E. Levanseler, born in Boston, Mass., April 11, 1850; came to St. Cloud in 1864; was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; returned to St. Cloud in 1872, and erected the Novelty Wood Works there in 1876.

George N. Lavaque, pioneer, born in Milwaukee, Wis., February 8, 1843; died in Duluth, Minn., October 10, 1906. He came with his family to St. Cloud in 1861; served in the Indian and Civil wars; settled in Duluth in 1870; engaged in the painting business; was county auditor, 1891-97.

C. W. Hyde, educator, born in Franklinville, N. Y., July 13, 1838; served in the Civil War in the 53d Illinois regiment, gaining the rank of lieutenant; came to Minnesota, 1867, engaged in educational work; was superintendent of schools at Le Sueur, 1868-69, and at Shakopee, 1869-73; assistant principal of the Mankato Normal school, 1873-76; one of the proprietors of the Minnesota Business College, 1876-79; professor of history in St. Cloud Normal school, 1879-93; assistant state superintendent of public instruction, 1893-99; editor, History of the Great Northwest and Its Men of Progress.

Allen E. Hussey, architect, born in Green county, Ohio, in 1828; died in St. Cloud, December 21, 1900. He settled in St. Cloud in 1856; served in the Seventh Minnesota regiment, in the Civil War. Attained the rank of second lieutenant.

J. G. Huber, born near Bern, Switzerland, December 24, 1821; died in St. Cloud, September 13, 1903. He came to the United States in 1850, and settled in St. Cloud in 1857; engaged in mercantile business, and after 1870 in insurance and real estate.



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH VOLZ

Oscar E. Garrison, civil engineer, born at Fort Ann, N. Y., July 21, 1825, died on his farm, in Crow Wing county, Minn., April 2, 1886. He came to Minnesota in 1850; explored Lake Minnetonka, and built the first house upon its banks; surveyed and platted the village of Wayzata in 1854; removed to St. Cloud in 1860; served in the Northern Rangers against the Sioux, 1862.

Ambrose Freeman, born near Culpeper Court House, Va., February 25, 1823; was killed July 24, 1863. He came to Minnesota in 1857, settled on a farm near St. Cloud. At the beginning of the Indian outbreak in 1862, he organized the Northern Rangers and was their captain. The following year he accompanied General Sibley's expedition as first lieutenant of the First Minnesota mounted rangers, and was shot by an Indian on the plains.

Joseph Edelbrock, pioneer and merchant, born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1826; died in St. Cloud, September 26, 1907. He came to the United States in 1847; settled in St. Cloud, 1855; was sheriff of Stearns county two years, and register of deeds four years.

Aloah Eastman, journalist, born at Lovell Center, Maine, August 22, 1858; came to Minnesota in 1880, and resided at Anoka, where he published the Anoka Herald until 1891; was a representative in the state legislature in 1889; removed to St. Cloud in 1892, and established the daily Journal-Press; was receiver of the United States land office at St. Cloud, 1898-1907; president of the State Normal school board.

Joseph Volz, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, October 28, 1831; son of Anton Volz and Marian Von Hildenbrandt. As a youth he learned the trades of cabinet-maker and carpenter. He sailed for America August 19, 1851, and upon his arrival went at once to St. Louis, where he pursued his trades. He reached St. Cloud August 17, 1854, remained here a brief period, then went to Burlington, Iowa, and shortly afterward returned to St. Louis. But finding the yellow fever raging there, he again came to St. Cloud, where he entered the employ of Wolfgang Eich, a brother-in-law of his, and a contractor at that time. Two years later Joseph Volz and Nicholas Weber, a brother of Mrs. Anna Volz, opened a brickyard two miles west of St. Cloud, where they manufactured red brick, which were used for the present Catholic Immaculate Conception church on St. Germain street, and also the present court house and the residence of the late Joseph Edelbrock, now owned by John Zapp. Two years later he sold his interest to Nicholas Weber and moved to the city and took up the carpenter work again with Peter Schmidt in partnership. Mr. Volz worked with Peter Schmidt in building the first State Normal school at St. Cloud, also the present Union school building. Among other structures which Mr. Volz assisted in erecting may be named the Central House, the Parish house of the Cathedral, and the fine residence of the late Thomas C. Alden, all at St. Cloud. July 26, 1859, Mr. Volz married Anna Weber, daughter of Peter and Barbara (Binran) Weber. Anna Weber Volz came with her parents in 1857, from Germany to Quebec, Canada, whence they went to Illinois, where the father and brother worked in a brickyard, after which, in 1858, they came to St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Volz had nine children. Katherine married Peter Roth and they have nine children. Barbara married Dominic Grin, and they have five children. Nickolas lives in St. Cloud. Mari-

anna and Granzi are dead. Peter has not been heard from for a long time. Joseph lives in Montana. Frances lives at home. Anna married Mathew Hall and they have nine children. Joseph Volz died June 1, 1907, aged seventy-six years. He was a member of the St. Joseph society, and one of the first members of the St. Cloud Volunteer Fire department. Mrs. Volz lives at 829 Fifth street, North, in St. Cloud. She is a well preserved woman of seventy-seven years, and a most interesting person to meet. Having in her girlhood her full share of immigrant and pioneer experience in Quebec, Canada, and Minnesota, her memory is as clear as that of a person half her age and she enjoys relating detailed stories of the early days. Her grandchildren, her children, her neighbors and her friends all delight in coaxing her to tell stories of the days of the early settlement, and her knowledge of such events is both correct and valuable.

Stephen Streitz, a pioneer, was born in Prussia, Germany, and married Anna Kolen. In the spring of 1852 he started with his family for America, landing on the soil of the free country, May 22, 1852. For several years they lived in Illinois, fifteen miles from Chicago, and then came to Stearns county, reaching St. Cloud, November 1, 1855. They preempted 160 acres of wild land in section 21, St. Cloud township. Stephen Streitz died in 1865. Of his family of eight children, two are still living. William is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Elizabeth married John Doerner, now deceased, and has four children: John, Joseph, William (deceased), and Mary, who is in the convent at St. Joseph. In the pioneer days, the Streitz family had many experiences with the Indians. Sometimes as many as eight or ten of the natives would come along at one time, enter the house, sit around the fire and smoke. They were very friendly, and in return for crusts of bread and other scraps of food, would once in a while bring along a deer to leave with the family.

William Streitz, a retired resident of the city of St. Cloud, was born in Prussia, Germany, November 3, 1848, son of Stephen and Anna (Kolen) Streitz. He was brought to America by his parents in 1852, lived with them in Illinois, and in 1855 took up his residence with his parents in section 21, St. Cloud. After his father's death, he and his brother operated the home farm. He was a prominent man in the community, was town treasurer twenty-five years and school treasurer ten years. October 15, 1911, he retired and moved to St. Cloud. William Streitz married Veronica Herberger, a native of Germany. This union was blessed with twelve children. Four died in infancy. Mary is the wife of Louis Lehmeier, and has two children, Loretta and Mary. Rosa married Fred Hartman, and they have one son, Lawrence. Matilda is now Sister Mary Antoninette, and is teaching in Sauk Centre. Edward married Emma Fern and has four children: Lawrence, Edward, Tracey and Lucy. Sophia is now Sister Mary Alexander, in the convent of St. Joseph. Lena married Casper Lesh, and they have two children, Freeman and Lawrence. Lucy is a teacher. Stephen, who was the baby and general favorite of the family, died at the age of thirteen. The mother of these children died January 23, 1912.

M. P. Noel was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, February 9, 1831. Moved with his parents to Joliet, Ill., in 1848, and was educated in the schools of Gales-



MR. AND MRS. DAVID H. SPICER

burg. In October, 1855, he came to Sauk Rapids, and in the spring of 1856 removed to St. Cloud. He was county surveyor for thiry successive years, and much of that time was city engineer. In 1858 he taught the first public school in St. Cloud with an enrollment of thirty pupils, inaugurating the public school system of which every resident of St. Cloud is proud. This first school was called the Everett school, located in the block east of Central park, and was named in honor of Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, who had contributed a generous library.

Mr. Noel served as a volunteer during the rebellion, in the North Illinois cavalry, of which the famous General Hatch was commander, and took part in the many battles of this regiment of fighters. Returning from the war he took up engineering, and was employed by the government for some time, and also made the preliminary survey of the Northern Pacific between Brainerd and the dales of the St. Louis river.

John H. Owen, born in Cayuga county, N. Y., October 25 1825; came to Minnesota in 1855; settled in St. Cloud in 1857; was a carpenter there, and afterward owned a door, sash and blind factory.

Fred Schroeder, farmer, born in Germany in 1839; came to the United States in 1854, and to Minnesota in 1856, settling in Stearns county; was a representative in the legislature, 1895-97.

David H. Spicer. The early residents of upper New York state were a versatile race, willing and able to turn their hands to almost anything that was necessary to their livelihood. Their forebears had come to he wilderness with few tools, and had to depend upon the skill of their hands for everything needed. They were good farmers, they could build their own houses, they were apt as traders and merchants, they were able to manufacture various articles of household necessity. It was but natural, therefore, that their descendants should become the useful pioneers of the middle West. Among those who brought the thrift and ability of this sturdy ancestry to Minnesota was David H. Spicer.

David H. Spicer was born June 8, 1830, in Homer, New York. He came to St. Cloud in the spring of 1855, and was employed at carpenter work the first summer, working on the first frame house in the city. In the fall he went to Rockville township, and under the townsite act, preempted 320 acres of land, upon which he and Henry C. Waite platted the village of Rockville. He also preempted a farm near the townsite, and lived on it for seven years. In 1862 he disposed of his interests in Stearns county to Orlando Tenny, and returned to New York state, locating in Fabius, Onondaga county, where he engaged in the manufacture of cheese and cheese boxes. In 1865 he returned to St. Cloud and engaged in the furniture business, in which he continued for some years. He died June 1, 1896, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a good man, a pillar of the First Baptist church in which he was deeply interested, and his death was a great loss to the community in which he lived. Up to within a few years of his death he was a trustee of the church, he was a deacon twenty years and a member forty years. He was always level headed and loyal, holding to his post like a faithful soldier. During the first years of the history of the church, his home was thrown open for meetings. It was

at his home that the church was organized, and his wife is known as the first mother of the Ladies Aid society. He always had a kind, encouraging word for the downcast, and his face was always bright, a reflection of the soul within. He was everything that a Christian man should be, an active worker in his church, a friend of the worthy, and an enemy to evil. He went to his sudden death, firm in the faith, unfaltering in his trust, unswerving in his belief. David H. Spicer was married, at the home of August Cramb, in Lower-town, now South St. Cloud, December 23, 1855, to Mary J. Marvin, and Mr. and Mrs. Spicer have always contended that theirs was the first marriage in St. Cloud. Mary J. Marvin was born in Alexandria, Kentucky, February 2, 1839, the daughter of William and Dorcas (David) Marvin. The father, a merchant, died when Mary J. was three years of age, and her mother afterward married Rev. A. C. Maclaughlin. Rev. Maclaughlin brought the family to Illinois, where he taught school. In 1855 he brought them to St. Cloud, where he became the first Baptist clergyman. Later in life he took a claim near Rockville, where he ended his days. Mr. Spicer was most ably assisted by his wife in all his undertakings. She now makes her home in the comfortable and substantial residence on Seventh avenue, St. Cloud, where she has lived for over four decades. Mrs. Spicer, although a great grandmother, is a woman who is remarkably well preserved in years, and never tires telling of her children, her grandchildren and her great grandchildren, of whom naturally she is very proud. Mr. and Mrs. Spicer had two children, Anna E. and Clinton G. Anna E. was born August 28, 1858. She is the wife of Rev. W. E. Stanley, of Eldora, Iowa, and has three daughters, Jessie L., Mary F., and Florence M. Jessie L. Stanley was born in Red Wing, September 11, 1879, is the wife of Mr. Ford, of Texas, and has one daughter, Isabel. Mary F. Stanley was born April 25, 1881, married Prof. Arthur Crane, and has one daughter, Mary. They live at Belle Plaine, Iowa. Florence Stanley was born in Austin, Minn., November 14, 1883. Clinton G. Spicer was born in Rockville, Minn., March 17, 1861, married Marie Nygram, and has one daughter, Fern, born November 2, 1911.

Henry Tenvoorde, fireman, of St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, April 20, 1864, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Lansing) Tenvoorde. He attended the public schools and as a youth learned the trade of a carpenter. He has, however, devoted the greater part of his adult years to fire fighting, having been a member of the local department, either under the old volunteer days, or under the modern paid system, for some twenty-six years. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Tenvoorde participated in no less than twenty-four skirmishes in the Philippines, as a private in Company M, 13th Minnesota Infantry.

C. Schulten, born in Munster, Prussia, April 4, 1831; first came to America in 1849; later visited other countries; engaged in trade on Lake Michigan several years, and in fishing and hunting expeditions in the western states; settled in St. Cloud, Minn., in 1865; engaged in general mercantile business two years, and afterward in the drug business.

Charles T. Stearns, pioneer, born in Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 9, 1807; died in New Orleans, La., May 22, 1898. He settled at St. Anthony in 1849; was a



J. W. TENVOORDE

representative in the territorial legislature, 1853-54; removed to St. Cloud in 1856; lived in New Orleans and Mobile after 1864, being register of U. S. land office ten years. Stearns county was named for him.

Joseph P. Wilson, pioneer, born in Columbia Falls, Maine, March 16, 1823; died in St. Cloud, February 18, 1900. He served in the army during the Mexican War; settled in Minneapolis, and at first engaged in mercantile business; was a member of the territorial legislature, 1856, of the constitutional convention 1857, and of the state senate, 1864-65; was one of the original townsite proprietors of northwest Minneapolis, St. Anthony Park, St. Cloud, and Alexandria.

Stephen Tenvoorde, proprietor of the Tenvoorde Garage, St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, December 25, 1865, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Lansing) Tenvoorde. He attended the schools of his native city, and as a young man learned the blacksmith trade. In 1895 he opened a bicycle shop. It was in 1899 that he became interested in the motor business and brought the first automobile to Stearns county. The machine was a great curiosity and attracted wide attention and much notice. From this beginning, Mr. Tenvoorde has built up his present large and widely patronized business. He makes a specialty of the Ford car, and has been successful in placing many in this vicinity, both in the city and in the rural districts. Mr. Tenvoorde is a member of the Elks and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He married Rose Door, a native of St. Cloud, and they have four children: Crescent, Walter, Lloyd and Cyrill.

John W. Tenvoorde was born in Westphalia, in 1823; came with his parents to America, and worked for a time as a teamster in St. Louis. Later he went with them to Evansville, Ind., where the father and mother died. In the summer of 1854 a colony of people living in Evansville, determined to seek their fortunes in the Northwest. Accordingly they sent the subject of these notes to look over the land, select a location, and prepare the way. After rendering a report to his friends in Indiana, he purchased a stock of goods, and with his wife, and his son, William J., he took up his residence here. He opened his store in a building on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and St. Germain street, the present location of the First National bank. Here Mr. Tenvoorde carried on business successfully for a number of years. Later he and his brother-in-law, Lot Robbins, opened a refreshment and entertainment place in a storage warehouse which he had erected on St. Germain street, next to his store. A few years afterward the entire corner was destroyed by fire. Then Mr. Tenvoorde purchased a frame building which he moved to St. Germain street, opposite the Catholic church. In this building he engaged in the mercantile business. The undertaking prospered, and he was enabled to erect a brick building on the corner of St. Germain street and Ninth avenue. After a while, however, he gave up business, owing to the fact that his credit accounts assumed too large proportions. For a time, until 1892, he was a traveling salesman for the McCormick Harvester Co. He died May 4, 1894. His wife died in 1912.

Peter R. Thielman, vice-president of the Farmers' Loan and Investment Company, is a life-long resident of St. Cloud. As a boy he played in its streets

and attended its schools, and as a young man he took an active part in its business progress. Born October 6, 1872, son of Leonard and Mary (Ruf) Thielman, he entered his father's hardware store as a youth, and was continuously employed there for eight years. Then for many years he did an extensive business in the sale and repair of bicycles. In 1900 he engaged in the real estate business. Aside from his position with the Loan and Investment Co., he is a director in the Farmers' State bank. He is also a director in the St. Cloud Commercial club, and a member of the Elks.

Leonard Thielman was born in Prussia, January 15, 1844, and after coming to America lived for a time in Erie, New York. In 1861 he enlisted in the 49th New York Volunteer Infantry, and served a year, later entering the navy. In 1865 he came to St. Cloud. In 1881 he engaged in the hardware business. He carried on this establishment for many years and then turned it over to his sons, Frank J. and George F., who still conduct it. Mr. Thielman married Hattie A. Schwab, daughter of Philip and Hattie A. Schwab, and they have three children, Philip L., Mary, and Harriet Ann.

Stephen Miller, governor of Minnesota, in 1864 and 1865, was a native of Perry, once a part of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the seventh of January, 1816, his parents being David and Rosanna Darkess Miller. His grandfather, Melchor Miller, came from Germany about 1785.

Stephen was educated in the common schoods of his native county; in youth learned the milling business, became a forwarding and commission merchant at Harrisburg, in 1837; in 1849 was elected prothonotary of Dauphin county; re-elected in 1852, and 1855 was appointed by Governor Pollock, flour inspector at Philadelphia, holding that position till 1858, when he removed to Minnesota a confirmed invalid; located at St. Cloud and engaged in mercantile business; so continued till the war broke out. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Miller enlisted as a private soldier; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Minnesota Infantry; served in that position in the army of the Potomac till September, 1862, when he was appointed to the command of the 7th Minnesota Infantry, and rushed with his regiment to the frontier of Minnesota, where the Sioux were slaying, indiscriminately, men, women and children. In December of that year he caused the execution of thirty-eight of the captured Indians, by hanging them at Mankato.

In the autumn of 1863 Colonel Miller was made brigadier-general of volunteers and the same autumn was elected governor. He was in the executive chair during the closing years of the rebellion, and in many ways showed his patriotic impulses and his zeal for the salvation of the country.

President Grant, like President Lincoln, tendered him positions in the civil service, but since the war closed he held no office we believe, except that of a member of the Minnesota house of representatives in the session of 1873, representing six counties in the southwestern part of the state; and he was also presidential elector at large in 1876, and messenger to bear the electoral vote to Washington.

From June, 1871, to September, 1878, Governor Miller resided at Windom, Cottonwood county, being employed up to the time of his death as field agent of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company. In 1860 he was a



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON

delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, and headed the electoral ticket of Minnesota, in the autumn of that year. From 1853 to 1855 he edited the "Telegraph," a whig paper of much influence, published at Harrisburg, Pa.

Governor Miller was a practical and efficient business man, gratefully remembered for his valuable service alike on the bloody field of battle and in the gubernatorial chair. He died in Worthington, Minn., August 18, 1881.

William H. Thompson, eighteenth worshipful master of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., was born on a farm in Westfield, N. Y., January 2, 1852. In 1859 his parents removed to Mt. Clemens, Mich., where they remained about a year. Then they moved to Rockland, in the copper districts in the northern part of the state, where the father held a responsible position with one of the large mining firms. William H. attended the public schools of Rockland, Michigan, until 1867, when the family moved to Douglas county, Minn., where the father took up a homestead. The subject of this notice remained at home and engaged in farming with his father until 1877. That year he entered the St. Cloud State Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1880. During the following six years he taught school. In 1886 he took up the study of law, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. For two years he practiced his profession at Elbon Lake, Minn. From 1890 to 1907 he was in the employ of the McCormick Harvester Co., and of its successor, the International Harvester Co., going to Minneapolis in 1904. In 1908 he returned to Stearns county, and took up his residence on his farm in St. Wendel township. In 1910 he retired and moved to St. Cloud. He died April 25, 1911. Mr. Thompson was made a Mason, June 6, 1892, passed June 11, 1892 and was raised July 20, 1892, in North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M. He was also a member of the Chapter, the Commandery and the Shrine.

William H. Thompson was married May 1, 1880, to Mary A. (Whitney) West. Mary A. Whitney was born in Beddington, Washington county, February 6, 1843, daughter of George R. and Martha Lyon (Noyes) Whitney. She obtained her early schooling in Maine, and in Fair Haven, in this county. She was first married at Fair Haven, to Caleb W. West, who, as a boy, published the first newspaper in St. Cloud. Mr. West died August 6, 1873, leaving one son, Harry West, now attorney for the Retail Grocers' Association, at St. Paul. After the death of Caleb W. West, the widow married William H. Thompson, as already noted. Mrs. Thompson is a well preserved woman, much interested in local history, and an active member of the Old Settlers' Association. No one can give more interesting facts than she in connection with the early days in St. Cloud and Stearns county.

Martin Molitor, president of the Molitor Drug Co., is one of the progressive men of St. Cloud, and takes an active part in all matters pertaining to its advancement and development. His concern is an important one, and he is one of those substantial men who are known throughout the city as useful citizens. He is a native of St. Cloud, born in 1862, son of Michael and Margaret (Burelbech) Molitor. He attended the public schools and the St. Cloud State Normal school, and grew to sturdy young manhood. For several years he assisted his father in the wheelwright and wagon making

business. He determined, however, that his life work was to be in the drug business. Accordingly he entered the employ of Rhodes & Spencer, with whom he remained ten years, receiving his license during that period. In 1887 he established his present business. Mr. Molitor is a member of the Elks, the United Workmen and the Commercial club. He married Marie Reinhard, daughter of Bernard and Sarah (Miller) Reinhard. Michael Molitor and his wife were born near Coblenz, in Prussia, Germany, and there spent their early days. He learned the wheelwright and wagon making trade in his native country and followed this business after coming to St. Cloud. After a time he engaged in business here on his own account. He died in 1908. His good wife still makes her home in this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Molitor were born six children: Martin, Mrs. Joseph Rosenberger, Mrs. Christ Schmitt, Elizabeth Threse, and Agatha.

Henry Zehring Mitchell was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1816, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Zehring) Mitchell. His father was born in 1783, in County Tyrone, Ireland, but came, when a boy, to this country with his widowed mother, who settled in Pennsylvania. Joseph Mitchell died near Harrisburg, in that state, in the year 1832. Elizabeth Zehring was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lebanon county in 1789. Her marriage to Joseph Mitchell occurred in 1808; her death in 1859. She was a granddaughter of John Joseph Rupp, who in 1751, emigrated to Pennsylvania, from the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. Her father, Henry Zehring, fought in the Revolutionary War under General Washington, having enlisted at the age of sixteen.

The childhood and early youth of the subject of this sketch were spent in the vicinity of his birth, where he received what was at that time regarded as a liberal education. At the age of twenty he went to Pittsburg and engaged in the mercantile business, later removing to Wilkinsburg, a suburb of that city, where he continued in business until his removal to Minnesota. He first came to St. Cloud in the spring of 1856 and again in the late fall to look over the country with a view to making this his future home. He was so favorably impressed that he removed here with his family in the spring of 1857, bringing with him a stock of merchandise. The journey was made all the way by steamboat, with a change at St. Anthony Falls, the time occupied being from April 1 to May 6. While on his previous visit he had contracted for the erection of a two-story frame building on First avenue, South, near the corner of Tenth street, the first floor of which was occupied as a storeroom, and the upper as a dwelling. Later he removed his goods to one side of a double store-building near the site of the present water power, the other side being occupied by Miller & Swisshelm with a stock of groceries, his stock consisting of dry goods and clothing. Subsequently be removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Third street, South, and still later to the brick store building at No. 17 Fifth avenue, South, where he continued in the clothing business until 1892, when he disposed of his stock to his son, Charles S. Mitchell and W. S. Elliott, retiring from the activities of commercial life.

By appointment of President Lincoln he was for several years postmaster at St. Cloud, being removed by Andrew Johnson for political reasons. In



MR. AND MRS. H. Z. MITCHELL

1862, at the time of the Sioux outbreak, he was appointed by Governor Alexander Ramsey, an old-time personal friend, commissary general of the state, and took an active part in measures for the protection of the people of this part of Minnesota. Later he received the appointment of deputy provost marshal, holding the office until the government had no longer need of that service. In his early life he was a staunch Whig and a great admirer of Henry Clay. On the birth of the Republican party he gave to it his unwavering allegiance.

In 1841, at Wilkinsburg, Pa., he married Miss Elizabeth Ann Cannon, whose birth had occurred at that place in April, 1821. Her parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and she was the only sister of Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, well known in journalistic and political circles. Eight children were born to them, four of whom are still living—William B., of St. Cloud; Mary C., widow of Henry C. Burbank, St. Paul; Charles S., editor of the Duluth News-Tribune; Jean G., wife of Dr. Charles E. Walton, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Both General Mitchell and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, he having been for many years an elder. His death occurred at St. Cloud March 6, 1896, and that of his wife January 6, 1910.

William Bell Mitchell was born at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1843, his parents being Henry Z. and Elizabeth A. Mitchell. He attended the village schools and a local academy until at the age of thirteen he was for one year at Duff's college, Pittsburgh. Coming in the spring of 1857 with his parents to St. Cloud, he attended a private school. In 1858 he assisted as chainman in surveying and locating the state road from St. Cloud to Breckenridge on the Red River of the North, which later was practically paralleled by the present Great Northern railway, and is still the main traveled thoroughfare between these two points. Soon afterwards he became engaged as a compositor in the office of the St. Cloud Visiter, which was owned and published by his aunt, Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, and for a short time continued school work with a private tutor. In June, 1863, he purchased the printing office plant, the name of the paper in the meantime having been changed to the Democrat. This name he changed later to the St. Cloud Journal, and in 1876 having purchased the St. Cloud Press, consolidated the two with the name of the St. Cloud Journal-Press. The publication of this paper he continued until 1892, when he sold it to a corporation, by which it has since been published, in both daily and weekly editions. After retiring from the newspaper he engaged and has continued in the real estate business, with interests in a number of manufacturing and other enterprises.

In 1865 he was appointed by President Lincoln receiver of the United States land office at St. Cloud, being removed by President Johnson for political reasons. In 1878 he was appointed to the same office by President Hayes and four years later was re-appointed by President Arthur, serving until 1885, when he was removed, for political reasons, by President Cleveland. In politics he has always been a Republican, voting for every Republican candidate for president since the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the State Normal school board and resident director at St. Cloud, a position he held through successive appointments

until October, 1901, when he resigned. He was a charter member of the Minnesota Editorial association, organized in 1867, was the first secretary, being twice re-elected, after which he was president of the association for four successive terms. He has been a director in the Bank of St. Cloud and its successor, the First National bank, since each was organized. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, being an elder and a member of the board of trustees.

At Marietta, Ohio, December 7, 1871, he married Miss Emily Whittlesey, whose father, William A. Whittlesey, was a graduate of Yale college; studied law with Joshua R. Giddings, and his uncle Elisha Whittlesey (who was the solicitor in one of the departments at Washington during President Lincoln's administration); was a member of the state legislature, and also a member of the Thirty-first congress, declining a re-election. Her mother was Jane Husted Whittlesey. Her only brother, Captain William Beal Whittlesey, was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, of whom eight are now living: Caroline Tilden, wife of George W. Bacon, New York City; Mildred Whittlesey, wife of Edmund B. Smith, Hollywood, California; Eleanor; Leslie, wife of Otto A. Poirier, Virginia, Minn.; Jane Whittlesey, wife of Frederick D. Herbert, Upper Montclair, New Jersey; Henry Zehring, city editor of St. Cloud Journal-Press (married Miss Grace E. Whitney); Ruth Hobby; Dorothy, wife of Arthur B. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.

Colin Francis Macdonald, for forty years editor of the St. Cloud "Times," was born in St. Andrews, Nova Scotia, September 23, 1843. He is of Scotch parentage, the son of John A. Macdonald, M. D., who was assistant surgeon of the Second Minnesota cavalry during the Civil War, and Marjory McKinley Macdonald. Both parents were born in Scotland and are now deceased. The family left Scotland in 1840 and journeyed to Nova Scotia, where they resided until 1846, and then came to the United States. The family lived in Pittsburgh, Pa., until the spring of 1855, when they removed to Minnesota and settled upon a preemption claim the same year, one and one-half miles above Belle Plaine, Scott county. The subject of this sketch received his education in the early Minnesota schools. When seventeen years of age, he began his career in newspaper work in the office of the Belle Plaine "Enquirer." The following year he assisted his brother, the late Judge and Congressman John L. Macdonald, in establishing the Shakopee "Argus," for which purpose he purchased the press and material of the old St. Anthony "Express," upon which the first paper at the Falls of St. Anthony was printed, and removed it to Shakopee. When a boy of hardly nineteen years of age, Colin responded to President Lincoln's call for men in August, 1862, and enlisted in what subsequently became Company I, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was sent to the frontier because of the great Sioux Indian outbreak of August 15 at the lower Sioux Agency on the Minnesota river. On October 3 of the next year, the regiment was ordered South and passed that winter in Missouri. The following spring it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where it joined a force operating in Tennessee and farther South. The regiment participated in the battle of Brice's Cross Roads (Guntown, Miss.)



C. F. MACDONALD

and Tupelo, Miss., and the Oxford raid; the pursuit of General Price through Arkansas and across Missouri; two days' battle at Nashville; pursuit of the defeated General Hood; the investure of Mobile; siege of Spanish fort, etc. Mr. Macdonald was a sergeant of his company and color-bearer of his regiment. At the close of the war he was commissioned second lieutenant. In 1866 he returned to Shakopee and formed a partnership with Morris C. Russell in the publication of the Shakopee "Argus." The following spring he removed to St. Paul, and for eight years was employed on the "Daily Pioneer" as compositor. In January, 1875, he removed to St. Cloud and purchased from Will H. Lamb, the "Weekly Times," which was founded in 1861. He continued the publication of the "Weekly Times" until September 27, 1887, when he commenced the publication of the "Daily Times" in addition to the Weekly. The "Daily Times" was the first daily paper ever issued in St. Cloud. He continued the publication of the two editions until January, 1903, when he sold an interest in the papers to Fred Schilplin. On June 1, 1907, they incorporated under the general laws, the firm being known as the Times Publishing Company, of which Mr. Macdonald is president and Mr. Schilplin is the business manager, secretary and treasurer. The "Times" is and always has been a supporter of the Democratic party, and as Stearns county is strongly Democratic, it is influential and profitable.

Mr. Macdonald was elected to represent the Stearns county district in the state senate in 1876 and was re-elected in 1878 and 1880. During this period he was a member of the only two courts of impeachment in the state of Minnesota—one for the trial of Judge Sherman Page, of Austin, and the other for the trial of Judge E. St. Julian Cox, of St. Peter. He was one of the four delegates at large from Minnesota to the National Democratic convention at Chicago, in 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. He served for many years as a member of the Minnesota State Central and Congressional committees. He was elected to the office of mayor of St. Cloud in 1883, and re-elected in 1884 and 1885. In 1885 he was appointed by President Grover Cleveland receiver of public moneys at St. Cloud, which position he held until February 10, 1890. He was again appointed to the same position by President Cleveland, March 1, 1894, which office he held for three years and five months. He was elected commander of the department of Minnesota's Grand Army of the Republic, for the year 1905-1906. He is a member of the Minnesota commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has been a member of the St. Cloud public library board for eighteen years, fifteen years of which he has been president. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Stearns and adjoining counties in which he takes a deep interest. Mr. Macdonald has always been prominent in the public affairs of St. Cloud and has been connected with all movements tending to build up and benefit the city. He is a Catholic in his religious belief.

October 27, 1868, he was married to Julia E. Lord, daughter of Dr. Charles Lord, of Shakopee, who died in 1876. He was remarried on February 10, 1881, to Elizabeth M. Campbell, daughter of Edward Campbell, of Forrest City, Meeker county. To the first union four children were born, two of whom survive; Charles F. Macdonald, secretary of the Duluth Board

of Trade, and Sister Mary, of St. Joseph, a member of the Order of the Good Shepherd. By the second marriage, four children were born, three of whom are living: Edward Albert, a practicing attorney of Marquette, Mich.; Marjorie Elizabeth and Jessie Mary.

James Benzie, St. Cloud, of the firm of Benzie & Campbell, granite workers, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, November 11, 1868, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Moir) Benzie. As a young man he became a granite cutter. He landed in America, March 23, 1889, and worked successively in Barre, Vermont; Richmond, Virginia; Amberg, Wisconsin; Denver, Colorado (on the capitol building); Barre, Vermont, again; Denver, Colorado, once more; and Chicago, Ill. In 1892 he came to St. Cloud, and worked five months for Thomas Breen, after which he went to Wisconsin. Later he worked on the postoffice at Sioux Falls, and on the locks at Cascade Locks, Oregon. Subsequently he returned to St. Cloud. In May, 1908, James Benzie and John F. Campbell formed the firm of Benzie & Campbell. The company does a wholesale business in rough and polished granite for building and monumental purposes, the customers being located all over the United States. James Benzie married Sarah H. Alexander, who was born in Arbroath, Scotland, daughter of David and Agnes (Anderson) Alexander. David Alexander died in St. Cloud May 21, 1893, and his good wife still lives in St. Cloud.

John F. Campbell, St. Cloud, of the firm of Benzie & Campbell, granite workers, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, June 17, 1869, son of William and Martha (Taylor) Campbell. He came to America at the age of seventeen, and after a three months' stay in Westerly, R. I., located in St. Cloud. He learned the granite working trade from Matthew Breen, a pioneer. In May, 1908, John F. Campbell and James Benzie, formed the firm of Benzie & Campbell. The company does a wholesale business in rough and polished granite for building and monumental purposes the customers being located all over the United States. Mr. Campbell is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

William Campbell, St. Cloud, of the firm of Simmers & Campbell, granite workers, was born in Newtonhill, Kincardine, Scotland, May 22, 1862, son of William and Martha (Taylor) Campbell. He obtained a good education, and in 1882 came to America. He landed at New York, and went to Millstone Point, Conn., where he secured employment at his trade as a stone cutter. Later he went to Schuylerville, where among other work, he assisted in the construction of the Burgoyne monument. After working subsequently in New York city he went to Graniteville, Missouri. From there, he came to St. Cloud, and was employed with Breen & Young. Wilmington, Del., was his next location, and then St. Cloud once more. A visit to his old home was a pleasant diversion, but resulted in disaster. The ship "Oregon," upon which he was returning to America, was wrecked, and he barely escaped with his life, all his belongings going to the bottom. Not wishing to reach St. Cloud in poverty, he worked a while in Westerly, R. I., and then once more came to the Granite City, where he became foreman for Breen & Young. He, with others, then spent some eight years in the granite business at Rockville, Minn. He is now identified with the firm of Simmers & Campbell, which, perhaps, does the largest business of its kind in Minnesota, handling rough and polished

granite for all purposes. Mr. Campbell has been an alderman for the past four years. He belongs to the United Commercial travelers. Mr. Campbell married Una Greeley, who was born in Maine Prairie, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had eight children of whom there are living six: John, Martha, Una (deceased), Carl, Florence, William, Elsie and Harold (deceased). John married Mary Schoenberg, and they have two children, twins. Martha married Andrew Fowler, and they have one son.

Samuel Holes was born in England, and in 1833, at the age of seven years, he was brought to this country by his parents. He lived in Pennsylvania, and in Indiana. In 1856 he came to Monongahela county, remaining a year, then returning to Indiana for his wife and son, William J., and in June, 1857, he brought his family to St. Cloud. After looking about for a time, he located sixty miles west of St. Cloud, in what is now Kandiyohi county, this state. In 1862 he came to St. Cloud, and took charge of one of the "ox trains," so-called, engaged in carrying provisions from St. Cloud to the frontier. He enlisted in Company D, Mounted Rangers, and served fourteen months. Upon his return he worked at various occupations. For a time he had charge of the mill at Le Sauk. He spent the latter years of his life on a farm in St. Wendel township. Samuel Holes married Elizabeth Kouts, and they had four children. William J. and George O. are in the granite business in St. Cloud. Ella is the wife of H. Clark Eldred. Myra is the wife of Howard Hatch.

William J. Holes, one of the pioneers of the granite industry in St. Cloud, was born in Porter county, Indiana, December 31, 1854, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kouts) Holes. He lived with his parents in various places in Minnesota, and finished his schooling in the Methodist seminary, in St. Cloud. As a young man he learned the stone-cutters' trade. In 1883 he started in business for himself. His first order was from W. B. Mitchell for stone trimmings for his building on Fifth avenue. In 1884 he took Mortimor Morriarty as a partner. In 1886, Mr. Morriarty retired, George O. Holes was received into the firm, and since then the business has been conducted under the name of Holes Brothers. In the earlier days the company dealt extensively in building stone, and furnished the granite for such buildings as the Cathedral, in St. Cloud, the Chamber of Commerce block and the James J. Hill residence, in St. Paul, besides hundreds of less important structures. Recently, however, more attention has been devoted to monumental work, and finished stone is shipped to various points through the United States. Mr. Holes is a member of the Masons, the Elks, and the Modern Woodmen, and the United Commercial Travelers. He married Anna Ansbora, a native of New York City, daughter of Martin and Sarah (Campbell) Ansbro. Mr. and Mrs. Holes have five children, Ada, Clara, Floyd A., Wilbur, and Dorothy. Ada married Lester E. Frost, lives in Winnipeg, and has two children, Elizabeth and Robert E. Clara, formerly a teacher, is now a trained nurse. Floyd A. lives in Port Francis, Ontario. Wilbur and Dorothy are at home.

William Shield, president of the United Granite Co., St. Cloud, was born in Gryhyttehed (Westmanland), Sweden, March 26, 1878, son of Erick and Christina (Jansson) Shield. He came to America in 1899, lived a year in Chicago, and in 1900 located in St. Cloud. For some time he was employed in

the granite trade. In 1908 when the United Granite Co. was formed, he was elected to his present position. The company does a wholesale business in red and gray granite for building and monumental purposes. Mr. Shield has also served as president for a number of years at the Northwestern Granite Manufacturers' Association, of St. Cloud, and in many other ways as well, has demonstrated his high standing in his chosen line of industry. In 1904, Mr. Shield married Helvig Hellerstedt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hellerstedt, prominent farmers at Wright country, and they have two children, Myron and Rolland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shield are members of the First Swedish Baptist church of St. Cloud, in which they both take a very active interest.

Alexander M. Simmers, of the firm of Simmers & Campbell, St. Cloud, granite workers, was born in Kennay, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, December 19, 1862, son of George and Christian (Moir) Simmers. He learned the granite business from his father, and in 1889 came to America, and located in St. Cloud. After working a while for Matthew Breen, he joined in a company which formed the Rockville Granite Co., at Rockville, Minn. About seven years later the firm was sold out to Henry Alexander. In 1898 William Campbell and A. M. Simmers formed the company of Simmers & Campbell, which now, perhaps, does the largest business of its kind in Minnesota, handling rough and polished granite for all purposes, and shipping its products extensively. In 1903 they erected a series of large buildings. For some years they rented the J. G. Emery property. In 1893 they purchased the Matthew Breen property. Mr. Simmers became a Mason in Scotland. He also belongs to the United Commercial Travelers.

Mr. Simmers married Barbara Phillips, and they have five children: George, Alexander W., Edwin P., Christina G. and Lillian B. George is superintendent in his father's quarry.

CHAPTER XXII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Story of the Organization and Growth of the Financial Institutions of Stearns County—Lives of the Men Upon Whom the Stability of These Banking Houses Depends—A Brief History Compiled By W. W. Smith, Vice-President and Cashier of the First National Bank of St. Cloud.

The history of banking in Stearns county is commensurate with the steady and stable growth of its various industries, and is typical of the conservative and progressive character of its people. No legitimate exigency has arisen but that the demands have been adequately met and the means provided to further its purpose. This history covers a period of fifty-eight years and reflects credit on the ability, sagacity and attention of those entrusted with the great responsibility given them in conducting the banking interests of the county.

Of the many millions of dollars placed in the banks during this period, there is record of but one failure to make full and immediate returns to depositors. Considering the several incidents of "panic," "financial distress" and "stringency" to which the country has been subjected from 1857 to 1915, this is a remarkable showing.

At this time the statements made to the Comptroller of Currency and the State Banking Department indicate a sound and commendable condition in every banking institution in the county and presage a determination to maintain the high standard which has previously existed.

ST. CLOUD.

The first approach to anything like banking in St. Cloud, or Stearns county, was the business conducted in 1857 by Sisson & Seymour, soon succeeded by Sisson & Alden, who besides dealing in real estate bought and sold land warrants and loaned money. So far as is known no deposits were received. This business continued until the fall of the next year.

The first actual banking business began in the summer of 1860, when H. C. Waite and T. C. McClure, as Waite & McClure, established the bank which had a continued existence, with a few slight changes of ownership, for 35 years. In 1861 by reason of the appointment of T. C. McClure as register of the land office at St. Cloud the partnership was dissolved and the business continued by H. C. Waite. Four years later Mr. Waite succeeded Mr. McClure in the land office and Mr. McClure resumed charge of the bank. In January, 1870, Mr. McClure again entered the government service as receiver of the land office and Mr. Waite took possession of the bank until April, 1874, the end of Mr. McClure's term. In August, 1881, subsequent to the death of Mr. McClure, the business took the name of Clarke & McClure, the firm being composed of N. P. Clarke and Mrs. T. C. McClure. In Janu-

ary of the following year the firm was dissolved, the business passing into the exclusive control of Mr. Clarke, although the name remained unchanged. The bank was conducted by Mr. Clarke until May 18, 1895.

In January, 1886, S. B. Pinney opened a banking office, although no checking deposits were received, the business being continued for several years.

The First National Bank, "the oldest bank in Central Minnesota," has been a prominent factor in the history of the city and the county. For forty-eight years its personality has been felt, and its offices, during these years, have exercised an influence for the good of the community. The growth of the bank has been strong, stable and dignified. Reaching years of maturity, as it now has, this bank occupies an enviable position among the financial institutions of the state. The officers of the First National have been recognized as gentlemen of sterling worth, of the highest integrity, and are entitled, as they have been, to the esteem and confidence of the community. In September, 1867, the Hon. James A. Bell and J. G. Smith, both of Watertown, New York, opened a private bank here known as the Bank of St. Cloud (Bell & Smith), advertising that besides conducting a general banking business, "Land Warrants and College Scrip" would be "Bought and Sold." This partnership, lasting for twelve years, laid the foundation for the successes it enjoyed in later years.

On December 13, 1879, the Bank of St. Cloud was incorporated under the state laws with a capital of $35,000.00. The assets of the private bank, appraised at their face value ($83,698.81), were taken by the new organization, and the following were named as constituting the first board of directors: James A. Bell, J. G. Smith, William B. Mitchell, L. W. Collins, H. J. Rosenberger, William Powell and H. C. Waite. The officers elected by this board were: James A. Bell, president; L. W. Collins, vice-president; J. G. Smith, cashier; E. D. Moore, assistant cashier. At this time, and as it had been since 1867 and until 1889, the business was conducted in the building now occupied by the A. G. Whitney Land & Loan Co.

In 1882 the need and advisability of organizing a bank under national supervision was felt, and this important change was consummated October 23, 1882. The capital was increased to $50,000.00 and immediately subscribed. No change was made in the officials of the bank, the only additions being in the directorate, which was increased to a membership of ten and included, besides the former members, Lewis Clark, L. A. Evans, L. E. Reed and F. H. Dam.

In 1889 the capital stock of the bank was further increased to $100,000.00, and offices taken in the new building on the corner of Fifth avenue and St. Germain street. In 1913 the bank affiliated with the Federal Reserve Association.

In the fall of 1902, the Bell and Smith interest was disposed of to Elwain F. Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his associates, and on January 12 following (1903), Mr. Smith resigned his office as president of the bank and was succeeded by Mr. Moore, an office held by him until June 19, 1913, when he was succeeded by Ralph O. Olson, the present presiding officer.

Mr. Moore came to St. Cloud admirably equipped for his office, having had a wide acquaintance in matters of finance through association with interests both in the western and eastern states. Evidence of the management of the bank under his care is best shown in the rapid growth of the institution wherein deposits increased, from the time of his taking office until his resignation, about $600,000 and leaving these liabilities at that time over $1,000,000. It was during Mr. Moore's term of office that he was appointed by the directors as liquidating agent in the merger of the Stearns County Bank with the First National.

In the personnel of the bank, considering the number of years covered, remarkably few changes have occurred. The Hon. James A. Bell, whose initiative founded the bank and who filled the office as president for twenty-eight years, was a gentleman of large affairs and influence. His abilities were not only recognized in the state in which he resided, but reached a broader field in national matters.

A large part of the history of this bank is identified with the activities, the close personal supervision and, until the time of his resignation, the wise counsel of J. G. Smith. His reputation as a conservative, careful and honorable banker has made its lasting impress on this bank. Mr. Smith's administration of the affiairs of the First National continued for thirty-six years and left to his successor an absolutely clean bank and an enviable record. The Hon. L. W. Collins served as vice-president from the incorporation of the State Bank of St. Cloud (1879) until the time of his death. His legal advice, coupled with the high esteem in which he was held, not only in this community but throughout the state, added materially to the strength, success and prosperity of the institution. In 1886, E. E. Clark succeeded Elder D. Moore as assistant cashier. The genial manner and good judgment of Mr. Clark did much to make this a popular bank. After ten years' service Mr. Clark resigned and associated himself with the Public Service Company of St. Cloud, as superintendent and general manager.

Following the election of J. G. Smith to the presidency, and the resignation of Mr. Clark as assistant cashier, E. B. Smith was chosen cashier in 1896, and continued to administer this office with credit and ability until he moved from St. Cloud in 1903, when he was succeeded by W. W. Smith, the present official.

On January 24, 1911, Ralph O. Olson of Alden, Minnesota, purchased the controlling stock interest of Mr. Moore and his friends, and was elected active vice-president of the bank. Mr. Moore tendered his resignation June 19, 1913, and by appointment of the directors Mr. Olson immediately succeeded him as president. This appointment was confirmed by election on the succeeding annual meeting in January, 1914.

During Mr. Olson's administration a savings department has been added to the business of the bank, and affiliation with the Federal Reserve Association affected. The growth of the bank since Mr. Olson's participation of interest in its affairs has been continuous and very rapid. During this time deposits have increased $520,000, and $564,000 have been added to its resources.

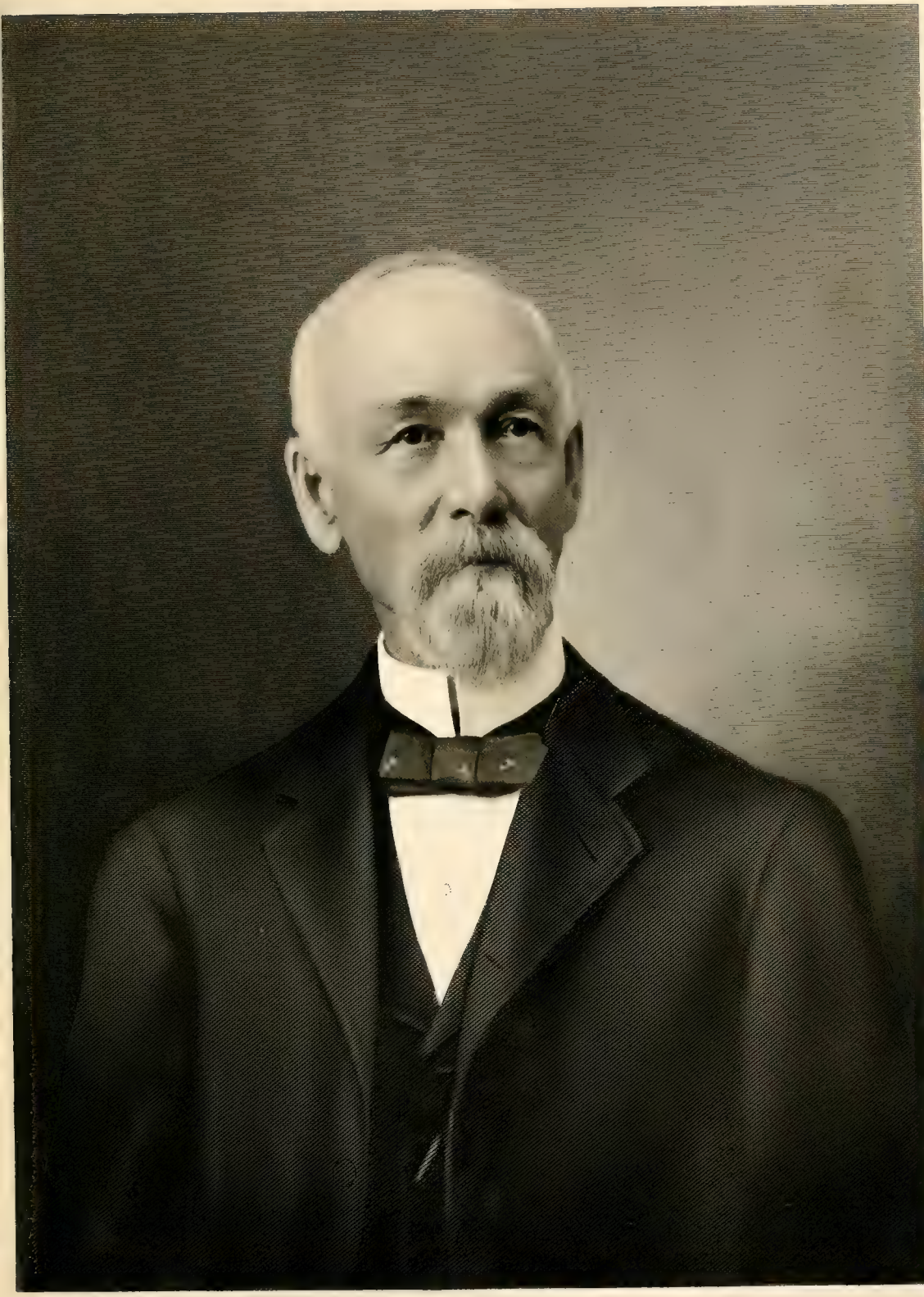
In point of service W. W. Smith is the oldest of the present banking force, having entered the employ of the bank as bookkeeper in July, 1898. He came to St. Cloud after an experience of eight years in the business, beginning with a clerkship in New York City and later serving as an executive officer in two banks of eastern Kansas. During his association with the First National Mr. Smith has filled the office of assistant cashier (1901), cashier (1902) and January 13, 1914, he was elected to the combined office of vice-president and cashier. During these seventeen years he has seen the bank increase its deposits $1,200,000 and claims with pardonable pride a part in its development. Mr. Smith has been honored by fellow bankers in his election to the presidency of the Sixth District Group, Minnesota Bankers' Association.

Following the resignation of Mr. Smith as assistant cashier Leo P. Moos was elected to this office and he in turn was succeeded by George A. Moore. Mr. Moore was followed by A. A. Lagergren and W. L. Rosenberger as assistant cashiers. On June 19, 1913, Mr. Lagergren resigned to engage in other business and was succeeded by Theo. Stember, leaving Mr. Rosenberger and Mr. Stember the present officers in this department.

The history of a bank is largely the personality of the bank. Considering this, a record of the First National would fall far short if mention of the directorate was omitted. The gentlemen who have shared the responsibility, and have been given supervision of its affairs are entitled to much credit in the upbuilding of the bank. In gathering statistics for this article a manifest pride was shown by the officials in calling attention to the list of representative business men who have comprised the Board of Directors, as follows: James A. Bell, J. G. Smith, L. W. Collins, W. B. Mitchell, William Powell, Lewis Clark, H. J. Rosenberger, L. E. Reed, F. H. Dam, H. C. Waite, John Cooper, John N. Benson, John Zapp, Howard P. Bell, C. L. Atwood, L. A. Evans, E. B. Smith, Theodore Bruener, L. E. Wakeman, Elwain F. Moore, George A. Moore, R. O. Olson, D. C. Abeles, W. W. Smith and Frank Fandel. Of the above J. G. Smith and L. W. Collins served continuously from 1879 to the time of their death. Lewis Clark and W. B. Mitchell have been on the board for thirty-six years, while Mr. Benson and Mr. Zapp have continued as directors for twenty-two years. Mr. Dam was one of the earliest of the directors and served on the board until he moved to Superior, Wis. On his return to St. Cloud he was again elected to fill the first vacancy and now shares with his former associates the duties of this responsible office.

In 1914 the First National paid over $34,000 in interest to depositors, and since its organization has paid to shareholders $223,000 in dividends, besides adding to its working capital an earned surplus of $115,000.

Joseph G. Smith, banker, for many years one of the prominent and most highly respected citizens of St. Cloud, and a native of Jefferson county, New York, born May 15, 1833, son of Levi and Adeline (Corey) Smith. He attended the schools of his native place, and the Lowville Academy, at Lowville, N. Y., and at the age of twenty-one went to Watertown to take a position in the Union Bank in the same state. Later he engaged in the mercantile busi-



J. G. Smith

ness, until the summer of 1867, when he decided to seek his fortunes in the West. He reached St. Cloud in September, 1867, and after deciding to locate here permanently in connection with his uncle, James A. Bell of New York, formed a partnership and organized the Bank of St. Cloud, which was later made a state bank, and finally a national institution under the present title of the First National Bank. Mr. Smith remained with the bank for nearly forty years, and during the time he was at its head it enjoyed a remarkable growth, until at the time he withdrew in December, 1903, and was succeeded by E. F. Moore, it had become one of the strongest financial institutions in central Minnesota. Mr. Smith concluded to make his home in California, where his sons were then living and moved to Los Angeles before Christmas of the same year. He remained in fairly good health until about a week before his death, when he was stricken with acute indigestion. He died January 30, 1909. The news of his death was received with regret by the entire community. During his long residence in St. Cloud, he had won by his honest and upright business methods and by his kindly disposition, the respect and admiration of all who knew him. In the business world he was most successful, and enjoyed a high standing among the bankers of the state.

Mr. Smith married Mary Babcock, daughter of Jesse and Maria Babcock. She died January 11, 1903. There are two sons. Edmund B. Smith is engaged in the loan and investment business in Los Angeles, California. George B. Smith is engaged in the investment business in Newhall, California.

At the time of his death an editorial in the St. Cloud "Journal Press" admirably summed up his life and worth in the following words: "The history of St. Cloud could not be written without much space being devoted to J. G. Smith, who for many years was, in a business way, its leading citizen. He established the second bank in St. Cloud, and for nearly forty years he was the man who developed it from a private institution to one of the strongest banks in the state. He was of the best type of the early bankers, who had faith in the country and yet had the ballast of good business sense and conservatism, qualities which made his institution all these years—in time of depression as well as in prosperity, always safe and sound. There never was a minute from the first opening of the doors up to the present time, when any one having money in his bank could not get it on demand. He had the confidence of the business men and of the farmers alike, which was in itself a valuable asset to his business. While he was of modest and retiring disposition and did not mingle much in public affairs, he was always patriotic, and when any emergency arose, would exert a powerful influence for the benefit of the city. When there was a doubt of St. Cloud meeting the requirement of the state for the third Normal School, then Mr. Smith, with far-seeing sagacity realized its great importance to St. Cloud and central Minnesota, took hold of the matter, and secured the school. But for his efforts the school might have been lost to St. Cloud; and this school, the largest in the state, is a monument of which any man might well feel proud."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of St. Cloud, February 16, 1909, and embodied in the minutes of the meeting:

"Whereas, Death has called to his last rest Joseph G. Smith, the founder, and for many years the president of this bank, and up to the time of his death a member of its board of directors; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of St. Cloud, that we desire in this manner to testify to the esteem in which he was held by us, in common with the other citizens of St. Cloud without a known exception. Few men have enjoyed to an equal degree the confidence of the community in which they lived, and it was a confidence based on a life of rectitude, of unbending integrity, of exemplary citizenship. His judgment was accepted and trusted not only in matters relating to business but in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. It was to the soundness of his judgment, as applied to the management of the affairs of this bank, that its steady growth and continued success as a financial institution, during the more than thirty-five years of his active connection with it, was in the largest measure due. Too modest and unassuming to claim this measure of credit for himself, we who were most closely associated with him and having knowledge of the facts desire to make record of this tribute as that which is even less than his due."

Ralph O. Olson, banker, was born in 1873, the son of M. and Anna Olson, pioneers of Faribault county, this state. He received a good education and early turned his attention to banking. He began working in the State Bank of Wells, Wells, Minn., in 1891, and two years later in 1893 resigned the position to accept another in the First National Bank of Wells, and in March, 1894, resigned to accept the position of cashier in the Bank of Alden, Minn. In May, 1896, the interest of associates in the Alden bank was purchased and he reorganized the bank into the State Bank of Alden with a capital of $15,000, surplus $3,000. In 1903 the capital stock was increased to $30,000, the surplus to $5,000 and the bank was converted into the First National Bank of Alden. In August, 1914, the capital of the bank was increased to $50,000, surplus and profits $10,000. During the time he was cashier of the Alden bank, Mr. Olson was also interested in other banks. In May, 1906, he purchased the Bank of Walters, Minn., and in June, 1906, reorganized it into the State Bank of Walters and was elected president. The capital at present is $10,000, surplus and undivided profits $8,000. In January, 1907, he purchased the Bank of Conger and in February, 1907, reorganized it into the State Bank of Conger and was elected president. The capital at present is $10,000, surplus and undivided profits $8,000. In September, 1908, he purchased the entire stock of the State Bank of Kiester, Minn., and was elected president of the bank. The capital stock was $15,000, surplus and profits $5,000. In July, 1914, the capital was increased to $30,000, the surplus to $5,000, and the bank was converted into the First National Bank of Kiester under the new Federal Reserve Act. During the 24 years of his banking experience he has loaned several million dollars on farm mortgages and has not foreclosed and taken a single farm on mortgage. He was also largely interested in improved farm lands in Freeborn and Faribault counties, Minnesota, and still owns several of the finest farms in that part of the state. He was too busy with other business matters to give any time to politics, but was president of



RALPH O. OLSON



W. W. SMITH

the school board the last few years he resided in Alden. He is now president of the First National Bank of St. Cloud.

William Wynkoop Smith, son of Elias Ely Smith, M. D., and Susan Baker (Wynkoop) Smith, was born April 14, 1866, at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His education, except for a five months' commercial course at the Lauderbach Academy, in Philadelphia, was limited to an irregular attendance in the public schools until he was thirteen years of age. In 1882, he entered the employ of Nichol, Hatch & Co., bankers in Wall Street, New York City. In January, 1885, he went to La Cygne, Kansas, taking a position as bookkeeper in the office of Blaker & Co., dealers in lumber and grain and remained with them until 1889 when he accepted charge of the Bank of Parker, Parker, Kansas. It was during his association with this bank that Mr. Smith married Cora Etta Gill, daughter of John G. Gill, December 10, 1890, at Ottawa, Kansas. The Bank of Parker was disposed of to other interests in 1892 and Mr. Smith then moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed as accountant with the Campbell Glass and Paint Company. On July 28, 1898, by request of the late Howard P. Bell he came to St. Cloud and began work in the First National Bank.

From that time until the present Mr. Smith has been identified with this well-known bank, filling positions as bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier, cashier and vice-president, as elsewhere noted. While being actively engaged in business Mr. Smith has found time to interest himself in the religious, charitable and educational life of the city and at this time is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church and president of the Board of Education, to which latter position he has been twice elected. He is also president of the Board of Public Charities. Besides himself and wife, the family consists of four children, Mildred Gill, Glanville Wynkoop, Howard Bell and Helen Marshall Smith. Miss Mildred was born in Parker, Kansas, and the others in St. Cloud, Minnesota.

In giving these facts for publication, and in reply to inquiry as to his ancestry, Mr. Smith made the interesting statement that his father's family belonged to the Society of Friends (Quakers) and settled in Pennsylvania at the time William Penn took possession of his "land grants" in that state, and that the descendants still own and occupy the property acquired in 1682-84. The home in which he was born, and is now owned by his brother, was used as a hospital by the soldiers of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. How he escaped being a physician is not yet entirely clear to Mr. Smith as his brother, father and three uncles were of this profession and one aunt married a physician. All of these acquired their degrees at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and practiced medicine in the same vicinity.

The mother's family came from Holland, of the original "blue stocking" Presbyterian stock, in 1639, and were prominent in Colonial history and in events leading to the Declaration of Independence. Judge Henry Wynkoop, an intimate friend of Washington and Hamilton, was a member of the First Provincial Congress held in Philadelphia in June, 1776; was chosen a mem-

ber of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety and was elected to the First Congress of the United States which convened in New York, March 4, 1789.

Elwain F. Moore, financier, St. Cloud, was born in Wyoming county, New York, June 1, 1851, son of Abram T. and Mary (Chase) Moore, who, in 1856, brought him to Champaign county, Ill., where the father engaged in the milling and grain business for forty years. When the University of Illinois was opened at Urbana, in the fall of 1868, Elwain F. Moore was one of the first students to enter. He graduated in 1872, and was subsequently associated with his father for twenty-two years. In 1894 he became a grain and stock broker in New York City, and four years later purchased a seat in the Consolidated Exchange. In January, 1902, he came to St. Cloud and purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank. In the fall of 1902, he became vice-president, and in the spring of 1904 he was made the president. In July, 1913, he retired from active participation in the management of the bank, though he still remains a stockholder. He has several banking and brokerage connections, and is a member of the St. Cloud Commercial Club. Mr. Moore married Ida H. Tewksbury, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, but of Vermont blood on the paternal side of the family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore are: Carlos, George A., Olive C., and Elwain.

Thomas Clarendon McClure, for over a quarter of a century a leader in St. Cloud affairs, was born in Waldo, Maine, March 17, 1827, son of Thomas and Betsy (Armour) McClure. The father, Thomas, fought in the War of 1812; the grandfather, James McClure, Jr., was a captain in the Revolutionary war; and the great grandfather, James McClure, came from the north of Ireland, and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. As a boy and youth, Thomas Clarendon McClure worked on the home farm, attended school for a while, and taught school. In 1853 he went to Millbury, in Worcester county, Mass., and engaged in the leather business. It was in 1857 that he made his first visit to the Northwest. After looking about he located in St. Cloud. It was here that he became identified, in 1857, with Henry C. Waite, an attorney. Mr. McClure had received some knowledge of law in the East, and the two young men started in business together, doing a little law-work, but for the most part dealing in land and land-warrants. In 1859 the young men started a small private bank, the oldest bank in Stearns county, in a room over a store. In 1860, when Mr. McClure became register of the United States land office, Mr. Waite took over the bank. In 1864, when Mr. Waite succeeded Mr. McClure in the land office, Mr. McClure went back to the bank, a line of activity in which he was more or less interested for the remainder of his life. In 1866, Mr. McClure engaged in the milling and lumber business at Sauk Centre. For a time Alexander Moore was his partner. At the time of his death, Mr. McClure was still engaged in the wholesale lumber trade, in partnership with N. P. Clarke, under the firm name of Clarke & McClure. The company had yards and factories at St. Cloud and Minneapolis, and yards at Manitoba, as well as a sawmill two miles from Perham, in Otter Tail county. With his milling, lumbering and banking, he was also a farmer, having thousands of acres of farm lands in Stearns county, as well as much unimproved land throughout Northern Minnesota. He was elected to the legislature



Thos. H. McElwee

of 1858, but the session was never held. Mr. McClure died August 14, 1881. This brief sketch gives but a meagre idea of what Mr. McClure meant to the city and state. Shrewd in business, upright in character, a loyal friend and prominent citizen, he left an impress on the life of the community that has not yet been eradicated. Farseeing, untiring, he represented the best type of the successful capitalist of the early days. At the time of his death, the newspapers were filled with appreciations of his life, work and character.

In December, 1859, Clara S. Clark became his wife. She was a native of Worcester, Mass., but at the time of her marriage was living in St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. McClure had six children: Clara L. (deceased), Clarendon P. (deceased), Thomas S., Caroline M., Alice C. and John Otis (deceased). Clarendon P. was drowned while surf bathing in California in 1907. He married Jean O. Hayward, and they had two children: Clara L. (deceased) and Delphine G. Thomas S. married Ada Snow, and lives in Minneapolis. Caroline married Warren H. Freeman, a son of Daniel H. Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman live in the McClure homestead, a picturesque mansion overlooking the Mississippi, and surrounded with spacious park-like grounds. Alice C. married Delroy Getchell and they have one son Bayard McClure. They live in Medford, Oregon. John Otis McClure died in 1910 at Medford, Oregon.

Zapp's Loan Bank. The history of this bank, from the time of its founding until it was incorporated as a State institution, is largely the personal history of John Zapp, its founder, whose energy, close application and business ability were given to it during these many years. Mr. Zapp's beginning in the banking business was in a small unobtrusive way. At the close of the Civil War, financial matters were naturally very much upset and in a precarious condition as a result of the long conflict. Banks were not regarded with the confidence that they are today and people generally depended more upon a trustworthy man than they did upon a bank. In the discharge of his duties as register of deeds, Mr. Zapp came in personal contact with the pioneer settlers and often befriended them by service and advice. As a result of this and the conscientious manner in which he attended to the duties of his office, he won their confidence to a marked degree. When some of them began to accumulate a little money, they often took it to Mr. Zapp for safe keeping. Originally he gave them a receipt for it, but after a while gave them his note and then re-invested the money in farm mortgages or other good investments. Thus it came that on January 1, 1870, which is the oldest record that he still has in his possession, he had been entrusted in this way with $5,555 for which he had given his notes. On January 1, 1872, this had grown to $8,153.25, on January 1, 1873, to $9,318.65, and from this small beginning the amount began to gradually grow until when he retired from the register of deeds office and engaged in the private banking business, he had a total of outstanding certificates of deposits of $100,000. With this as a nucleus, on January 1, 1889, he began business as a private banker under the name of Zapp's Loan Bank, in the small one-story brick building just west of the courthouse, where the business was carried on successfully for the twenty-five years last past.

On July 1, 1907, Zapp's State Bank was incorporated under the state

laws with a capital of $50,000 and a surplus of $1,000. The first board of directors was John Zapp, Edward Zapp, Theodore Bruener, Frank Fandel and Math. Weirens. The officers were John Zapp, president; Theodore Bruener, vice-president; Edward Zapp, cashier; George Rosenberger, bookkeeper. At the close of the first year's business on July 1, 1908, the bank had total deposits of $417,516.74 and a surplus of $2,000. On August 8, 1913, the capital stock was increased from $50,000 to $100,000 and the surplus on July 1, 1908, which had been $2,000, was increased to $25,000.

The certificate of deposit account with which John Zapp started in business on June 1, 1870, of $5,555 has grown until at this time the bank is paying interest on over three-quarters of a million dollars and shows according to the last statement of condition, total deposits of $950,000. The present officers of the bank are: John Zapp, president; Theodore Bruener, vice-president; Edward Zapp, cashier; George J. Meinz, assistant cashier. On the board of directors appear the well-known names of John Zapp, Edward Zapp, Theodore Bruener, Frank Fandel and J. B. Himsl.

In 1914, the offices of the bank were moved from the modest quarters known to so many, immediately opposite the court house, to the beautiful building erected by the bank on St. Germain street. The present banking quarters are among the most beautiful, most convenient and most modern in the county. The active management of the bank has fallen from the shoulders of its esteemed president and is now placed with Edward Zapp, who has proven, by the continued growth of the bank, his efficiency and a high order of business ability. All of the officers are well and favorably known and their attention to the affairs of the bank insures its continued prosperity.

John Zapp, founder and president of the Zapp State Bank, was born June 10, 1830, on a small farm in Schoenecken, Kreis Preum, Prussia, Germany, received his education in the public schools of his native hamlet, and learned farming and engineering from his father. He came to America in 1854, and was employed as an engineer at a foundry in Newark, N. J., when he met Orrin Webb, who engaged him as engineer for his sawmill in Chicago. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Webb bought a sawmill at Sauk Rapids, in Benton, county, this state, and sent Mr. Zapp to operate it. Mr. Zapp conducted this plant for three years, working as engineer during the summer and working with his men in the pines during the winter. After the sawmill was converted into a flourmill in 1858, he remained in his former capacity for a year, after which he became a clerk in the general store of Proctor & Clarke, St. Cloud. In the fall of 1861 he was elected register of deeds of Stearns county. Taking office in the following January, he served for several terms thereafter. At about this time began his financial career which has just been mentioned.

Of Mr. Zapp it has been said: "The name of John Zapp is intimately associated with the story of St. Cloud and Stearns county. For over half a century he has been one of the leading men of the city and county, and a great measure of his success has come from public confidence in his integrity, ability and unquestioned honesty. Confidence is the cornerstone of successful banking, and it is this confidence that has given him his present place in the banking world. This is evidenced by the deposits that have come to him

unsolicited. His location on Court House square was off the main business street and yet business men and depositors went out of their way to give him their money, because it was John Zapp, the man, that they trusted. Personally he was one of the most modest of men. He has been a good friend to his friends and to the city, but he has gone about it quietly. What he has done, he has done cheerfully and unostentatiously. But he has that quiet reserve, and that pleasant personality that inspires confidence, and back of it all is sound judgment. He has never misused the confidence placed in him, and has always kept faith with his customers, so that confidence and respect has grown with the years. No man in the community is more honored than is John Zapp. His career has been one of steady success, and there have been no spectacular rises. It has been his faithful attention to business day after day, devotion to the trust imposed in him, and his unfailing courtesy, that has counted. He is a man of strong convictions, but he respects the views of others as he expects his own to be respected. To have lived so long in this growing Northwest, to have played so important a part in its progress, and to have merited the wide-spread confidence and esteem of the people of a prosperous city and of a great county, is after all the best success that can come to any man, and measured by this standard, John Zapp has been a most successful citizen. Best of all, his great wealth comes to him with clean hands. There is not a penny of it that has the slightest taint of greed, selfishness or grinding cruelty.

The German American National Bank was organized July 9, 1883, with the following named officers and directors: A. C. Hull, president; F. E. Searle, vice-president; J. F. Stevenson, John Coates, J. E. West, John Cooper, William Westerman, J. E. Hayward, E. W. Truesdell, C. A. Howe, Marcus Maurin and F. E. Searle, directors, and continued in business at No. 18 Fifth avenue south until May 13, 1897, when its consolidation with the Merchants' National was effected.

The Merchants' National Bank, with a capital of $100,000, dates its organization from August 15, 1892, at which time the following directors were chosen; A. Barto, M. Majerus, J. W. Wolter, C. M. Hertig, O. H. Havill, Jesse Long and Delroy Getchell. These directors elected C. M. Hertig, president; M. Majerus, vice-president; O. H. Havill, cashier. Temporary business quarters were provided at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street south pending the erection (1893) of their present well-appointed bank building located in the center of the business district on St. Germain street.

Under the adjustment of affairs occasioned by the merger of the German American with the Merchants' National (May, 1897) the newly-elected officers were: Timothy Foley, president; C. M. Hertig and O. H. Havill, vice-presidents; John M. Schwartz, cashier. On May 1, 1899, Mr. Havill succeeded to the presidency and A. H. Reinhard was elected cashier. These executive officers administered the active affairs of the bank until the time of Mr. Havill's resignation, August 7, 1911, when John N. Bensen was appointed president; A. H. Reinhard, vice-president; C. O. Bensen, cashier. These appointments were all ratified by election at the annual meeting held in January, 1912. During the year 1912 the bank renewed its charter for an additional twenty years

and in 1914 forwarded its application for affiliation with the Federal Reserve Bank. The present officers and directors are: John N. Bensen, president; George E. Hanscom and A. H. Reinhard, vice-presidents; C. O. Bensen, cashier; E. G. Hagberg, assistant cashier. The directors are: John N. Bensen, George E. Hanscom, R. B. Brower, A. G. Whitney, I. W. Bouck, James J. Ponsford, C. O. Bensen, Carl Kropp and A. H. Reinhard. The bank has a paid-up capital of $100,000, surplus $16,000, and total assets practically $800,000. O. H. Havill, associated with the bank for many years in an official capacity, and whose resignation was presented to the bank in 1911, was widely known throughout the banking circles of the entire state. Besides being the first president of the Sixth District Group, M. B. A., he was honored with the highest office of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, and later served on the Executive Committee of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Bensen, the present ranking officer, by his personality and the large measure of confidence reposed in him by his wide acquaintance, has done much to maintain the favorable regard of this well-known bank, and his influence has materially aided in furthering its prosperity.

Mr. Reinhard, who has been with the bank since its organization, and whose ability as a practical, systematic banker is well recognized, has done much to upbuild the business by his integrity and conservative-progressive policy, and has won universal esteem.

George E. Hanscom came to the Merchants' National from the State Bank of Foley, Minnesota, in 1913, and with his associates secured a large interest in the stock. Since then he has devoted his time largely to the interests of the bank and brought with him an added clientage. Mr. Hanscom has filled many offices of trust and responsibility and by his experience is admirably equipped for the business of banking. He has been honored in the banking fraternity and is at the present time the newly elected Minnesota vice-president of the American Bankers' Association. Besides his interest in the Merchants' National, Mr. Hanscom is associated as an officer and director in the state banks of Watertown, Mayer, Maple Plain, Long Lake, the First State Bank of Stewartville and the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Sedan.

C. O. Bensen, as cashier, has by his genial manners and the confidence reposed in him, added to the growth and success of the institution.

(Later. January 1, 1915. Mr. Hanscom became president of the bank and Mr. Bensen chairman of the directors.)

George E. Hanscom, president of the Merchants National Bank, of St. Cloud, was born September 4, 1872, at Eden Lake, Stearns county, son of David J. and Lizzie C. (Abbott) Hanscom. He was reared on the home farm, attended the district school, and later took courses in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. He also attended the Curtis Commercial College, at Minneapolis. Then with a partner, he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Smith & Hanscom. He entered the Eden Valley Bank in a clerical capacity, and when it was incorporated as the State Bank of Eden Valley, he became a stock holder and was elected assistant cashier. Later he became cashier of the State Bank of Watertown, Minn., and subsequently occupied a similar position with the State Bank, of Foley, Minn. In September, 1912, he became vice president of the Merchants' National



GEORGE E. HANSCOM.



JOHN N. BENSEN

Bank, of St. Cloud. Mr. Hanscom belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Sauk Rapids. He also belongs to the Elks and the Court of Honor at St. Cloud, and is an active worker in the St. Cloud Commercial Club. Mr. Hanscom was married in 1891 to Sadie C. Ponsford, and they have three children, Louise, David and Lucile.

John N. Bensen. The character, reputation and integrity of its officials are the most important factors in the success and stability of a banking institution. The personality of the working force brings depositors to its doors, dollars into its coffers, and business onto its books. Therefore an institution which has at its head one who has been known in the community for fair business dealings through many decades, is sure to command a great measure of the people's respect and confidence. The Merchants' National Bank, of St. Cloud, has such a man in the subject of these notes.

John N. Bensen was born in Odisheim, Hanover, Germany, June 23, 1850, son of Claus Henry and Anna (Schade) Benson. He came to America in 1870, was employed as a grocery clerk in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a year, spent eighteen months in St. Paul, and in the fall of 1872 came to St. Cloud and engaged in the grocery business. A few months later, he took his brother, Andrew J. Bensen, as a partner, and the business thus continued for more than thirty years under the name of Bensen Bros. In 1903 he engaged in the real estate business. In 1908 he succeeded O. H. Havill as president of the Merchants' Bank, still remaining a director of the First National Bank of St. Cloud, a position he has occupied for thirty-three years. He has been alderman and mayor of St. Cloud, and is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and of the B. P. O. E.

On August 13, 1883, Mr. Bensen married Elizabeth C. Metzroth and to them have been born five sons, Henry W., Carl O., John A., Eugene L. and George N. Henry W. married Lulu Hall and they have one son, Wilbur John. They are operating a ranch at Missoula, Montana. Carl O. is cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Cloud. John A. is a student at the St. Paul Law School. Eugene L. is a student of St. Cloud High School. George N. is a student of the Union school at St. Cloud.

The Stearns County Bank, organized by H. J. Haskamp and Fred Stangl, commenced business at 603 St. Germain street with a capital of $50,000, July 1, 1902. The officers were H. J. Haskamp, president, Fred Stangl, cashier; M. Robischon, assistant cashier. In 1907 Charles J. Metzroth and John C. Crever purchased each an interest in the bank and Mr. Metzroth was made vice-president. Business was continued as a private bank until January 1, 1909, at which time, owing to the desire of Mr. Haskamp to relinquish his active interest in commercial affairs, it was decided to place the bank in voluntary liquidation and the entire assets, together with the good will, were disposed of to the First National Bank January 9, 1909. During its six and a half years continuance in business the Stearns county made a good record, and conducted a safe and profitable business, and transferred to the purchasers deposits of about $260,000.

Following the liquidation Mr. Haskamp moved to Los Angeles, California, where he now resides. Mr. Stangl was elected cashier of the Security State

Bank here. Mr. Metzroth, one of the largest owners of city real estate, was honored, two years later, by election to the board of city commissioners. Mr. Crever is president of the First State Bank of St. Joseph and Mr. Robischon is the efficient secretary and general accountant of the Great Northern Flour Mills Company at St. Cloud.

The Security State Bank of St. Cloud was incorporated and opened for business on August 6, 1902, with a paid-in capital of $50,000. The first board of directors were A. L. Riley, Charles F. Ladner, Charles S. Crandall, P. A. Martin, J. A. Senn, J. D. Sullivan and C. L. Atwood; who elected C. L. Atwood, president; C. S. Crandall, vice-president; H. A. McKinzie, cashier. President C. L. Atwood, Vice-president C. S. Crandall and Directors A. L. Riley, C. F. Ladner, P. A. Martin, J. D. Sullivan, C. L. Atwood and C. S. Crandall have been re-elected each year until the present time. In 1907 the Board of Directors was increased to nine members and in 1914, the capital stock was increased to $75,000. The bank has been very successful ever since its organization, having never sustained any serious losses, paying 7 per cent dividends for the first six years and 8 per cent after that; and in addition has accumulated $40,000 surplus and undivided profits, which shows that the directors and officers are careful, conservative business men. In addition to the regular banking business the bank has done a very large mortgage loan business, loaning millions of dollars for hundreds of investors on farm mortgages and they boast of the fact that no investor ever lost a dollar on any loan made by them. The following well-known gentlemen constitute the present board of directors: C. F. Ladner, president of C. F. Ladner Hardware Company, St. Cloud; A. L. Riley, railroad contractor and builder, St. Cloud; J. D. Sullivan, state senator, attorney, St. Cloud; C. S. Crandall, ex-senator, director of First National Bank of Owatonna, Owatonna, Minn.; J. B. Rosenberger, secretary and treasurer of St. Cloud Iron Works; E. W. Atwood, book and stationery merchant, St. Cloud; Nick Libert, hardware merchant, St. Cloud; P. A. Martin, railroad contractor, St. Cloud; C. L. Atwood, president, farmer and land owner, St. Cloud.

President C. L. Atwood has resided in Stearns county since 1860; taught school for six years, was principal of the Melrose schools for three years; studied law; was engaged in the mortgage loan and real estate business in this city for twenty years, during which time he was for a number of years a director of the First National Bank and Merchants' National Bank of this city; has held many positions of trust; was member of the city council for fifteen years and board of Education for four years and is now resident director of the State Normal school. While chairman of the water works committee he financed and purchased for the city of St. Cloud the water works plant for $47,000, now valued at $250,000, saving many thousand dollars for St. Cloud tax payers. Mr. Atwood is a great believer in Minnesota and is largely interested in farm lands.

In 1907, H. A. McKenzie resigned as cashier and Fred Stangl was chosen to the responsible position which he has held ever since. Mr. Stangl is a man of large experience and a most careful and conservative banker. He was elected register of deeds of Morrison county and held prominent positions



C. L. ATWOOD

in the First National Bank of Little Falls, Minn.; Bank of North America, Melrose, Minn.; Minot National Bank, of Minot, N. D. He organized and managed very successfully the Stearns County Bank of this city.

A. A. Weber, assistant cashier, son of Prof. Andrew Weber of Richmond, this county, is a very capable young man. The bank expects to erect a new modern bank building in the near future.

Clarence L. Atwood. The ranks of the building fraternity have been recruited from many walks of life. Some of the successful financiers have been trained in the institutions of which they are now the head, some have come from the mercantile business, some find their way to the counting house through the real estate and loan office, while some of the best have come from the teacher's desk. Others have been versed in the law. The subject of this sketch had experience not only in one but in several of these lines before becoming president of the Security State Bank, of St. Cloud, the position he now occupies.

Clarence L. Atwood was born August 11, 1859, in Buffalo, Heart Grove, Sangamon county, Illinois, son of Edwin H. Atwood. Resolved to obtain a good education, he passed through the district school of his neighborhood, and then entered the St. Cloud High School. Thus prepared, he entered the St. Cloud State Normal School. Having secured his certificate, he started teaching, filling positions in Ramsey and Ottertail counties, this state. As the result of this experience he was appointed superintendent of schools at Melrose, Stearns county, a position he retained for three years. His educational work in Melrose is still remembered. For a year he read law, and then engaged in the real estate and mortgage loan business with Hon. D. E. Myers and later with his father. It was in 1902 that Mr. Atwood organized the Security State Bank, of St. Cloud, of which he is now the president. Mr. Atwood is widely known as the resident director of the St. Cloud State Normal School. He has been a member of the board of education for several years and for fifteen years served on the city council of St. Cloud. Possibly no one thing has meant more to the people of St. Cloud than the purchase by the city of the water works for $47,000, a measure which was accomplished and financed under the direction of Mr. Atwood while he was chairman of the water works and fire protection committees of the council. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine of the Masons, and of the Elks, Modern Woodmen, Royal Arcanum and Court of Honor. Mr. Atwood married Mary Elizabeth Crandall, and they have four children; Marjorie H., Crandall C., Allen A. and Frederick Charles.

The Farmers' State Bank was incorporated January 1, 1911, by C. D. Schwab, P. R. Thielman and L. M. Schwab, with a capital of $50,000. The officers elected by the board of directors were: C. D. Schwab, president, Justus deBooy, vice-president, A. W. Corwin, cashier. They began business in their own thoroughly equipped and modern bank building at No. 18 Fifth avenue south and since their organization have enjoyed a constantly growing and profitable business. Resources of about $300,000 were shown by the last published statement.

Mr. Schwab brought to the bank seventeen years of banking experience as president and large owner of the First State Bank of Clear Lake, Minn. He is a genial and aggressive official and has exercised a large influence in the commercial and civic interests of St. Cloud.

Justus deBooy is also vice-president of the Bank of Elk River, Minn., and is well and favorably known in banking circles throughout the state.

Mr. Corwin, before coming to St. Cloud, was associated with the State Bank of Aurora, Aurora, Minn., as its vice-president. He is an efficient accountant and a capable banker, and by his adaptability and courtesy exercises a large influence in furthering the business of the bank.

Incorporated at the same time, and with offices in the same rooms as the Farmers' State Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Investment Company is largely under the same direction and management. This company has a capital of $50,000 and was organized by C. D. Schwab, A. A. Wright and P. R. Thielman. Besides Mr. Schwab, who holds office of president in both institutions, Mr. Wright is secretary and Mr. Thielman treasurer.

Mr. Wright is actively engaged in the real estate and insurance business and figures acceptably in the active life of the city and county. He is of affable temperament and his friends are limited only by his acquaintance.

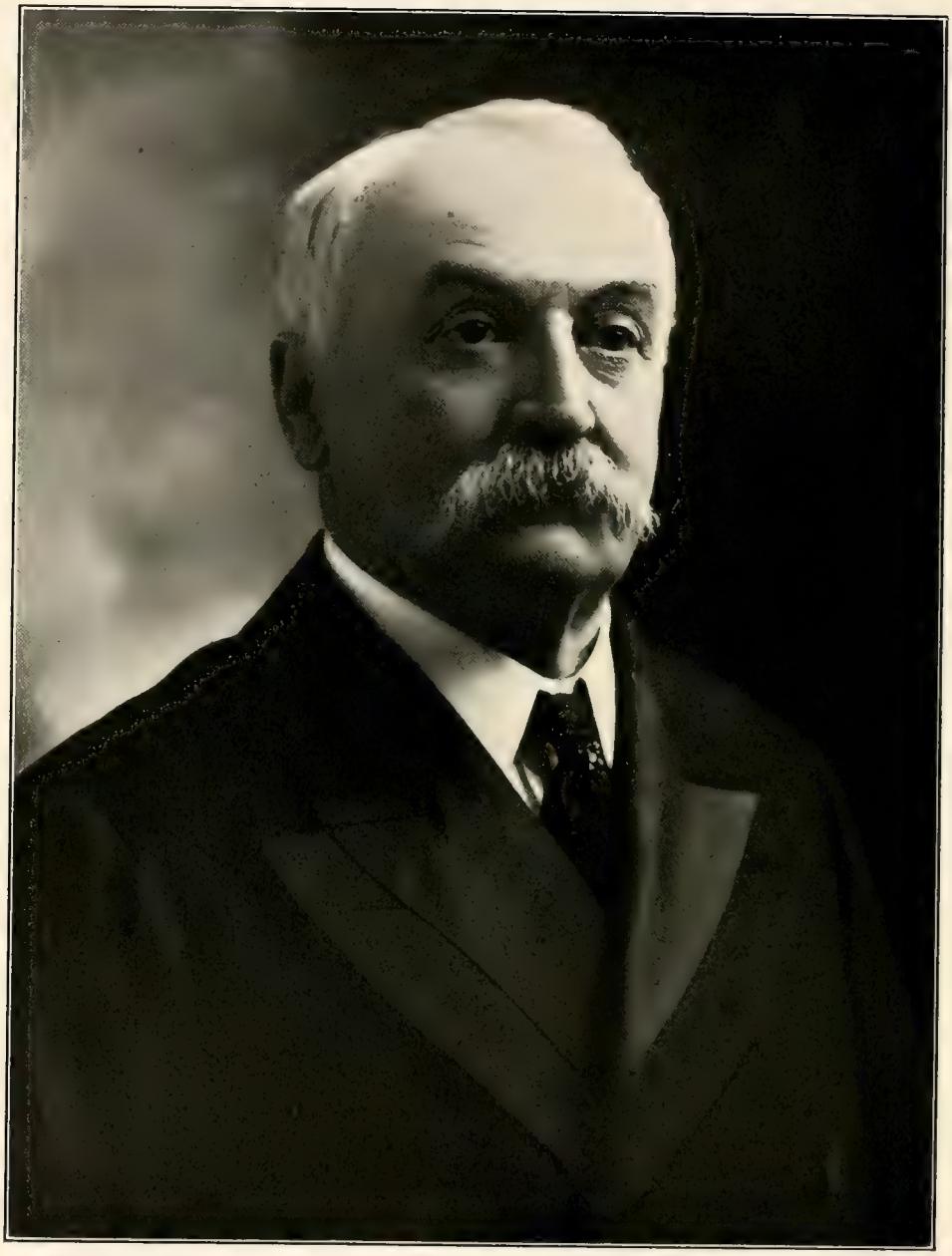
Mr. Thielman is active in his office as treasurer of the company and is dominant in all matters pertaining to the civic interests and up-building of the city and county. He has always lived in St. Cloud and is rated as a capable and progressive business man.

Carl D. Schwab. Minnesota is a young state. There are men still living, who were residents of the Northwest before Minnesota became a territory, and have therefore watched the whole span of her existence. But young as the state is, the generation has come in which her own native-born sons are taking a leading part in her affairs, political, financial, commercial and educational. Some of these men of the newer order of things live in St. Cloud, and among them may be mentioned the subject of this brief biography.

Carl D. Schwab, president of the Farmers' State Bank of St. Cloud, was born in Clearwater, Minn., October 24, 1872, son of Philip and Hattie (Heberling) Schwab, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Philip came to America about 1853, lived a while in Pennsylvania, from there went to New Orleans, then came to Rockford, in this state, lived at Maple Lake for a while, and later engaged in the drug business at Clearwater, finally moving to Clear Lake, where he died in November, 1889. The second of a family of five children, Carl D. Schwab was reared at Clearwater, matured early, and at the age of sixteen had charge of a general store at Clear Lake. He continued in this line for eight years, and then organized the First State Bank, of Clear Lake, assuming his present position as president. In February, 1911, Mr. Schwab organized the Farmers' State Bank, of St. Cloud, of which he is now the head. He is also president of the Farmers' Loan and Investment Company, of St. Cloud. He is a member of the Elks, and his institutions are connected with the State Bankers' Association. Mr. Schwab married Lavina White, a native of Clear Lake, Minn. They have four sons, John D., Philip E., Carl L. and Daniel R.



CARL D. SCHWAB



Cassius M. Sprague

The condition of the five banks of St. Cloud, as shown by their published statements of June 30, 1914, was as follows:

Capital stock	$ 425,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	220,839.11
Deposits	3,737,681.76
Loans and discounts	3,468,116.58
Cash on hand and due from banks	707,329.65
Total resources	4,473,720.89

SAUK CENTRE.

First National Bank of Sauk Centre. In 1883 J. M. Woodbury commenced the erection of a bank building, expecting to open a national bank in Sauk Centre. In the spring of 1884, he sold his bank building to the incorporators of the First National Bank, and on May 12, 1884, this bank opened its doors for business with a paid-up capital of $50,000. Following a policy of giving the community the best possible banking service, and putting strength and safety to depositors ahead of all other consideration, it has had a strong, healthy growth, has paid annually a 10 per cent dividend, added to its surplus, remodeled and improved its building from time to time, and now has a well-lighted, fully-equipped modern banking office, and has added to its banking capital an earned surplus of $25,000. The original incorporators were: L. R. Barto, C. H. Bennett, J. V. Brower (archaeologist, State Historical Society), S. M. Bruce, Tobias Carl, Chas. F. Hendryx, T. R. Duddleston, W. O. P. Hilsdale, J. C. Jacobi, Joseph Kraker (vice-president), Henry Keller (president), W. T. Lambert, J. A. Lawrence, Dr. J. M. McMasters, J. C. Parker, J. L. Robbins, William Scherffius, C. M. Sprague (cashier), A. G. Whitney, Fred Williams, and Gustav Willius (president National German-American Bank, St. Paul). The present officers, responsible for the management, are: C. M. Sprague, president; W. O. P. Hilsdale, vice-president; F. W. Sprague, cashier; H. W. Rice, assistant cashier.

C. M. Sprague is one of the progressive citizens of Sauk Centre, a gentleman of the highest character, and one who has identified himself with the best interests of the commonwealth. Since going to Sauk Centre in 1886 he has been active in the commercial and educational interests of the city. Besides being interested in many other banks throughout the county he has served on the state board of equalization and is highly regarded for his sound and progressive ideas. His genial personality has shown to great advantage in the upbuilding of this stable bank. The further excellence of this old institution is attested by the personnel of all the organizers, men whose standing in commercial, professional and political affairs of the state and county are well and favorably known. This bank has always borne an enviable reputation and under the present management its continued success seems assured.

Cassius Marquis Sprague has been closely identified with the growth and progress of Sauk Centre, and is regarded as one of the makers of the city. Coming here shortly after the Civil War, he at once took up those duties

which of necessity devolve upon an intelligent and public spirited citizen. Not only in Sauk Centre, however, is his name known. As the head of a chain of banks he is an important factor in the financial stability of many communities. Serving on state political and fraternal boards, his fame has been widely extended. Whether as a boy in Illinois, a youth in Minnesota, a Ranger in the Indian campaign, a brave soldier in the South, a young clerk in Sauk Centre, a prosperous banker, a fraternity leader, or a tax equalizer, he has done his duty as he has found it, and never has he failed in fulfilling whatever duties might fall to his lot.

Cassius Marquis Sprague was born in Will county, Illinois, December 11, 1846, son of Henry and Louisa C. (Walker) Sprague, who, in 1854, brought him to Hastings, Minnesota. In 1862, he served in the defense of Ft. Ridgely, as a citizen-soldier. Then he enlisted in Co. G, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and served with General Henry H. Sibley against the Sioux Indians along the Missouri river. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company F, Second Minnnesota Volunteer Infantry, was appointed a corporal and joined Sherman's army at Goldsborough, North Carolina. From then until the close of the war, he followed the fortunes of his regiment, until mustered out. After the war, he came to Sauk Centre, where he has since resided. In March, 1866, he became a clerk in the store of Linneman & Casper. Some nine years later, he and Joseph Casper, one of his former employers, engaged in the store business under the firm name of C. M. Sprague & Co. In 1877, Mr. Sprague sold out his interest to his partner. Then he engaged in the brokerage business. In 1880, he and J. B. Perkins opened a drug store. The First National Bank of Sauk Centre was organized in 1884, and Mr. Sprague became its cashier. With that institution he has since been connected. When he was promoted to the presidency, his son, Fayette W., took his place as cashier. Gradually his financial interests increased until he now holds stock in twelve banks, and is president of five. He has taken an active part in state politics, and for eight years was a member of the State Board of Equalization, serving five years of the eight as president. As a public spirited citizen of Sauk Centre it is natural that he should have served in such positions as president of the village council and member of the school and library boards. For many years an ardent and enthusiastic Odd Fellow, he is now serving his twenty-first term as grand treasurer of the state lodge. He is also a director in the Odd Fellows' Home at Northfield, Minn. Mr. Sprague married Amelia Wright, of Conneautville, Penn. They have one son, Fayette W. Sprague, born May 20, 1873. Esther Sprague, a niece, is also a member of the family.

First State Bank of Sauk Centre. In 1880, Solomon Pendergast, Lucas Kells and E. P. Barnum organized the Bank of Sauk Centre. Mr. Pendergast was president, Mr. Kells cashier, and Mr. Barnum, assistant cashier. Nine years after Mr. Pendergast and Mr. Barnum sold their interests to Lucas Kells and Lyman Kells. These gentlemen conducted the business as a private bank until 1908, when they incorporated as a state bank under the name of First State Bank of Sauk Centre. The officers elected were: L. Kells, president; L. M. Kells, vice-president; R. R. Kells, cashier; Laurel L. Kells, assistant cashier. Their management continued under the incorporation until 1912,



MR. AND MRS. SOLOMON PENDERGAST



MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL LAHR



when the Kells interests were sold to J. A. Caughren, J. A. DuBois, Thomas Sullivan, J. F. Cooper, L. L. Kells, M. F. Woodbury and A. G. Whitney. This change of interest resulted in the election of J. A. Caughren, president; M. F. Woodbury, vice-president; B. F. DuBois, vice-president; Laurel L. Kells, cashier. The above are the present officers with the exception of Mr. Caughren, who resigned and was succeeded by J. A. DuBois, president. H. W. Booker is assistant cashier. The bank is under able management and will doubtless maintain the favorable record it has enjoyed for the past thirty-five years.

Solomon Pendergast, one of the worthy pioneers of Sauk Centre, was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, November 15, 1833, son of John and Nancy Pendergast. He attended the public schools, and also had the advantages of courses in the Gilmanton Academy at Gilmanton, and the Gilford Academy, at Meredith Bridge. In 1856 he started west with a company of pioneers. With a dog for a friend, and a gun for protection, he walked nearly all the way to St. Paul, and from that city he made his way to Hutchison, Minn. Most of his time was spent in hunting and trapping. Later he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade as a shoemaker. Upon his return to Minnesota in 1860, he was married in St. Paul, and then set out on foot for Hutchinson. He hoped to reach that place in time for the Fourth of July celebration, but he was delayed, and was a day late in reaching his destination. In the spring of 1861 he came to Sauk Centre. For a time he and George H. Fish had a store about half a mile from the present village. That fall, they moved their store to the present village limits. During the Indian troubles the partnership was dissolved. When the uprising was at its height, the stockade was built about Mr. Pendergast's store. His store became a store, garrison, inn, and nursery. In it were sheltered the residents, the soldiers, the stage drivers and the travelers. In it three children were born. In 1865 Mr. Pendergast sold his store, and went into the hardware business with Edward Oakford. The store was burned in the fire of March, 1870, but was at once rebuilt. In 1880 he founded the Bank of Sauk Centre, and became its president, a position he held for about ten years. In 1889 he retired from active life. He died June 18, 1910. In addition to his interests in Sauk Centre, he owned various stores in the Northwest, sometimes alone, and sometimes with partners. He was also an extensive owner of farm lands. He took an active interest in public movements and was a desirable citizen in every respect. Mr. Pendergast was married in 1860, to Lucy Cornelia Chapman, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Hiram and Caroline (Dewey) Chapman, the former of whom was a carpenter and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Pendergast had four children: Nellie, born December 14, 1861; Carrie, May 26, 1863; Maude D., December 20, 1864; and Mabel, October 24, 1869. Nellie was the first child born in Sauk Centre, she and Carrie and Maude D. having been born in the old stockade.

The Merchants' National Bank was incorporated in 1902 with a capital of $25,000. The present officers are: J. A. Caughren, president; D. B. Caughren, vice-president, and A. F. Strebel, cashier. The bank has quarters in its thoroughly modern and handsome building and merits and enjoys an increas-

ing business. The officers are well and favorably known and give to the bank the benefit of their large experience in financial matters.

J. A. Caughren. In the history of the civilization of the world, the United States has stood for the highest ideals of opportunity for all, and America is proud of her sons, who have started as poor boys, and by dint of energy honesty and ability, have not only achieved success themselves but have also labored that their communities might share in their progress and advantages. Among such men may be mentioned J. A. Caughren, man of affairs, banker, merchant, contractor, lumberman, capitalist and stock raiser. Diversified as have been his activities he has made a success of all. While he has traveled in various parts of the country, he has made Sauk Centre his permanent home, has assisted in its upbuilding in various ways, and is never too busy to give his time and attention freely to anything that is for the advancement of betterment of the city, the county or the state.

J. A. Caughren was born in Fredingon, on the St. John's river, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, December 31, 1847, son of David and Matilda (Ervin) Caughren. He attended the common schools of his native village, and in 1859 was brought to Brockway township, this county, by his parents. In that township he also attended the public schools. In 1864 he came with his parents to Getty township. For some years he remained on the home farm, assisting his father, storing his body with strength, learning agricultural pursuits, and acquiring that sturdiness of character which has so predominated his life and motives. In 1877, after his marriage, he went to the Black Hills, and associated himself with the Northwestern Stage & Transportation Co., in operating a mule freight train between the Black Hills and Bismarck. In 1881 he engaged in railroad contracting and that has since been his principal business. His work in this line has been extensive. His banking activities have also been important. He is vice-president of the First National bank, at Osakis, Minn.; president of the Merchants' National bank, of Sauk Centre; vice president of the First National bank, of Sauk Centre; stockholder in the First State bank, of Sauk Centre; and a stockholder in thirteen banks in the state of Washington. In addition to his interests in the bank at Osakis, he also owns a large and successful general department store there. His lumbering activities which have been extensive are now centered in the Adams River Lumber Co., of Shuswop, British Columbia. With all of this he has not forgotten his boyhood on the farm, and his greatest delight is in his well-tilled acres and his fine stock, of which he makes a specialty. He owns in addition to the old homestead of 600 acres, in Getty township, 420 acres in Todd county and 400 acres in Morrison county. Some of his farms are under his direct supervision and are operated by foremen, while others are rented. He has just erected at Sauk Centre, the "Caughren Theater," beautiful in architecture and design, and one of the most modern small theaters in the Northwest. He owns the building which houses the Merchants' National bank, and also numerous other business blocks. His beautiful home is the pride of the community. It was erected in 1892, and by numerous improvements has been kept modern in every respect. Surrounded as it is with lawns, flowers, drives, walks, shrubbery and trees, laid out in accord with



J. A. Laughren

the splendid taste of the owner, the place has the appearance of a vast landed estate, and is the admiration of all who have the opportunity of gazing upon its beauties. Mr. Caughren has done efficient service as a member of the city council and also as a member of the board of education of which he is now the treasurer. His wide experience and practical common sense have been valuable factors in determing the actions of these two boards. Fraternally he is a member of the Star in the West Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M., and of the Chapter, as well as of Sauk Centre Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., and Sauk Centre Encampment, No. 59, I. O. O. F. Though very successful in his enterprises, he is unassuming and democratic and easily approachable by any one who may need his assistance or advice, and he is considered one of the most useful and best beloved of Stearns county's citizens.

Mr. Caughren was married March 15, 1877, to Hattie Pangburn, daughter of David Pangburn, who is appropriately mentioned elsewhere in this work. They have had six children: Harry J., who has charge of his father's store at Osakis, Minn.; Harriet B., now Mrs. E. Allison, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; David, vice-president of the Merchants' National bank, of Sauk Centre; Pearle, now Mrs. Burt Schnure, of Chicago; and two who died in infancy.

MELROSE.

The Bank of Melrose was organized by Henry Borgerding and H. J. Haskamp in 1885. These gentlemen wielded an influence in Stearns county matters of finance that was known in almost every township. They were energetic, progressive and aggressive bankers and in the course of their many years association amassed large fortunes. They not only availed themselves of opportunities but created them, and any legitimate enterprise that enlisted their interest and co-operation was assured of success. The business of this bank continued until 1907, when the Borgerding State bank was incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Henry Borgerding was made president and held this office until the time of his death in May, 1909. Following the death of Mr. Borgerding officers were named and were re-elected annually since then, as follows: C. C. Schoener, president; C. Borgerding, vice-president; H. C. Tembrock, cashier; J. L. Meyer, assistant cashier. The bank is under the management of men thoroughly familiar with all its branches and by reason of their experience and honorable standing are not only enlarging its influence but maintaining the splendid record it has enjoyed through the successive years.

The Security State Bank of Melrose was organized by H. J. Haskamp, in December, 1899, under the name of the Bank of North America. A short time afterwards Mr. Haskamp sold his interest to Joseph Kraker and in 1903 the Kraker stock was sold to W. J. Bohmer, of Melrose, and John Bohmer, of Brooten, who continued the business as a private bank until February 1, 1905, when it was incorporated as the First National Bank. The assets of the private bank were taken over by the new organization and the following directors chosen: W. J. Bohmer, John Bohmer, Joseph Kraker, John Kolb and J. H. Welle. The officers elected by these directors were: W. J. Bohmer, president; Joseph Kraker, vice-president; J. H. Welle, cashier. In October,

1907, Mr. Kraker died and John Kolb was elected to fill the vacancy. In October, 1911, Mr. Bohmer sold his interest to John Borgerding, who was then elected president. Shortly after this the majority interest in the bank deemed it advisable to convert the bank into a state bank in order to make possible the handling of real estate mortgages and care for the business of a farming community in general. This change was effected February 1, 1912, and the bank thereafter was known as it is today, as The Security State Bank. The present officers are: J. Borgerding, president; M. Kleber, vice-president; N. Borgerding, cashier; H. C. Stalboerger, assistant cashier. The bank is capitalized at $25,000 and has just ten times that amount in deposits. The officers are all well known and capable business men and stand high in the esteem and confidence of the community.

Joseph Kraker, pioneer, merchant, banker and law-maker, residing for many years in Melrose, was born in Jerneisdorf, Austria, November 1, 1843. He came to the United States in 1862, and secured employment in a store in Hancock, Mich. Then he became a trader, selling goods to the Indians and early settlers in northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin. For a time he lived in Chicago, working there as a carpenter, and also attending business college. Afterward he and his brother, John Kraker, engaged in the mercantile business in Shannon, Ill. In 1870, Joseph Kraker sold out his interests, and came to Minnesota. For two years he and Math Wardian kept a general store in St. Martin, this county. Then for twelve years he kept a general store in Albany, during which time he dealt extensively in grain and farm produce. It was at this period of his life that he became the owner of extensive farm land, which in the future assumed high values. On September 17, 1874, at New Munich, this county, he was married to Maria Magdalena Bohmer, who was born November 1, 1843. In 1885 he sold out his interests in Albany, and came to Melrose, where he made his home continuously until the time of his death. Upon his arrival here, he started the Bank of Melrose, in company with Henry Keller, with C. D. Lord as cashier. In 1886, Mr. Keller disposed of his interests, and Joseph Kraker, Henry Borgerding and H. J. Haskamp became the owners of the institution. In 1890, Mr. Kraker sold his interests in the Bank of Melrose to the other members of the firm, and occupied himself with dealing in grain and lumber. In 1899 he bought the Bank of North America, which in 1903 he sold out to W. J. Bohmer, retaining only a small interest. About that time he platted and promoted the townsite of Birch Lake, a village for which many have proposed the name of Krakerville. In 1905, when W. J. Bohmer converted his bank into the First National bank, Mr. Kraker became one of the directors, and continued as vice-president until the time of his death. For some years he was a director in the First National bank, of Sauk Centre. In his lands he took a particular interest. He had a beautiful home residence, extensive holdings in Melrose, farm property in various parts of the county, and a large prune ranch in California. Prune growing was his hobby, and he spent several months of each year on his beautiful ranch. But he did not forget his loyalty to Melrose, and he made this city the point from which he shipped prunes to several states. In 1896, Mr. Kraker was elected to the lower house



Joseph Knaker

of the Minnesota legislature, in which he did good service for one term. He died October 6, 1907. His family at that time consisted of his widow, and the following sons and daughters: John, of Melrose; William, of Melrose; Joseph, of Long Prairie; Anthony, of Melrose; Leo, Alphonse, Rose, Veronica, Christine, Mary and Bernard, all of Melrose. At the time of Mr. Kraker's death, it was said of him: "He was one of the best known men of the county, and numbered friends by his acquaintances. He was kind and generous, and ready to assist those less fortunate in worldly goods than himself. He was a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, a tender brother, and to his friends the soul of good fellowship. He believed in the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man. He was a devout Catholic, and a liberal supporter of the church. As a pioneer, a merchant, a banker, a farmer, a legislator, but above all as a friend, a brother, a father, he will be loved and honored by all who knew him, so long as they live."

The German-American State Bank, established in September, 1913, is, in point of duration of its organization, the youngest of the Melrose banks. What it lacks in this particular is amply compensated for by a management that is mature in judgment and banking experience.

John Kolb, president, has been a resident of Stearns county for forty-five years and his familiarity with the standing of the bank's customers and the conditions governing their interests fit him admirably for the position he holds. Mr. Kolb takes a large interest in educational matters and it is mainly through his efforts that the excellence of the city schools has been continued.

John Hoeschen, vice-president and capitalist, is one of the best known men of the county. His name is familiar not only by reason of his long residence here, but by his business connections. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Freeport and later, on moving to Melrose, bought and operated the Melrose Milling Company. Besides his various associations Mr. Hoeschen is largely interested in the brewing business at Saskatoon, Canada.

J. H. Welle, cashier, has a wide and varied experience in the banking business of the county and brings to his present office its full benefit. He has acceptably filled the position as cashier in the Freeport State bank, the Bank of North America and the First National bank, of Melrose, and enjoys the respect and entire confidence of his associates and many friends. He is regarded as careful and conservative in his dealings and his pleasing personality does much to promote the growth of the bank with which he is now connected.

John Kolb, president of the German-American State bank, of Melrose, was born in New York City, July 18, 1867, son of George and Mary Anna Kolb, who brought him to Meire Grove, this county, at the age of one year, and to Melrose, this county, at the age of twelve years. John Kolb received a common school education, and early became identified with the sale of real estate and the development of Melrose. From June 1, 1897, to July 1, 1913, he was postmaster at Melrose, receiving his appointment from William McKinley, and serving under Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, and a few months under Woodrow Wilson. September 29, 1913, the German-Ameri-

can State bank was organized and he assumed his present position, He has done valuable service as a member of the village council, and is now a member of the board of education. He was married May 1, 1890, to Elizabeth Berg, and their five children are: Hilda M., Odelia A., Martin C., Leo and John.

ALBANY.

The Bank of Albany, organized in April, 1896, by H. A. Warner and Ernest Keller, was at that time the only bank on the line of the Great Northern Railway between St. Cloud and Melrose. Continuing as a private bank for ten years it was incorporated under a state charter as the First State Bank of Albany, in June, 1906, with a paid-up capital of $15,000. The officers elected were H. A. Warner, president; Peter Kraker, vice president; Ernest Keller, cashier. In June, 1909, Mr. Warner and Mr. Keller disposed of their stock interests to the remaining shareholders and to John Wellenstein and Andrew Peternell. The official vacancies, owing to this change in ownership, necessitated a shifting in the executive department and resulted in the election of George M. Schaefer, president; Peter Kraker, vice president; Andrew Peternell, cashier; A. C. Schaefer, assistant cashier. Later Mr. Schaefer resigned as assistant cashier and was succeeded by J. A. Wellenstein.

In 1911 the bank moved into its substantial new quarters, an artistically designed building used exclusively for its banking business, and located in the commercial center of the village. The active officers of the bank and the directorate are sufficiently well and favorably known to insure the continued growth of the bank. Mr. Schaefer is rated as one of the most successful merchants of the county and is esteemed not only in business circles for his sterling character, but throughout the county in which he has resided since early boyhood. The details and general management of the bank are entrusted to Mr. Peternell and Mr. Wellenstein, young men of energy and business sagacity, both of whom enjoy the confidence and regard of the many customers of this well-known bank. The record of the bank since its organization reflects large credit on those who are interested in its affairs, and situated as it is in one of the most thriving villages of the county it is destined to a bright future.

George M. Schaefer has been characterized as the foremost citizen of Albany village. He is a friend of every progressive movement, he has many interests, and has shown his faith in the future of the village by his varied investments. He was born in Crown Point, Indiana, April 1, 1857, son of George and Margaret (Klein) Schaefer, who, in 1860, brought him to St. Cloud, where he was reared. At the age of twenty-one he rented the Schaefer house from his father, and conducted it some two years. In the fall of 1880 he moved to Albany, bought out Carl Herberger, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1898 he erected a splendid department store building, which his business now occupies. His trade has constantly increased, and he carries an entire line of the goods demanded in a community of this kind. While this store is a large concern, it is but one of the many interests in which Mr. Schaefer is engaged. He is president of the Schaefer-Brandtner Hardware Co., which conducts a large establishment here. He is also inter-



GEORGE M. SCHAEFER

ested in the George M. Schaefer Furniture Co. Some years ago he assisted in organizing the First State bank, of Albany, of which he is now the honored president. For twelve years he has been on the village board, and for fifteen years he has been treasurer of the school district. He has been treasurer of the St. Joseph society for the past twenty years. George M. Schaefer was married to his first wife, Julia Schutz, a native of Carver county, Minn., who died in 1898. To this union there were born twelve children, of whom there are ten living. Lena is the wife of Joseph Schanoff, and has two children. Thomas is engaged in business with his father. He married Minnie Deiderich. Julia is now Mrs. George Burgmann, and has four children. Henry J. married Clara Barker, and they have three children. Leo W. married Annie Auer, and they have three children. Anton C. married Susan Auer, and they have one child. Otto F., bookkeeper for his father, married Rose George and they have one child. George A., Roman and Genevieve, are at home. The present Mrs. George M. Schaefer was Lena Marshall, a native of Shakopee, Minn. They have six children: Richard, Celentien, Carl, Edmund, Gertrude and Margaret.

The Stearns County State Bank, organized and incorporated May 28, 1912, is one of the youngest in the family of Stearns county banks. The substantial earnings added to the capital ($12,000) afford additional and ample banking facility to the village and officered, as it is is, by W. J. Bohmer, president; M. H. Nett, vice-president, and B. H. Beuning, cashier, will claim a substantial interest in the business of Albany and the surrounding country.

These gentlemen are efficient bankers and their standing and reputation are recognized as of a high order throughout the county.

PAYNESVILLE.

The Bank of Paynesville was organized in 1892, by Harold Thorson, president; Andrew P. Hanson, vice-president; Stephen Rugland, cashier; Daniel E. Olson, assistant cashier, and with directors other than the above: J. O. Haines, P. V. Nilson, T. T. Lund and C. A. Frank. On June 25, 1909, this bank was incorporated and the name changed to the First State Bank. At present the officers are: Anson Evans, president; F. J. Kennedy, vice-president; H. H. Holifer cashier. The capital is $15,000; surplus and profits, $12,000; deposits, $260,000.

Henry H. Holifer, banker and real estate man, of Paynesville, was born August 12, 1877, in Zion township, this county, a son of Charles Holifer, the pioneer. Henry H. received his preliminary education in the schools of his neighborhood, and subsequently spent four years and a half at the St. Cloud State Normal school. His business education was received at Vath's Business college, then located at Sauk Centre. Thus prepared he started on a business career. In 1901 he became assistant cashier of the First State bank, of Paynesville, and in 1912 assumed his present position as cashier. He is also interested in the real estate firm of Holifer & Peters. Mr. Holifer is a member of Paynesville Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., and Paynesville Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M. He was married May 6, 1911, to Ellice Heffron, a daughter of James Heffron, of Minneapolis.

The Security State Bank was incorporated March 31, 1908. Anton Schmitt is president; P. C. Pilon, vice-president; W. E. Schultz, cashier; H. R. Schmitt, assistant cashier. The bank has been uniformly prosperous as is shown by the substantial addition made to the surplus and undivided profit account, and under the capable management which it now enjoys will continue to serve its community as one of the strong banking institutions of the county.

William E. Schultz, cashier of the Security State bank, of Paynesville, was born on the old homestead in Zion township, this county, son of Michael Schultz, the pioneer. He was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood, and in the St. Cloud State Normal school. After leaving school he associated himself with P. B. Nelson, in the firm of Nelson & Schultz, dealers in farm machinery. In 1895 he became interested in banking, and subsequently for ten years he was cashier of the Bank of Paynesville, now the First State bank, of Paynesville. After leaving this institution, he engaged in the real estate business for two years. Then he became cashier of the private banking house of Boylan & Carloca & Co. When that institution became the Security State bank, in 1908 he still retained the position. Mr. Schultz has been a justice of the peace, also a member of the Paynesville board of education. He has been treasurer of the township of Paynesville ten years and of the village of Paynesville fifteen years. Mr. Schultz married Alvina Frank, daughter of William Frank. They have three children: Willard, Maurice and Carrol.

COLD SPRING.

The First National Bank. The first bank opened in Cold Spring was under the charter granted the First State bank, in 1902, with a capital of $10,000. Business was conducted as a state bank for four years, until 1906, when it was re-incorporated as The First National Bank with a paid-in capital of $25,000. Anton Muggli, the founder of the bank, continued his capable management as president with the First National and had associated with him, John Muggli, vice-president, and Fred V. Stein, cashier. He is recognized as a man of fine character and business ability and merits the confidence of the community in which he has lived so many years. His personality is felt not only through his banking institution, but in the village and throughout the rich farming section in the vicinity of Cold Spring. The active management of the bank is entrusted to the faithful and capable direction of Mr. Stein, who has amply demonstrated his fitness for the responsible position he holds.

Anton Muggli, banker and man of affairs, is a notable example of that true success which may be achieved by hard work and devotion to duty. A prominent factor in the financial integrity of this part of the state, a substantial friend of progress and education, the father of such a family as blesses the life of but few men, he is indeed a notable figure in the life of Stearns county. Anton Muggli was born in Switzerland, April 6, 1852, son of Anton, Sr., and Barbara (Monn) Muggli, who brought him to Stillwater, Minn., in 1854, and to Stearns county in 1858. He received such education as the primitive schools of his time afforded, and remained on the home farm, in Munson township,



ANTON MUGGLI AND FAMILY

until 1877. With the small savings of his boyhood he then bought a farm of 160 acres, lying on the line between Farming and Munson townships. He worked early and late, saved as he could, and as time passed achieved prosperity. In 1884, in order that his growing family might have the advantages of better school opportunity, he moved to a farm of 160 acres, which he had purchased near the village of Richmond. He continued, however, to operate his original farm also. Later he purchased a farm of 200 acres in the township of Luxemburg, which he rented. In 1897 he purchased the Cold Spring Roller Mill, which he conducted in connection with his farms. He sold the mill in 1904. In the meantime, in 1900, he had given up extensive farming, and had purchased a home and forty acres in the village of Cold Spring, to which he moved. In 1905 he bought an interest in the First National bank, of Cold Spring, and was made president, a position he still holds, owning at the present time 177 of the 250 shares of that institution. In 1907 he organized the First State bank, of Roscoe, of which he is the president. The same year he organized the Merchants' State bank, of Richardton (North Dakota), of which he is a director. He stands high in the community, is thrifty, honest and upright in all his dealings, and takes a very active interest in all things that pertain to Cold Spring and Stearns county. Mr. Muggli was married November 13, 1877, to Elizabeth Weniger, a native of Luxemburg, born September 6, 1858, daughter of John and Susan Weniger, the former of whom died June 30, 1901, and the latter November 10, 1910. Mrs. Muggli, throughout all their married life, has been a good and faithful wife, a true helpmeet, and a loving and understanding mother. While statistics on the subject are not available, it is believed that Mr. and Mrs. Muggli have a larger family of living children than anyone else in the Northwest. The children number eighteen, and are as follows: Anton E., John, Susan, Lucas, Margaret, Barbara, Louisa, Agnes, Vincent, Joseph, Zitta, Ida, Zeno, Isidor, Gerhard, Ernest, Clara and Stephen.

Anton E. is the president of the Glen Ullin Roller Mills, of Glen Ullin, North Dakota. He was born November 7, 1878, and was married October 24, 1904, to Susie Theisen, who was born February 24, 1882. Their children are: Edmund Anton, born August 26, 1905; Cresentia Kate, August 13, 1906; Lawrence John, November 25, 1907; Regina Agnes, November 10, 1908; Marie Theresia, April 17, 1910; Victor Vincent, December 28, 1911; Meinrad Zeno, April 4, 1913.

John is cashier of the Merchants' State bank, of Richardton, North Dakota. He was born November 8, 1879, and was married January 17, 1906, to Anna Rian, who was born September 3, 1881, and died July 11, 1913. They had three children: Ethel Cecelia, born August 21, 1908; Evelyn Anna, July 11, 1911, and Margaret Bertha, March 21, 1913.

Susan was born June 12, 1881, and was married April 20, 1903, to Mathew Britz, a merchant of Roscoe, born November 17, 1873. They have six children: Marie Elizabeth, born December 28, 1904; Raymond Fred, born December 27, 1905; Louise Margaret, September 14, 1907; Zitta Josephine, February 19, 1909; Aloysius Peter, April 15, 1911; and Alphonse Jacob, November 8, 1912.

Lucas is secretary and treasurer of the Glen Ullin Roller Mills, of Glen

Ullin, North Dakota. He was born October 18, 1882, and was married April 9, 1907, to Mary Theisen, who was born October 12, 1883. They have had four children: Secunda, born January 10, 1909, and died October 6, 1909; Marcus, born March 12, 1910, and died August 5, 1910; Lawrence, born February 7, 1911; and Renilda, born May 30, 1912.

Margaret, born November 18, 1883, is now Sister M. Renilda, O. S. B., located at St. Joseph, this county.

Barbara was born February 11, 1885, and was married September 6, 1904, to Fred V. Stein, a Cold Spring banker, born May 9, 1876. They have six children: Albert Anton, born September 4, 1905; Aloysius John, born December 23, 1906; Laura Mary Elizabeth, born February 13, 1908; Benjamin John, born June 2, 1910; Anges Renilda, born March 18, 1911; and Daniel Fred, born January 3, 1913.

Louise, born April 14, 1886, is assistant cashier of the First State bank, of Roscoe. Agnes, born July 19, 1887, is assistant cashier of the First National bank, of Cold Spring. Vincent, born June 22, 1889, is engineer and miller in the Glen Ullin Roller Mills, at Glen Ullin, North Dakota. Joseph is the assistant cashier of the Merchants' State bank, of Richardton, North Dakota. He was born August 31, 1890, and was married May 13, 1913, to Barbara Schmidt, born October 18th, 1892. Zitta, born April 21, 1892, is a student at St. Joseph's college, at St. Joseph, in this county. Ida, born July 14, 1893, is at home. Zeno, born December 22, 1894, is a student at St. John's University, at Collegeville, this county. Isidor was born September 7, 1896, and is a bookkeeper at the Glen Ullin Roller Mills, at Glen Ullin, North Dakota. Gerhard is a student at St. John's University. He was born March 2, 1898. Ernest, born February 22, 1900; Clara, born April 11, 1902; and Stephen, born January 3, 1905, are at home and attend the local schools. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic church.

Fred V. Stein, cashier of the First National bank, of Cold Spring, was born in Columbia, Penn., but has spent the greater part of his life in Stearns county. His father, Fred Joseph Stein, was employed as a young man in the German postal service. At the age of twenty-five he came to America. At Columbia, Penn., he wed Mary Litgenberger, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, of Bavarian ancestry. The family came to Stearns county some thirty-five years ago, and located on a tract of wild land, a mile north of Cold Spring. They erected a frame building and became successful farmers. The father died in 1907 at the age of sixty-two. The mother now makes her home in the village of Cold Spring. Of the eleven children in the family, seven are still living. Fred W. Stein came to this county with his parents and was reared on the farm. He spent about a year in the West, looking over the country, and viewing some of the wonders of his native land. On October 1, 1906, he became assistant cashier of the First National bank, of Cold Spring. January 1, 1907, he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Stein is a member of the village council. He is secretary of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Stein married Barbara Muggli, the daughter of Anton Muggli, president of the First National bank, of Cold Spring. They have six children: Albert Anton, Aloysius John, Laura, Benjamin, Agnes and Daniel.



PETER P. MAURIN

The State Bank of Cold Spring. Additional banking facilities were afforded Cold Spring, November 1, 1906, by the organization of a private bank known as the Bank of Cold Spring, under the management of interests associated with the Maurin estate. This bank was granted a state charter in 1908, and the name changed to the State Bank, of Cold Spring. The officers elected for the management were: Mary A. Maurin, president; Nicholas C. Wenner and A. J. Peters, vice-presidents; Peter P. Maurin, cashier; M. J. Maurin, assistant cashier. In August, 1912, F. H. Welcome, of Minneapolis, purchased an interest in the business and associated this bank with the chain of banks controlled by him throughout the state. At the time of this association the official changes made Mr. Wenner president; Mr. Welcome, vice president, and Peter P. Maurin, cashier, N. A. Welle, succeeding M. A. Maurin as assistant cashier.

Peter P. Maurin, banker, postmaster, business man and real estate promoter, is one of the foremost men of Cold Spring, in which village he was born June 29, 1870, a son of Marcus Maurin. He received his early education in the public school of Cold Spring, and then entered St. John's University at Collegeville, from which he was graduated in 1888. Later he matriculated in the law department of the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated in 1893. Thus prepared for life, he returned home, remained about a year, and then entered the employ of the Merchants' National bank, with whom he remained nine years. At the death of his father he again returned to his native village, and was instrumental in organizing the State bank, of Cold Spring, of which he was made cashier. He is one of the organizers and partners in the Swasteka Spring Water Co., which he and Albert J. Peters established in 1908. He is serving his fourth year as village treasurer, and has recently begun a term as postmaster, having been appointed by President Woodrow Wilson, February 11, 1914. He belongs to St. Cloud Lodge, No. 516, B. P. O. E., and also to St. Cloud Council, No. 961, Knights of Columbus. Mr. Maurin is intensely loyal to his village, and is always willing to lend a helping hand to anything that is for the benefit of the town or county. He was married June 6, 1899, to Elizabeth Boley, of Owatonna, Minn.

BROOTEN.

The Bank of Brooten was established April 23, 1894, with a capital of $15,000, and opened for business with John Bohmer, president, and M. J. Kolb, cashier. Assured of a prosperous future and to better facilitate the work in the bank, a brick building 24 by 70 was erected the following year. In 1902 Mr. Kolb resigned as cashier in order to give undivided attention to his personal affairs, and I. E. Foss, who had previously acted as assistant cashier, was elected to fill the vacancy, J. B. Wall succeeding Mr. Foss as assistant cashier. The management continued in this way until 1904 when Mr. Wall resigned and John Schaefer was elected assistant cashier. On its fifteenth birthday, or to be more exact, February 26, 1908, The Bank of Brooten incorporated under the name it now bears, the State Bank of Brooten, and added the name of W. J. Bohmer as vice-president to its official family. Since the incorporation H. O. Imsdahl has succeeded Mr. Foss as cashier.

The State Bank of Brooten is granted to have capable, wide-awake and sound management, one that is alive to the needs of the community and means to continue its creditable history. Mr. Bohmer is a gentleman of large acquaintance, interested in several other banking institutions and does a commercial business in various lines. He very acceptably filled the office of president of the Sixth District Group, M. B. A., for one term and is rated as an experienced and dependable banker. The other officers of the bank are well and favorably known, and their personality has aided materially in strengthening and building up the business this bank now enjoys.

John Bohmer, president of the State Bank of Brooten, was born in New Munich, Oak township, this county, February 16, 1877, son of William J. Bohmer, a blacksmith by trade, who came to New Munich in the early days and there opened a store. John Bohmer was educated in the district schools and has devoted his life to various lines of industry. For the past twenty years he has been engaged in the banking and lumber business. He is sole proprietor of the Bohmer Lumber Co., of Brooton & Ogema, and as noted above, president of the State Bank of Brooten. This bank, which was the outgrowth of his private institution, was incorporated February 26, 1908. The original officers were: President, John Bohmer, Brooten; vice-president, W. J. Bohmer, Melrose; cashier, I. E. Foss, Brooten. The present cashier is H. O. Imsdahl. Mr. Bohmer is broad in thought and in action. He is a member of the village council, and has been one of the most important factors in the building up of a village at this point. For several years he was president of the village council. Mr. Bohmer takes especial delight in his beautiful "Palistina" cottage, built in 1909, on the northwest shore of Scandinavian lake, in Pope county, thirteen miles southwest of Brooten. The place is an ideal one in every respect, with beautiful grounds, a stately grove, a beautiful shore line and other attractions. A special feature is the seventy-five foot flowing well, which throws a continuous two-inch stream of sparkling water. Mr. Bohmer was married in November, 1893, to Dena Haskamp, born in Melrose, Stearns county, daughter of Joseph Haskamp. Mr. and Mrs. Bohmer have had five children: Albert, Querin, Wilfred, Otto (deceased), and Joseph (deceased).

The Scandinavian State Bank of Brooten was organized in June, 1905, with a paid-in capital of $10,000, and enjoying a prosperous business has accumulated a surplus and undivided profits fund of $6,000. The officers are: P. J. Chelgren, president; Ole Larson, vice-president; J. B. Wall, cashier; C. O. Knutson, assistant cashier. This bank is well established in the confidence of the community and the efficiency of the official force is shown by the excellent statement they make.

HOLDINGFORD.

The Farmers' State Bank, of Holdingford, was incorporated July 19, 1907, with a fully paid capital of $12,000. Its organizers were Christ Borgerding, of Belgrade, Henry Borgerding and C. C. Schoener, of Melrose. The first officers were: C. Borgerding, president; Henry Borgerding, vice-president; V. S. Himsl, cashier. On January 14, 1908, the following officers were elected:

Henry Borgerding, president; John Borgerding, vice-president; V. S. Himsl, cashier. Following the death of their esteemed president, Henry Borgerding, a meeting held September 15, 1909, resulted in the election of John Borgerding, president; C. Borgerding, vice-president; V. S. Himsl, cashier. V. S. Himsl resigned his office as cashier on January 1, 1911, and was succeeded by N. J. Harren. On January 11, 1911, following a change of stock interest, J. H. Spieker, C. C. Schoener and N. J. Harren were elected directors and they in turn elected the following officers: J. H. Spieker, president; C. C. Schoener, vice-president; N. J. Harren, cashier; N. A. Gaida, assistant cashier. In 1914 Mr. Harren resigned to take up other lines of work and Mr. Gaida succeeded him in office. The business of the bank has shown consistent and steady growth from its organization. Beginning with deposits of less than $6,000, the published statements show an annual increase of business at the close of the first year with deposits of $50,000. Their liabilities have grown until the bank has now on hand over $125,000. The officers are well known throughout the county as responsible and active bankers.

Nicholas J. Harren, of Holdingford, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank, secretary and treasurer of the Holding Telephone Company, and local representative of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, of Minneapolis, was born April 28, 1886, son of Gothard and Barbara (Rausch) Harren.

Mr. Harren was married May 18, 1908, to Barbara Buttweiler, daughter of Joseph and Frances (Barthell) Buttweiler. Mr. and Mrs. Harren have two children, Ethel and Mildred.

Mr. and Mrs. Gothard Harren had ten children: Nicholas J., Magdalena, Joseph, Philomena, Anna, Otto, Margaret, Theresa, Barbara and Conrad. The last named, a most promising youth, died at the age of seventeen.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Buttweiler had nine children: Mary, John, Ositha, Joseph, Barbara, Leo, Henry, Alma and Rose. Mary married Herman Schoener. John married Margaret Nixa. Ositha married John H. Wells. Barbara married Nicholas J. Harren.

The Security State Bank, more recently organized, has a capital of $12,000, and evidences the confidence of the community by its rapid accumulation of business. The deposits are close to the $100,000 mark and the energy of its officers indicates a continued substantial growth. The officers are: J. B. Klasen, president; John Philipsek, vice-president; Joseph Klasen, cashier.

FREEPORT.

The Freeport State Bank. In 1901 George Uhlenkott, holder of large land interests, grain shipper and highly esteemed farmer, organized the Bank of Freeport, as a private bank, and associated with him as cashier in handling its affairs, J. H. Welle. In 1904 Mr. Welle resigned his office and was succeeded by H. H. Uhlenkott, the son of the president. The business of the bank continued under this management until 1908, when it was incorporated as the Uhlenkott State Bank, and the services of S. P. Uhlenkott added as vice-president. On July 3, 1912, the Uhlenkott interests in the bank were disposed of to P. A. Hilbert and J. H. Welle, of Melrose. Mr. Hilbert was made president; J. H. Welle, vice-president; J. C. Harren, cashier. One month

later the stock was sold to Moritz Hoeschen, John W. Kuhn, Peter Thelen and Hubert Thelen, and the name of the bank changed to The Freeport State Bank. Under the changed ownership, Moritz Hoeschen was elected president; J. W. Kuhn, vice president; J. C. Harren. cashier, While the title and interest of the bank has undergone changes since its organization in 1901, the growth has not been impeded, and under the care of the present competent officers will doubtless continue to make substantial gains. Mr. Hoeschen, the president of the bank, is a pioneer resident of Freeport, and aside from his connection with the bank, owns and manages a large general merchandise and grain business. He enjoys, and merits, the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he has business relations, and his conservative attention to the interests of the bank will do much to make it a bank of the first rating. Mr. Kuhn and Mr. Peter and Hubert Thelen have been identified with the mercantile interests of the village for years and their influence is for the good of the bank. Mr. Harren is a capable and efficient cashier and by his personality and his active interest has materially assisted in the development of the business.

Moritz Hoeschen, president of the Freeport State Bank, was born in Altenbecken, Westphalia, Germany, August 28, 1864, son of Anton and Julia Hoeschen, and grandson of Moritz Hoeschen, Sr. In 1876, fourteen members of the Hoeschen family came to Freeport. The party consisted of the grandfather, the father and mother, their ten children and Benedict, Sr., a brother of Anton Hoeschen. In their home town, in Europe, the Hoeschen family numbered among the prominent ones, the father, Anton Hoeschen, having for years served as chief magistrate of the community. In that capacity he was often called upon to represent his town in public and municipal gatherings, and after having emigrated to this country he often took pleasure in relating reminiscences of meetings with princes and other high personages during his official career in the old "Fatherland." And they were by no means straitened conditions that prompted the family to emigrate to the New World; they were well to do tillers of the soil, but as there were eight boys in the family it dawned upon the mind of the intelligent parents that America would offer them superior facilities for their future. And their surmises were grandly fulfilled, for after having been here a few years, they acquired a territory of land comprising over 800 acres, all in the immediate neighborhood of Freeport, and land of a quality that is unsurpassed by any in the state. Grandpa Moritz Hoeschen, Sr., who is mentioned above as the oldest member of the family to emigrate, lived to the extreme old age of 99 years, spending the latter part of his days with his oldest grandson, John Hoeschen, at Melrose, Minn. Anton Hoeschen, the father of Moritz, and Julia, his mother, died within two years of each other, the former dying February 24, 1888, at the age of 64 years, and the latter February 12, 1890. All the children had by this time been well provided for. John, the oldest, a stepbrother of the others, as he was the only child of Mr. Hoeschen's first marriage, became the first leading business man in the new village of Freeport; Joseph, the second son, was also well established in the mercantile business, and all the other boys had good farms to their names. The two girls in the family were: Mrs.

Christ Welle and Theresia, who afterwards became Mrs. Hy. Blenke. Of this family:

Moritz Hoeschen, the subject of this mention, was a member, and at the time of the family's emigration he was twelve years old. He appears to have been predestined to gain prominence in the business circles of the county. He received a very primitive education, but by constant practice and adherence to business matters he acquired an ability of note as his success in his business career goes to prove. For a year, 1889, he was engaged in the general merchandise business in company with his brother, John, and Henry Benolken. When his mother died in 1890, he took charge of the old farm, which through her will was put in his care. In 1892 he exchanged this farm for the business of his brother, Joseph, the latter taking charge of the farm and Moritz becoming proprietor of the store. Besides holding the controlling interest in the bank, of which he is president, he still, at the present time, is in the mercantile business at the old location, his associate being John W. Kuhn, who is also postmaster of the Freeport postoffice. During the first year of his second business venture, 1892, Moritz Hoeschen married Carrie Bockholdt, daughter of a prominent family of New Munich. Of this marriage six children were the issue, namely: Francis, Pauline, Julia, Monica, Boniface, and Moritz. Of these, Monica died in 1903, and Boniface died as an infant. Mrs. Carrie Hoeschen died in 1908, at the age of 36 years, and in February, 1910, Mr. Hoeschen was united in marriage to his second wife, a widow, Mrs. Mary Wochner, of Royalton, Minn. Mrs. Wochner had one daughter from her first marriage, Miss Helen.

In his business career Mr. Hoeschen has been most successful. After going back into the mercantile business he soon took up grain-dealing and in addition to these branches the lumber business. In 1902 he ventured into the real estate line and in 1905 he became one of the organizers of the German-American Land Company of Humboldt, Canada. The other members of the company were: John Hoeschen, his brother, H. J. Haskamp, and Rev. Bruno Doerffler, O. S. B. In all these lines of business the subject of this sketch has been eminently successful, accumulating a substantial capital. When in 1912 the Uhlenkott State Bank was offered for sale Mr. Hoeschen, in company with John W. Kuhn, his associate, in the mercantile business, and the Thelen brothers, of the Freeport Milling Company, purchased the bank, of which he is now controlling shareholder and president. The other officers of the bank are: J. W. Kuhn, vice-president; James C. Harren, cashier, and Peter Thelen, director. In the organizing and financing of local public enterprises, especially in the founding of the local creamery, Mr. Hoeschen took a most prominent part. To the local church he has donated most liberally and for many other reasons he may well be considered one of the foremost citizens of the little village of Freeport.

John W. Kuhn, member of the general merchandise firm of Hoeschen & Kuhn, at Freeport, was born February 28, 1874, at Meire Grove, Stearns county, Minn. He is the oldest son of Simon Kuhn and Margaret Sieben, both of which are still living and who reside at present in the city of Melrose. For some years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kuhn lived at Hastings,

Minn., coming to Melrose later, where Mr. Kuhn engaged in the brewery business. He afterwards went into the general merchandise business at Melrose, and it was here where the young John W. received his first training in the mercantile line, clerking in his father's store. He received his education in the parochial and public schools of Melrose, and in 1894 he came to Freeport, entering in the Moritz Hoeschen store as clerk and bookkeeper. Fourteen years ago Mr. Kuhn entered into partnership in the merchandise business with his brother-in-law, Herman Schoener, which firm, however, dissolved after a year's career. He continued clerking and bookkeeping for Mr. Hoeschen as before until in 1907, when he associated with Joseph P. Benolken, in the Hoeschen store, which firm dissolved in 1912. He then became a member of the present firm of Hoeschen & Kuhn, which firm is doing an extensive business along the general merchandise line. John W. Kuhn is vice-president of the Freeport State Bank, formerly Uhlenkott State Bank, which bank became the property of its present owners in 1912. The other officers of the bank are: Moritz Hoeschen, president; Joseph C. Harren, cashier, and Peter Thelen, director. He became postmaster in 1905, which office he still fills to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Kuhn married Barbara Schoener, a daughter of the well-known Schoener family of this place, in 1898. They have been blessed with the following children: Gilbert, who died in his infancy; Coletta, Cybilla, and Beatrice. He has the following named brothers and sisters: Anna, now Mrs. Peter Koenig, of Wabasha; Mary, now Mrs. Neid, of St. Paul; Margaret, residing at St. Paul, and Joseph N., traveling salesman, for Griggs, Cooper & Co., making his home at Detroit, Minn.

The Farmers' State Bank, while young in years, has already evidenced its sturdy character. Organized in February, 1913, with a capital of $10,000, it began business under the management of the following officers: Herman Rose, president; Nick Hockert, vice-president; Frank Rieland, cashier; and with directors in addition to the above, Mike Kraker and J. M. Rieland. The working capital of the bank has been increased $2,000 by its accumulated surplus and undivided profits. The personnel of the bank is made up of gentlemen well and favorably known throughout the district which this bank serves and are men whose interests are identified with the growth and development of the village.

Frank Rieland, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank, of Freeport, was born in New Munich, in the same township, November 24, 1870, son of Hubert and Helen (Thelen) Rieland. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and subsequently took courses in the St. Cloud State Normal school. With this preparation he taught school two years, and then took courses in St. John's University at Collegeville. Then after working a year in the commercial line in Melrose, he taught school in his home district four years. After this he took a course in music in the Pio-Nono College, at St. Francis, Wis., after which he again taught school four years in his home district. For a year and a half he clerked in Bisbee, North Dakota. Subsequently for a year and a half he owned and operated a hardware store there. In 1904 he opened a store in Freeport, where he conducted the hardware business in the building now occupied by the bank. In 1913 he assumed the duties of his present

position. His personality, his list of friends, and his character have already been an important feature in building up the institution. Mr. Rieland was elected village recorder in 1911, and has since been continuously re-elected. He is now treasurer of school district 102, and his experience as a teacher has been vital in bringing the school to a high standard. For two years he was assessor of Oak township. Mr. Reiland was married February 10, 1902, to Veronica Ley, of Spring Hill. They have three children, Elizabeth, Helen and Lauretta. Elizabeth was born January 8, 1905, and died July 24, 1909. Helen was born September 21, 1906. Lauretta was born August 13, 1909.

ST. JOSEPH.

The First State Bank of St. Joseph was organized in November, 1904, by F. P. Leisen, Nick Muller and John Lauermann, with a capital of $10,000. In 1908, the interests of Mr. Leisen and Mr. Lauermann were purchased by John C. Crever, who was made cashier of the bank. In 1914 Mr. Crever further added to his stock interests by purchase from Nick Muller and became the president of the bank. The officers at this time are: John C. Crever, president; Martin Loso, vice-president; John Stock, cashier. The directors of the bank are: J. C. Crever, Martin Loso, F. J. Schroeder, Martin Schroeder and John Schroeder. With a capital of $10,000, surplus and profits of $14,000, and deposits of $220,000, the showing of the bank manifests the exceptional capability of the officers. Mr. Crever gained his first experience in banking in the First National Bank, of St. Cloud, and added to his acquaintance and familiarity with conditions throughout the county by employment in the county treasurer's office and his service as auditor of Stearns county. Mr. Crever is aggressive, familiar with the farm mortgage business, and possesses a large measure of ability as a banker. Martin Loso, one of the best known merchandise dealers in the county, and having a high commercial rating, enjoys the implicit confidence of the community. Mr. Stock, the cashier, had previous banking experience before assuming office in this bank, and by his close application to business and his genial personality, has added to its popularity. A study of their statement of condition will show the assured position this bank now holds, and will continue to maintain, as one of the leading banks of the county.

John C. Crever, president of the First State Bank, of St. Joseph, was born in St. Wendel township, March 5, 1876, son of Casper C. and Anna G. (Weyrauch) Crever, the former of whom was born in St. Mary's, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of whom was born in St. Louis, Mo. John C. Crever attended the district school of his neighborhood, and the St. Cloud High School. He also took a commercial course in the Sauk Centre Academy. Thus prepared, he taught school in the townships of Getty and St. Wendel. In May, 1897, he was appointed deputy county treasurer. February 1, 1899, he became bookkeeper for the First National Bank, of St. Cloud. June 1, 1901, he assumed the duties of business manager of the Nordstern Publishing Co., at St. Cloud. In the fall of 1902 he was elected county auditor, and entered upon his duties in January, 1903. He served for six years. In January, 1909, he became cashier of the First State Bank, of St. Joseph. In

addition to this, he engaged in the lumber and implement business. He is a leading man in the town, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and St. Joseph Benevolent Society.

Mr. Crever married Theresa L., the daughter of Wendlin and Caroline Merz, of St. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Crever have three children, Claudius R., Clara and Virginia.

Martin Loso, merchant of St. Joseph, was born in the village where he now resides, April 23, 1860, son of Peter and Margaret (Fiedler) Loso. He attended the neighborhood schools, and also took courses in St. John's University, at Collegeville, this county. He then worked for his father for a while, and afterward conducted a business of his own. In July, 1886, he and Joseph Linnemann engaged in the general store business. Since they dissolved partnership, Mr. Loso has conducted the place as sole owner and manager. He has a large establishment and carries a good stock, well suited to the needs of his growing list of customers. He takes an active share in the affairs of the village, is vice-president of the First State Bank, of St. Joseph, and a stockholder in the local creamery. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Mr. Loso married Mary Horsch, and they have six children: Martin, Oliva, Walter, Arthur, Loraine and William.

John Stock, cashier of the First State Bank, of St. Joseph, was born in the town of St. Wendel, May 30, 1882, son of Menne Stock and Mary (Sandberg) Galama-Stock, the pioneers. He was reared on the home farm in section 25, St. Wendel township, and remained with his parents until eighteen years of age. He became an educator, and taught school successfully in Le Sauk and St. Wendel townships, and in Freeport village. He has been in his present employ for some four years. Mr. Stock is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus.

BELGRADE.

The North American State Bank was established in 1889 by C. Borgerding, as the Bank of Belgrade, and was incorporated in May, 1905, under the title shown above. The officers are: C. Borgerding, president; A. Linderholm, vice-president; J. W. Koetter, cashier; H. C. Borgerding, assistant cashier. This bank has a paid-up capital of $20,000; surplus and undivided profits, $5,000; deposits of nearly $300,000; loans and discounts, $260,000. No better evidence of the efficient and capable management of this bank or of the confidence reposed in it is needed than is afforded by an examination of their statement as shown at the conclusions of this article.

KIMBALL.

The State Bank of Kimball was organized July 15, 1901, by George E. Sherwood, Eliel Peck, Walter Dixon, H. C. Bull, Claude D. Brower, Franklin Lloyd, Simon Johnson, Chris Block, Henry Steichen, Joseph Scheelar, Ole L. Berg, W. D. McDonald, L. Cofield, August A. Zech and L. R. Williams. On February, 1905, Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Curtis purchased the controlling

interest from Walter and C. W. Dixon, and George G. Sawyer was elected cashier. In 1908, C. M. Buck, E. E. McGrew, C. D. Brower, L. E. Larson and Olof L. Olson purchased the Sawyer and Curtis stock and Mr. Brower was chosen cashier, a position to which he has been annually re-elected since that time George E. Sherwood, the well-known Kimball physician, holds the office of president, and E. E McGrew, who has been cashier of the Bank of Dassel for the past twenty-four years, is vice-president. Mr Brower before coming to Kimball was postmaster at Kingston for eight years and treasurer of Meeker county for five and one-half years. He is regarded as an especially competent and efficient banker and by his personality and popularity has materially aided in the rapid growth and high regard of this bank. A. H. Lofstrom, the assistant cashier, received his first banking experience in the First National Bank of Litchfield and has acceptably held his present position since January 1, 1909. The board of directors consists of Henry Steichen, M. C. Loesch and George W. Linn, well-known Maine Prairie farmers, George E. Sherwood, physician, Leonard Engel, for many years a successful merchant of Kimball, and E. E. McGrew, of Dassel and C. H. March of Litchfield, Minn., both well-known bankers. Since its start this bank has had a steady growth. The volume of business has doubled since the present officials were chosen four years ago, and the bank contemplates increasing its capital stock to $25,000 in the near future. Other stockholders not holding office are: William H. French, Eliel Peck, L. E. Larson and Olof O. Olson.

Claude D. Brower, cashier of the State Bank of Kimball, was born in Kingston, Meeker county, Minn., September 28, 1871, son of Adam and Flora (De-Coster) Brower, early settlers of Meeker county, now living retired lives in Kimball. Claude D. received an excellent training in the district schools of Kingston, and began teaching at the age of sixteen years. Later he became postmaster at Kingston. At the age of twenty-one, he had been elected justice of the peace, and had tried over one hundred cases, in none of which cases were his decisions reversed by a higher court. For five and a half years he was treasurer of Meeker county. It was in 1908 that he came to Kimball, and took up his present duties in the bank. He has closely identified himself with the growth and progress of the village. Two of the additions which he has platted bear his name, and he is now interested in the Sherwood addition. He is treasurer of the township and village as well as of the school board. One of his pet projects has been the modernizing of the educational system of the village. In order that certain advantages of location might be given to the school, he deeded the present site of three and a half acres to the district in exchange for the old district site, the old site being less valuable and less suited for its purpose. On the new site was erected a thoroughly modern schoolhouse, surrounded by an excellent playground where the children may obtain health and recreation. Mr. Brower is a member of Plumb Line Lodge, No. 173, A. F. & A. M., of Kimball, and has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America for about twenty years. He was married June 27, 1897, to Elsie A. Vincent, daughter of Orlo J. Vincent, of Kingston township, Meeker county. This union has been blessed with two sons, Donald B., and Orlo F.

The Farmers State Bank of Kimball was granted a charter September 18, 1912, with a capital of $10,000 and a paid-up surplus of $2,000. The officers are: Thomas H. Hoskins, president; John P. Block, vice-president; J. M. Arrowood, cashier. The directors other than the above are Henry Hinz and Thomas Moore. The stock of this bank is in the hands of over 40 shareholders.

EDEN VALLEY.

The Security State Bank of Eden Valley was organized January 9, 1910, by T. F. McClure, O. H. Campbell, Joseph Powers, F. C. Meier, Frank Rolfes and others and was incorporated with a paid-up capital of $15,000. This bank commenced business July 19, 1910, with Frank Rolfes, president; George Tompers, vice-president; F. C. Meier, cashier. Since that time P. J. Enright has been made assistant cashier. That the officers of this bank have proven their ability and secured the confidence of the district in which their business is conducted, is shown by the large line of deposits they have accumulated and the resources held further evidence a continuance of growth for the bank.

MEIRE GROVE.

The Meire Grove Farmers' State Bank was organized February 15, 1911, with a capital of $10,000, which was raised to $12,000 one year later. The organizers were Dr. P. A. Hilbert, Clemens Meyer, Nick Weyland, Gerhard Schulzetenberge and Ben J. Wehlage. The present officers of the bank are: P. A. Hilbert, president; Clemens Meyer, vice-president; Nick Weyland, cashier. The officers and directors represent the best mercantile and agricultural interests of their locality and secure for it the highest confidence and esteem. Mr. Weyland, the cashier, before coming to Meire Grove was engaged for fifteen years in a general mercantile business in Mitchell county, Iowa, and gives to the bank his active attention.

Nicholas Weyland, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Meire Grove, was born in Luxemburg, August 7, 1866, son of Henry and Margaret (Majerus) Weyland, who spent the span of their years as farmers in Luxemburg. Of their twelve children there are now living four, Nicholas, John, Peter and August. Nicholas left Luxemburg for the United States in 1886. At this time he was fairly equipped for life, though but twenty years of age He had attended the Progymnase Royal de Luxemburg three years, and had four years' experience as vineyard, hotel and farm employe in the provinces of Marne and Ardennes in France. He arrived in Chicago in 1886, and worked for one year for the United States Express Co., after which he went to Fond-du-Lac county, Wisconsin, where he worked a year on a farm. Then he went to Fayette county, Iowa, and was employed in commercial work for three years. In 1893 he took up his residence at Stacyville, Mitchell county, Iowa, where he engaged in the general mercantile business and farming. He was township clerk for ten years, and served in several other town and village offices. In 1904 he went to Kansas for the benefit of his health. After working a while on a farm he opened a store at Greeley, Anderson county, that state. In 1906 he came to Buckman, Morrison county, this state, where he had 1,400 acres of land. It was in 1907 that he entered into the mercantile business at

Meire Grove, in Stearns county. July 1, 1913, he sold out to Michael Theisen. In 1911 he became connected with the Farmers' State Bank of Meire Grove. The officers are: President, P. A. Hilbert; vice-president, Clemens Meyer; cashier, Nicholas Weyland. Mr. Weyland has been notary public for seventeen years. Mr. Weyland was married in 1892 to Mary Falk, born in Black Hawk county, Iowa. They have ten children, Mary, Peter, August, Aloys (died in 1914, age 15), Helena, Elizabeth and Edward (twins, of whom the latter died at the age of one year), Anthony, Frances and Martin.

AVON.

The Avon State Bank. The bank started as the Avon Bank in October, 1905, with Christ. Borgerding, president; Henry Borgerding, vice-president; Victor D. Himsl, cashier. On October 2, 1907, it was made a state bank and named the Avon State Bank, with Fred Drontle succeeding Mr. Himsl as cashier. Shortly after, N. J. Harren succeeded Mr. Drontle and three years later John Stock succeeded N. J. Harren. Mr. Stock remained in office but a few months, resigning to accept a position in the First State Bank of St. Joseph, and N. J. Terhaar came from the Benton County State Bank at Sauk Rapids to fill the office which he now holds. On January 10, 1911, J. H. Spieker, of Melrose, was elected president, and John Borgerding, vice-president, an office held by him for one year, after which he was succeeded by C. C. Schoener. These officers, together with Mr. Terhaar, brought to the Avon State Bank a large experience in banking and have materially strengthened it by their energy and business ability.

RICHMOND.

The State Bank of Richmond was organized by A. G. Whitney, of St. Cloud, and others, in the fall of 1899 as a private bank, called the Bank of Richmond. Mr. Whitney held the office of president and B. Knese was cashier. June 7, 1904, the bank was incorporated as the State Bank of Richmond with the following officers in charge: A. G. Whitney, president; C. L. Campbell, vice-president; P. A. N. Vreyens, cashier. In January, 1907, Mr. Vreyens succeeded Mr. Campbell as vice-president, and William Moening, of Belgrade, was elected cashier. Mr. Whitney and his associates disposed of their entire holdings to local parties in 1912, and under the changed ownership, Gerhard Braegelmann was elected president; P. A. N. Vreyens, vice-president; and William Moening, cashier. The bank has been uniformly prosperous, enjoying the esteem and a large patronage of the community, and under the conservative and alert present management will continue to make its influence felt throughout the district. Mr. Moening, the affable and active officer in charge, is a banker of experience and is favorably regarded by the bank's increasing line of customers.

Gerhard Braegelmann, farmer and banker, was born in Alenberg, Germany, April 7, 1853, son of Clemens and Elizabeth (Sieverding) Braegelmann. The other children in the family were Anton, Clemens and Henry. Clemens was the first to come to America. He settled in Richmond, this county, in 1866. In 1870 he was joined by Henry. In 1873 the parents and Gerhard and Anton

came. The parents settled three miles from Richmond in Munson township, where the mother died in 1893 at the age of eighty-seven, and the father in 1895 at the age of eighty-one. Gerhard worked on the farm with his parents three or four years, and then secured a farm of 165 acres in the same township. He built a small frame house and started farming with a pair of oxen. On this farm he spent twenty-four years, increasing his holdings until he owned 500 acres, lying in sections 35 and 36, Munson, and section 2, Eden Valley. He improved this farm greatly in various ways, including the erection of a modern home and commodious barns. He also owns a farm of 183 acres in section 17. It was in 1897 that he retired and moved to a farm of 80 acres in the suburbs of Richmond. He is a Democrat, and has held such offices as supervisor and treasurer of the township. In 1912 he was elected president of the State Bank of Richmond. Mr. Braegelmann was married May 11, 1880, to Thelke Gertken, who was born August 8, 1860, daughter of Henry and Anna (Neihaus) Gertken, who upon coming from Germany, lived awhile in Illinois, and reached Stearns county at the time of the Indian troubles in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Braegelmann have had ten daughters: Elizabeth (first), Anna and Elizabeth (second) are deceased. Those living are Mary, Catherine, Josephine, Margaret, Elizabeth (third), Helen and Frances. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church.

The German American State Bank, organized by local business men, opened its doors June 1, 1904. After six years of successful banking, it moved into its modern and well equipped building. The policy of the bank has been to manage its affairs conservatively, and to gain the confidence of the community and by these methods has made consistent and steady gains. The officers and directors are as follows: F. H. Wellcome, president; Fridolin Wurst, vice-president; A. B. Rieland, cashier; Henry Flindt, assistant cashier. Associated with these officers as directors are John J. Ahmann and M. A. Bussen. The bank is capitalized at $15,000, has a surplus and undivided profits of $12,000, and deposits of $250,000. Mr. Wellcome resides in Minneapolis and is president of the Union Investment Company in that city. Mr. Wurst is the proprietor of the Richmond Flour Mills and is prominent in school and public affairs. Mr. Rieland, the cashier, has had a wide banking experience both in Minnesota and North Dakota, and this coupled with his large acquaintance in and about Richmond has made his services valuable to the bank. Mr. Flindt is well-known throughout the district and his application and genial disposition have won many friends. Mr. Ahmann until recently has been actively engaged in the general merchandise business and is known as a gentleman of ability. He has been active in public affairs for many years and for several years was senator from the Forty-Sixth Legislative district. Mr. Bussen is the present postmaster of Richmond and has capably filled that position for more than fifteen years. He is also editor and manager of the "Richmond Standard," a weekly newspaper published in that village.

ROCKVILLE.

State Bank of Rockville was founded by F. H. Wellcome, Bert Winter and J. J. Ahmann. Organized November 26, 1910, with a capital of $10,000, the



JOHN J. AHMANN

bank began business and continues under the direction of J. J. Ahmann, president; John Weismann, vice-president; J. H. Breunig; cashier. In addition to the above, F. H. Wellcome and the Rev. Henry Leuthner serve as directors. Ex-Senator Ahmann is a resident of Richmond, and F. H. Wellcome of Minneapolis. Both are well known throughout the state and have interests in other banks. Mr. Weismann is one of the leading merchants of Rockville and is an efficient officer and business man. He did much toward the organization of the bank and his influence will tend to strengthen and increase its growth. Mr. Breunig is amply qualified to fill the office to which he has been elected and merits the confidence reposed in him by the directors.

John J. Ahmann, statesman, banker, and man of affairs, residing in Richmond, was born in Westphalia, Germany, January 6, 1860, son of Joseph and Magdalen (Schueltenover) Ahmann, who brought him to St. Martin township, this county, in 1875. After one and a half years' clerkship, John J., in 1877, entered St. John's University at Collegeville, where he completed his education. With this preparation he embarked upon a commercial career. For several years he clerked in stores in Richmond, Melrose, Albany and Cold Spring, after which he became manager of a general store at St. Joseph. Later he engaged in the grocery business at St. Cloud. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Frank Lommel and N. L. Ladner under the firm name of Ahmann, Lommel & Ladner. The company engaged in the general mercantile and grain business on a large scale. Three years later Mr. Lommel died, and the firm became Ahmann & Ladner. After six years under this management, Mr. Ahmann became sole owner. In February, 1913, he sold out to his son, Alphonse Ahmann, and his son-in-law, Paul Backes, and since then, aside from looking after his various interests, he has been engaged in the real estate business. He is president of the State Bank of Rockville, and a director in the German-American Bank of Richmond, and the State Bank of Greenwald. Mr. Ahmann was postmaster of Richmond in 1888. In 1906 and again in 1910 he was elected to the upper house of the Minnesota legislature, and is still serving. He was married, June 30, 1885, to Catherine Ladner, and has eight children: Clothilda, wife of Paul Backes, a Richmond merchant; Alphonse, a Richmond merchant; Frank, who is in the First National Bank at Brown's Valley, Minn.; Agnes, a graduate of St. Benedict's Academy, at St. Joseph, this county; Norbert and Richard, students at St. John's University, Collegeville, this county; and Benedict and Edmund, who are at home.

GREENWALD.

The State Bank of Greenwald was organized November, 1910, by F. H. Wellcome and Bert Winter of Minneapolis, J. J. Ahmann, of Richmond, and Nick Kraemer and A. H. Von der Haar of Greenwald. The first officers were: F. H. Wellcome, president; Nick Kraemer, vice-president; A. H. Von der Haar, cashier. Besides the above John Braun served on the board of directors. Since the organization H. G. Schulte has succeeded Mr. Von der Haar as cashier, and T. G. Wurst has been elected assistant cashier. The growth of the bank has been rapid and indicates the capable management as shown by the line of deposits, which now total nearly $100,000.

Nicholas Kraemer, postmaster, banker and merchant of Greenwald, and sole proprietor of the Kraemer Hardware Co., dealer in hardware, farming implements, gasoline, engines and live stock, is one of the useful men of the village. He was born in Lake Henry township, this county, February 6, 1884, son of Michael Kraemer. He received a good education in the district school, and for two years was a student at St. John's University, Collegeville. Then for eight years he worked in a general store in Lake Henry township. In 1907, he came to Greenwald, and associated himself with Paul Winters in the hardware business. In 1911 he purchased his partner's interest and has since carried on business alone. He carries a large stock and commands a wide trade. In June, 1911, he was appointed postmaster at Greenwald, by President William Howard Taft. November 1, 1910, he assisted in organizing the First State Bank, of Greenwald, which started with a capital of $12,000 and the following officers: President J. H. Wellcome, Minneapolis; vice-president, Nicholas Kraemer; cashier, Henry G. Schulte; directors, the above with John Braun. Mr. Kraemer was married, November 5, 1907, to Anna Gelting, of Lake Henry township, and they have two children, Alcuin and Leona.

NEW MUNICH.

In reply to inquiry for information respecting the New Munich State Bank, Mr. Terharr, its genial cashier, offered the following: "In the spring of 1907 the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company built a branch line from Brooten, Minnesota, to Duluth, passing through the village of New Munich. The people of the village as well as the people of the surrounding country saw the need of a bank and on November 25, 1907, Dr. P. A. Hilbert, of Melrose, Mathew Pitzl and Herman J. Terharr of New Munich, organized the New Munich State Bank with a capital of $12,000. Dr. Hilbert was chosen president; Mathew Pitzl, vice-president; H. J. Terhaar, cashier. A solid brick building 24x40 was built for its use and on January 10, 1908, the doors were open for business. No change of officers has been made since its organization. The bank now has a surplus of $5,000, deposits over $120,000, and loans and discounts, $125,000."

The writer of this article, covering the department of banking, agrees with the conclusions of "the people who saw the need of a bank" in New Munich, and believes also that the organizers made no mistake in founding the bank or in placing the present cashier in charge.

Herman J. Terhaar, cashier of the State Bank of New Munich, was born in section 26, Grove township, April 24, 1869, son of Gerhard and Dianah (Rieland) Terharr, the pioneers. He received his early education in the district schools of his neighborhood. Later he took courses in the St. Cloud State Normal School and in St. John's University at Collegeville. Thus prepared, he taught school for fifteen years in district 119, Grove township. He has also done more or less farming, and still owns a farm of 220 acres. While living in the rural districts he was town clerk from 1900 to 1907. In 1907 when the State Bank of New Munich was incorporated, he became its cashier, a position he still retains. His personality and worth has had much to do with the success of the institution. P. A. Hilbert is the president and Mathew Pitzl, the vice-president.



NICHOLAS KRAMER

Mr. Terhaar is president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Association of New Munich, as was his father before him. He has been treasurer of the village of New Munich, and is now serving his second year as president of the village. He is also treasurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. He was married June 12, 1900, to Mary Dobmeyer, of Albany, daughter of Michael Dobmeyer. They have six children, Ida, Marina, Florence, Jerome and Lucas.

Mathew Pitzl, sole owner and proprietor of the Mathew Pitzl Brewing Co., New Munich, was born in Hungary, April 14, 1869, son of Mathias and Anna Pitzl. The mother died in Hungary, and the father brought the two children, Mathew and Teresa, to America in 1887, living first for three years in St. Paul and then coming to New Munich. Mathew worked on a farm for a while, and then became a driver for Michael Frailer, whose father, Michael Frailer, Sr., established the brewery at New Munich. After three years Mr. Pitzl was given outside work. Then he went to St. Paul, and learned the trade of brewmeister in the Shelby brewery. In 1900 he purchased the Frailer brewery at New Munich for $5,500. He has practically rebuilt the place, has put in iron sill girders, cement floors and modern machinery, and has also greatly increased the popularity of the Weiner Lager Beer which he manufactures. From thirteen barrels a month he has increased the capacity to 800 barrels. The place is sanitary throughout, and the storage rooms, malt rooms, brew vats, and other equipment are models of their kind. Having been in the refreshment business for eight years in New Munich, Mr. Pitzl is well acquainted with the trade, and the output of his brewery has met with wide favor. In addition to his business in the village he has a good farm of 80 acres in section 18, Oak township. He was one of the incorporators of the village and was elected its president. He is also vice-president of the First State Bank of New Munich.

Mr. Pitzl's first wife died in November, 1900, at the age of thirty-seven. They had five children, Mary, Tresa, Anna, Louisa and Leo (deceased). For his second wife he married Anna Boyer, of New Munich, daughter of John Boyer. They have five children: Norbert, Chaleder, Rosetta, Joseph and Isabella.

ROSCOE.

(Zions Postoffice.)

The First State Bank of Roscoe was organized February 18, 1907, the organizers being Anton Muggli, Thomas Sauer, F. W. Hilger, Herman Schaefer, Joseph Weis, John Weis, Clemens Kost and Peter Roeder. The present officials are: Anton Muggli, president; Thomas Sauer, vice-president; Peter Roeder, cashier; Louise Muggli, assistant cashier. The directors are: Anton Muggli, Thomas Sauer, Joseph Weis and Peter Roeder. Mr. Muggli, as president of the First National Bank of Cold Spring, and the officers and directors associated with him, are well known and substantial business men. The bank is managed conservatively and wisely and is assured of continued growth and success.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this article the writer refers with pleasure to the summary of the condition of the thirty-six banks of Stearns county, showing as it does,

total deposits of over nine million dollars and resources of nearly eleven million dollars (June 30, 1914), and ventures the prediction that these banks stand but upon the threshold of their future influence for good and their material assistance in developing the resources of the county.

Acknowledgment is made, with appreciation, of the courtesy extended by the many bankers in contributing data, and to the "Journal Press" and "Daily Times" for the use of their files, in preparing this article.

Report of condition as rendered the Comptroller of Currency and State Banking Department, June 30, 1914:

	Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	Total Deposits	Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	Total Resources
First National Bank, St. Cloud	$ 210,953.74	$1,480,861.34	$ 303,377.12	$ 1,731,815.08
Zapp State Bank, St. Cloud	148,534.00	921,903.81	164,941.29	1,070,437.81
Merchants National Bank, St. Cloud	119,569.63	653,797.40	118,271.85	823,367.03
Security State Bank, St. Cloud	114,374.98	440,199.73	83,947.64	554,574.71
Farmers State Bank, St. Cloud	52,406.78	241,119.48	36,791.75	293,526.26
State Bank of Kimball	18,492.21	240,047.76	27,462.43	258,539.97
First State Bank of Roscoe	19,219.95	179,242.95	42,921.22	198,462.90
First National Bank, Sauk Centre	80,753.00	458,958.76	66,007.96	589,711.76
Merchants National Bank, Sauk Centre	35,211.42	249,196.58	55,571.19	309,408.00
First State Bank, Sauk Centre	31,769.78	218,980.00	32,182.53	250,749.78
Borgerding State Bank, Melrose	62,120.15	363,636.02	47,730.28	425,756.17
Security State Bank, Melrose	26,674.97	285,228.22	37,838.44	312,228.22
German-American State Bank, Melrose	31,049.19	116,745.35	32,364.90	147,794.54
German-American State Bk., Richmond	28,874.03	263,993.76	17,614.11	292,867.79
State Bank of Richmond	12,750.62	156,353.89	12,411.38	169,353.89
First National Bank, Cold Spring	34,860.32	242,835.20	75,363.33	287,695.52
State Bank of Cold Spring	15,333.47	105,835.44	14,538.78	121,168.91
First State Bank, Paynesville	18,274.61	272,438.26	19,718.45	290,712.87
Security State Bank, Paynesville	14,647.19	267,727.50	26,453.72	282,374.69
North American State Bank, Belgrade	23,482.92	295,924.32	35,716.05	317,924.32
First State Bank, Albany	21,536.57	240,513.67	34,741.01	262,513.67
Stearns County State Bank, Albany	15,310.07	111,263.83	19,014.33	126,573.90
First State Bank, St. Joseph	17,917.36	221,857.01	35,977.64	239,774.37
State Bank of Brooten, Brooten	17,482.50	132,888.35	18,272.76	150,888.35
Scandinavian State Bank, Brooten	15,637.01	91,451.21	12,573.74	107,451.21
Security State Bank, Eden Valley	15,639.02	124,466.51	13,912.40	140,466.51
New Munich State Bank, New Munich	16,167.14	138,945.26	7,824.53	155,945.26
Security State Bank, Holdingford	13,316.18	111,804.89	13,310.68	125,121.07
Farmers State Bank, Holdingford	12,437.03	148,309.35	12,406.78	160,737.38
State Bank of Greenwald	10,832.47	104,451.07	10,329.51	119,853.72
Freeport State Bank, Freeport	11,507.40	91,766.72	3,872.90	103,274.12
Farmers State Bank, Freeport	12,271.59	50,744.23	3,800.96	63,015.82
State Bank of Rockville	14,630.16	82,637.72	6,155.41	97,267.88
Meire Grove Farmers State Bank	11,671.28	74,838.42	3,796.30	87,838.42
Avon State Bank, Avon	13,116.05	68,608.94	5,589.46	90,724.99
Farmers State Bank, Kimball	10,458.82	17,003.98	987.45	30,869.93
Total for whole county	**$1,329,283.61**	**$9,266,576.93**	**$1,453,790.28**	**$10,790.786.82**



ALBERT H. TURRITTIN

Albert H. Turrittin, Minnesota State Superintendent of Banks, and formerly treasurer of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, a citizen of Sauk Rapids, Benton county, but during his term of office maintaining his headquarters in St. Paul, was born in Kasota, Minn., July 12, 1874, son of James B. and Wilhelmina (Zwanziger) Turrittin. In 1894 he graduated from the Mankato State Normal School. He has been president of the First National Bank of Royalton, Minn., of the Rice State Bank, of Rice, Minn., and of the State Savings Bank at Ortley, South Dakota, as well as cashier of the Benton County State Bank, at Sauk Rapids. He was a director in the Merchants' State Bank, of St. Cloud; president of the State Bank of Long Lake, Minn.; and president of the Farmers' State Bank of Bruce, South Dakota, before his appointment as superintendent of banks. Mr. Turrittin was married on June 22, 1905, to Bessie Lonsdale Bouck. They have two children, Hugh Lonsdale, age eight years, and Phyllis Asenath, age three years. Mr. Turrittin was presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1908. He has occupied offices in various places where he has been located, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of Sauk Rapids, having been president and trustee of the village, and a member of the school board. He is now president of the Benton County Agricultural Society. Among the numerous organizations to which he belongs may be mentioned the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Eastern Star, Modern Woodmen, Red Men, Odd Fellows and the Automobile Club.

James B. Turrittin was born in Letterkinney, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America in 1846. He was a carpenter by trade but spent a considerable portion of his life as a farmer. After living in Ohio, Michigan and Kansas he came to Minnesota. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and during his three years and three days of service followed the fortunes of that regiment in the South and in the Northwest, being present at the hanging of the Sioux Indians at Mankato. For merit he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. For nine years he was U. S. mechanic for the Indians at the Sisseton agency. He spent his declining years on his farm near Kasota, in this state. James B. Turrittin married Wilhelmina Zwanziger, and they were the parents of seven children: Frank E., Susan B., Lillian M., William R., Albert Hugh, Ida V. and Arthur A. Frank E. is married, has four children, and lives at Bellingham, Wash. Susan M. married Freeman B. Crossfield, of Kasota, and they have four children. Lillian M. is the wife of J. A. Anderegg, of Long Lake, Minn., and they have six children. William R. is married and has four children. Albert Hugh is married and has two children. Ida V. is the wife of Roy R. Dragoo and they have four children. Arthur A. is married and has one child, Nathan.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The Pioneer Doctor—His Ethics, Work and Influence—Palmer and Hunter the First to Locate in this County—The Empirics—Medical Societies—Growth of the Profession—Sketches of the Men Who Have Practiced in Stearns County—By James H. Beaty, M. D.

The history of the medical profession of Stearns county is a history of hard work, privation, self-sacrifice and danger. The pioneer physician came here fired not only with an ambition to establish a home in this new Western empire, but more important still, determined to make for himself a name that should be worthy to be handed down to posterity. How well these pioneers succeeded thousands can testify. Out of all the early doctors none became rich, none was able to give to his family anything beyond the ordinary comforts of life; and some, when they laid aside the cares and burdens of a life devoted to the comforts and welfare of others, left scarcely enough of this world's goods to assure the comfort of those who had faced life's battles with them.

The first localities in the county to be fortunate enough to have a physician were St. Cloud (in 1856) when Dr. Palmer and Dr. Hunter settled there, and Sauk Centre (in 1862) when Dr. Palmer moved there. The medical history of these two favored cities deals not alone with the medical progress of Stearns county, for in the early days most of Benton, Wright, Morrison, Todd, Douglas, Pope, Grant and Kandiyohi counties were served by medical men residing in those places. These first medical men lived modestly with their people, sharing their hardships, lightening their burdens, comforting their sorrows and easing their sufferings; and for these services although they had to content themselves with such meagre recompense as could be spared after the wants of others were supplied, they felt richly rewarded in receiving the gratitude, the respect and the love of a people brave enough to dare the terrors of pioneer life, resourceful enough to overcome its hardships and sturdy enough to change this county from a wilderness inhabited by Indians, both friendly and unfriendly, into a country second to none in prosperity, resources, future possibilities and the general intelligence, contentment and happiness of its people.

The pioneer physicians were handicapped in their work by long distances, lack of good roads, lack of assistance of fellow physicians and nurses and the necessity of long intervals between visits to desperate cases. Another great draw-back to professional progress was an absolute lack of any standard to qualifications to practice. People with actual or pretended knowledge, with a local reputation gained by real or imaginary cures, administered various medicines and treatments, some with the most ridiculous superstitions and beliefs, but some with real knowledge of herbs and hygiene. The feeling of

annoyance the regular physician felt toward some of these people was modified by the gratitude he felt toward some who earnestly labored along the same lines in which he himself was striving.

Of the intelligent class of people who dispensed medicine and cared for the sick without having taken up the work as a regular profession, the larger number were people who had no aspirations in these lines, but who felt that the pressure of necessity, the absence of regular physicians, and ofttimes the immediate and dire need of the people, forced them to the duty of using for the benefit of their suffering fellow creatures such knowledge of conditions and remedies as they might possess.

One of those who will long be remembered for his untiring and unselfish efforts to alleviate the sufferings of those who looked to him for spiritual health was Father Clemens, a physician to souls, who broadened out his sphere of usefulness and ministered to the physical ills of his flock so successfully that patients flocked to him from miles around to take advantage of his practical knowledge. This holy man still further blessed the world in that it was he who, having come upon the spot while deer hunting, first suggested the present magnificent site of St. Johns University as a proper place for such an institution.

The first medical organization in Stearns county was a society organized on September 15, 1869, whose membership was made up of Homoeopathic physicians of this and adjoining counties. This organization had for its president, Dr. C. S. Weber of St. Cloud, Dr. W. Henner of St. Augusta was vice-president, and Dr. William Prosche of Fair Haven, secretary. This society was a unit of the State Homoeopathic Institute and as such at this meeting elected delegates to that body. No further accounts of meetings of this society can be found and it probably died out for want of the organizing spirit. The men founding this society are all dead and their work is recorded only in the memories of their patients. This we know: they belonged to that race of hardy pioneers with their fellows, and did their part to lay the foundation for the wonderful development since accomplished along all the lines in this empire of the West.

The next medical organization in this county began on March 9, 1887, when the North Star Medical Association was organized at a meeting of physicians held in the office of Dr. A. C. L. Ramsey, at St. Cloud. The officers of this association were: President, Dr. A. C. L. Ramsey; vice-president, Dr. W. L. Beebe; secretary, Dr. H. M. Post; treasurer, Dr. A. O. Gilman. At this organizing meeting were present physicians of St. Cloud, Cold Spring, Richmond, Little Falls, St. Joseph and Anoka.

This association held an annual meeting and banquet on January 11, 1888, when the St. Cloud physicians entertained the outside members at the Grand Central Hotel. This meeting was attended by Drs. McMasters and Du Bois of Sauk Centre, Dr. Marquis of Anoka, Dr. Putney of Royalton, Dr. Berthold of Perham, Dr. Henderson of Paynesville, Dr. Pilon of Cold Spring, Dr. Pinault of Osseo, Dr. Rathbaum of Rice and most of the St. Cloud physicians. At this meeting the officers were re-elected except that Dr. Du Bois was elected

vice-president. Dr. McMasters read a paper on "Gall Stones," a subject so new at that time that the reception of such a paper indicates the up-to-date attitude of the membership of the association.

There is no further record of activity of the association nor of any other medical organization until 1902, when the present Stearns-Benton County Medical Society was founded. This society was organized after a reorganization of the American Medical Association and as a component unit of that organization. The organization was effected September 10, 1902, at a meeting held in Dr. Beebe's office and the officers of the association elected at that meeting were as follows: President, Dr. P. A. Hilbert, Melrose; vice-president, Dr. W. L. Beebe, St. Cloud; secretary, Dr. J. C. Boehm, St. Cloud; censors, Dr. A. J. Du Bois, Dr. S. H. Van Cleve and Dr. P. E. Pilon.

This society has held regular meetings since its organization and has been a factor in the up-building of a better understanding and more active co-operation between medical men in this part of the state and has done its part in eliminating quackery and irregular practices from the country.

St. Raphael's Hospital is an institution that stands out distinctly as having done much for good medical work in this part of the state. This institution was started in 1885 largely through the influence of Dr. A. C. L. Ramsey, who, after conducting a private hospital for a time, induced the Sisters of St. Benedict to establish a hospital in St. Cloud with Sister Anzeline Billing, O. S. B., as superior in charge. The building then occupied was the one now used for a nurses' home, and while it was small it proved a great blessing to the community. This building stood in the path of the cyclone of 1886 and although surrounded by wreckage was itself uninjured. In 1887 Sister Placida, the present efficient superior of St. Joseph Home for the Aged assumed charge of the hospital. In 1890 the accommodations having become inadequate to the needs of the community a building was erected on the east side of the Mississippi near the reformatory and equipped in a (then) up-to-date manner. This building served the community well for ten years, when it too became too small for its growing reputation. In 1900 through the earnest labors of the devoted Sister Placida, the present St. Raphael Hospital was completed and occupied. This building was later damaged by fire to such an extent that it was necessary to rebuild it, which process left it in its present form. Sister Hyacinth assumed charge of the hospital work in 1902 and the present efficient Superior Sister Secunda took charge in May, 1908.

In October of that same year a training school for nurses was established and since that time many young women have been prepared for a life work devoted to the care of the suffering humanity by this institution. The present equipment is absolutely modern.

The policy of the institution is a broad one, all sorts and conditions receiving the same careful attention and it is open to the patients of all reputable physicians. The building, the equipment, the management, and the care received by patients leave nothing to be desired and all serve to make it an institution second to none of its kind in the Northwest.



W. L. BEEBE, M. D.

PERSONAL HISTORIES.

It is impossible to obtain data upon which to write the professional histories of all the physicians who have made Stearns county their field of activities but an attempt is made to give a brief sketch of some whose work and life have left their mark in the development of the country.

Benjamin R. Palmer, M. D., was born in South Berwick, Maine, March 15, 1815, and died in Sauk Centre, May 6, 1882. He came to Minnesota in 1856, settling in St. Cloud; was assistant surgeon in the United States Army, 1862-66, being stationed at Sauk Centre and Ft. Ripley, Minnesota; lived afterward at Sauk Centre, and had an extensive practice.

William R. Hunter, M. D., was one of Stearns county's earliest physicians, coming to St. Cloud in 1856, the same year that Dr. Palmer came. Like so many professional men at that early time he was compelled to supplement his earnings from his profession by other works. He not only practiced medicine and dentistry in those early days but also conducted a shingle mill. He was a surgeon to the Northern Pacific Railway when it was being built and was very active in his profession. Dr. Hunter was born October 14, 1813, in Strong, Maine. He received his preliminary education at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, from which institution he was graduated in 1844. He then attended Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia and received his medical degree from this institution in 1848. He was married that same year and settled in Pembrook, Maine, where he practiced until 1856, when he came west and settled in St. Cloud. During his practice in St. Cloud he was an active, able, self-sacrificing practitioner, laying aside all thoughts of personal comfort or safety for the good of others. During one of the terrible epidemics of diphtheria of that time he carried the dreadful disease home to his own child and was thus bereaved of his own in his faithfulness to save others.

Warren Loring Beebe, A. M., M. D., of St. Cloud, was born at Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, March 16, 1848, son of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Rathbone) Beebe. He attended the common schools of his native town, and in 1870 was graduated from Marietta College in Marietta, Ohio. From the days of his earliest boyhood it was his determination to follow in the footsteps of his distinguished father. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1873 with the degree of M. D., a mark of real merit in those days when so many physicians received their training in the office of some general practitioner. Desiring still further to master the profession, Dr. Beebe entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in Centennial year. With this equipment he practiced in his native village under the direction of his father. He also practiced in Barlow, in the same state. In 1878, Dr. Beebe came to Minnesota, and located in St. Cloud, which city has since been his home. He was in partnership with Dr. A. O. Gilman until within a short time of Dr. Gilman's death, and since then he has been in practice alone.

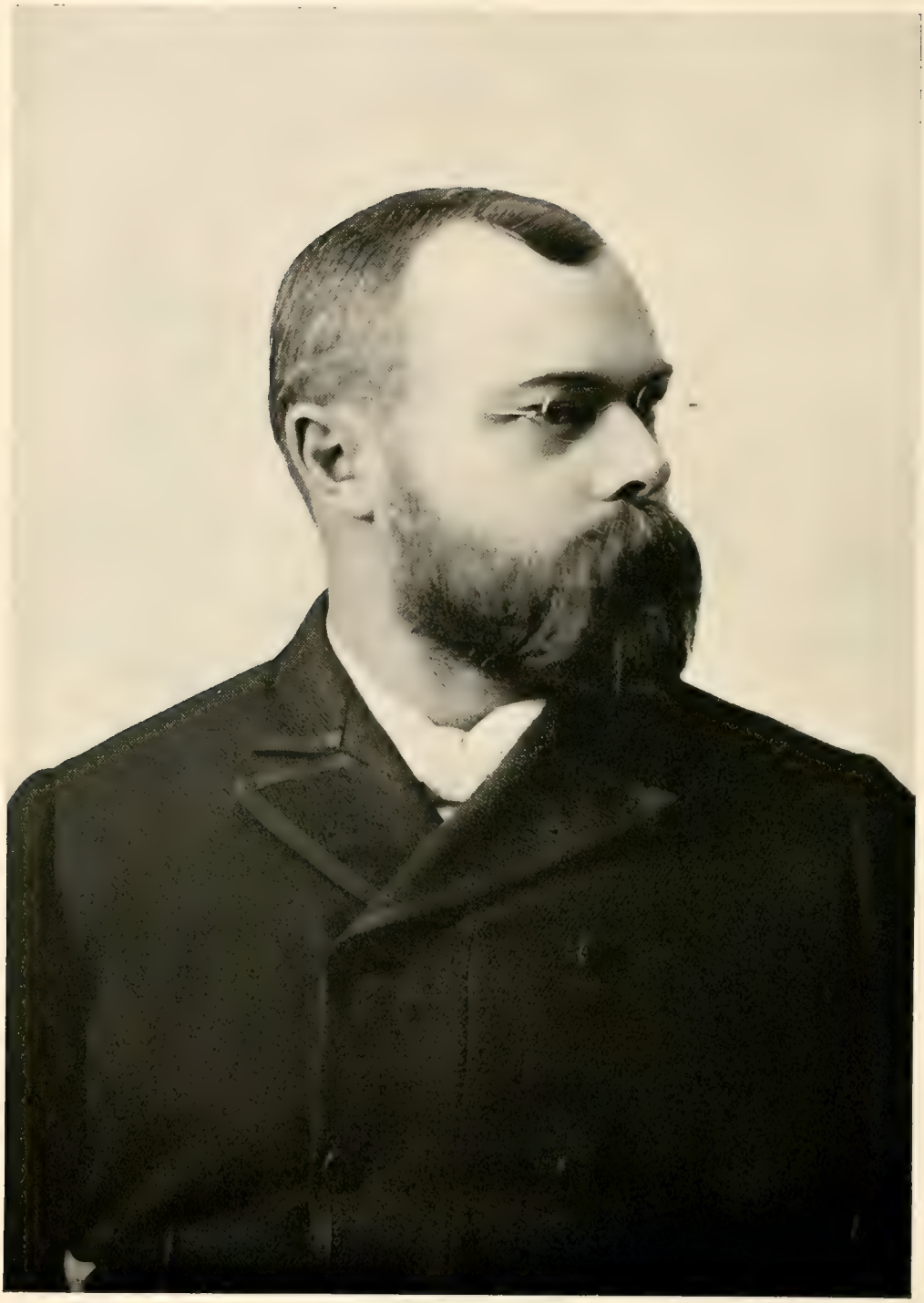
No member of the fraternity is better known to the medical profession than Dr. Beebe, who has practiced here for thirty-five years. From the first

he has been very successful, and now has a large and satisfactory general family practice. He is devoted to his profession, keeps well abreast of the latest developments in science, chemistry and medicine, and has a reputation as a high authority in such matters. His excellent mental powers, his long experience, and his rigid training, as well as his upright character and sympathetic nature, are among the factors which have contributed to his extraordinary success in the treatment of disease and his skill in surgery. Throughout his residence here he has been a potent factor in the professional and civic life of the city. He belongs to the Benton-Stearns Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders, to the Minnesota State Medical Association and to the American Medical Association. In 1890-91 he was president of the state association, and by all of these bodies he has repeatedly been placed in positions of honor. He also affiliates with the Masonic body, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is social in his tastes and has a wide circle of friends throughout the state. For many years he has been local surgeon for the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. Politically he has several times served the city of St. Cloud as health officer, and for a number of years he was United States pension examiner.

Dr. Beebe was married, December 28, 1876, to Marie T. Harte, at Marietta, Ohio, and they have two sons, William H. and Warren Loring, Jr. William H. is in the telephone business at Portland, Oregon. Warren Loring, Jr., is at home.

Dr. William Beebe was born in Ohio, of remote English ancestry. He practiced his profession for many years in Washington county, Ohio, and was a physician of high standing. During the Civil War he was surgeon of the 148th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of major. He died April 15, 1887.

James H. Beaty, M. D., of St. Cloud, was born in Wabasha county, Minn., January 26, 1870, son of John J. and Mary Frances (Snowden) Beaty. John J. Beaty was born in Nova Scotia. In addition to receiving a common school education he was for a while a student of navigation, but never put this knowledge to practical use, preferring rather to follow the trade of cabinet maker. At the age of twenty-one, he went to Boston, and after studying architecture eventually became superintendent of construction work, taking several important contracts. Many sightly buildings still stand in that city as monuments to his art, his ability, his honor and his painstaking labor. In 1857 he came to Minnesota and located at Lake City. There he erected the first schoolhouse, an historic building still standing, and in which the son James H. received his earliest education. After living in the village awhile the family moved to the country, and there John J. became a farmer, an occupation he followed until within a few years of his death. He passed away in 1895. Mary Frances (Snowden) Beaty was born in Medford, Mass., was taken as a child to Maine, and spent her later girlhood in Boston where she was married. She died in 1894. James H. Beaty attended the public and high schools of Lake City, Minn., and graduated from the College of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota in 1895. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in St. Cloud. In 1900 he took a post graduate course in New York and in 1907



A. C. LAMOTHE RAMSAY, M. D.

studied for several months in the clinics of England and Germany. Dr. Beaty has always been a factor in the professional, civil and religious life of his home city. He is a member of the Minnesota State Homoeopathic Institute, of the American and Minnesota State Medical associations, and of the Stearns-Benton County Medical Society, of which latter organization he has been president. He has been prominent in the work of the Episcopal Church of this diocese, has been a potent influence in diocesan councils and in 1907 represented the Diocese of Duluth in the General Convention at Richmond. He is an enthusiastic member of the commercial organizations of St. Cloud and was one of the founders of the St. Cloud Improvement association which was reorganized into the present Commercial Club. He is a member of the Library Board, and affiliates with the Masons and the Elks. By nature and education, Dr. Beaty is splendidly fitted for that line of duty that he has chosen for his life work. His devotion to the ideals of his profession is marked, and his work lives in the appreciation of thousands to whom he has ministered. As a physician, as a citizen and as a man he occupies an admirable position in the city and neighboring rural districts. Dr. Beaty married Ellen Belle Carruth, daughter of Oliver Powers and Mary Veeder Carruth. Mr. and Mrs. Carruth were both natives of New York State and were married at Martville, N. Y., October 27, 1859. Very soon after this date they came to Minnesota and settled at Lake City where they were blessed with four children, two of whom died in early childhood. The two surviving are Hayden Carruth, whose name is familiar in literary circles as a writer, and Ellen Belle, the wife of Dr. Beaty.

A. C. Lamothe Ramsay, M. D. There are few men who have resided in Stearns county whose lives have meant more to the people than that of Dr. Ramsay, the well-beloved. His years on earth numbered less than forty, and the years of his active practice of medicine numbered less than ten, but the influence of the good he accomplished in that short span of time still remains, though he was tenderly laid to rest over two decades ago. A. C. Lamothe Ramsay was born at St. Marie de Mannoir, near Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 22, 1856 and received his early education in the village of his birth and in Montreal, where he began the study of medicine. From Canada he came to the United States, and in 1882 he was graduated from the Rush Medical College, at Chicago. At once after graduation he took up the practice of medicine in St. Cloud, in which city he had previously located. His success was assured from the start, his practice at once became important, and he established his position as an enthusiastic, energetic and hard-working member of the medical profession. For nearly ten years he worked day and night, and never was he too weary to respond to the direful need of illness and distress. It was probably his hard work which resulted in the shock which caused his death. The most notable accomplishment of Dr. Ramsay was the founding of the Ramsay Hospital, the first hospital in St. Cloud. This hospital is still fulfilling its mission of helpfulness, being now conducted as St. Raphael's Hospital by the Sisters of St. Benedict. Dr. Ramsay remained as chief surgeon until the time of his death. In 1885 he was appointed Medical Pension Examiner for this district, by the Commissioner of Pensions, at Wash-

ington, D. C., and held that position until the retirement of President Grover Cleveland. He belonged to the usual medical societies and was president of the North Star Medical Society. For a time he served as coroner of Stearns county. Dr. Ramsay died September 28, 1891, just one week after being stricken with apoplexy. A whole county grieved, and the papers teemed with eulogies. The St. Cloud "Daily Times" said: "The deceased was of a genial and happy disposition, with a cordial greeting for all, and had hosts of friends in city and county who will join the sorrowing family in memory of his death. To say that the sympathy of the entire city goes out to his stricken wife, now in her widowhood, is but to state the exact truth. Words in such an hour as this are idle and empty but if they could soothe her anguish their abundance is certainly sufficient." The St. Cloud Journal-Press said: Dr. Ramsay was a man of splendid physique with great physical strength and endurance, and his affections were as great as his body. He was an ardent lover of his profession, and was especially devoted to surgery, in which branch he won no little reputation for a man of his years. He was a close student and kept himself informed in all the latest discoveries in the world of medicine, and by hard work had built up a large practice. He had also won by his many admirable personal qualities a large circle of friends and admirers. He was a strong man in every respect, and was always a good citizen.

Dr. Ramsay was married June 24, 1884, at Pakenham, Ontario, Canada, to Mary Ann Foley, whom he had met in St. Cloud. Mrs. Ramsay makes her home at 1003 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

Julian A. Du Bois, M. D., has been characterized as Sauk Centre's most useful citizen. He is a leader in his profession, in politics, in business and in finance, and is regarded as one of the integral parts of Sauk Centre life. January 8, 1856, there was born in the home of Dr. Darwin and Harriett Du Bois, at Aztalan, Jefferson county, Wis., a son. This son, who afterward became Dr. Julian A. Du Bois, of Sauk Centre, Minn., passed through the district schools of his neighborhood, took his academic studies in the University of Wisconsin, and graduated from the Rush Medical College, in Chicago, in 1879. After a few months in his home town, where he was detained by the sickness and death of his father, he accepted a position as resident physician in what was then the only general hospital in the city of Denver, Colorado. Here he remained fourteen months. He then decided to establish his permanent home at St. Paul, Minn. He had hardly arrived in that city when rumors came of an epidemic of small-pox in Stearns county, and he was sent by the Minnesota State Board of Health to investigate the matter. Instead of a few isolated outbreaks, as he had expected, he found 125 cases. He took up their care with his usual force and ability, and in a short time had become one of the best-known men in the county. At that time Dr. B. F. Palmer was located at Sauk Centre. He was feeling the weight of years, and had been looking about for a younger man to take up his practice. His repeated urgings impressed Dr. Du Bois with the desirability of the field, and in addition to this the younger doctor had found the climate most pleasing and invigorating. Consequently in February, 1882, Dr. Julian A. Du Bois took up his residence in Sauk Centre.

Caring most for his books, and with little desire for public life, he has nevertheless found that the situation and his public spirit has demanded his participation in business and political affairs. For several years he was owner of the Sauk Centre mills. He became president of the Merchants' National, and raised this bank to its present enviable position. In 1912 when the First State Bank, of Sauk Centre found itself in financial straits, and a public calamity was threatened, Dr. Du Bois organized a combination with James A. Caughran and others, took over the bank and averted a storm which would have affected profoundly all of Stearns county and the immediate vicinity. With Mr. Caughran and J. F. Cooper he re-organized the Northwestern Radiator Co., and conducted it successfully at Sauk Centre until its reestablishment at Duluth. Dr. Du Bois is owner of lands in Sauk Centre and Melrose townships, in Stearns county, and also some farms in Todd county. As president of the Stearns County Agricultural Society during its dark days he did much to promote the farming interests of the community, and resolutely holding the Fair association to its purpose, is greatly responsible for its present wonderfully prosperous condition. While serving as mayor of Sauk Centre, he stood for progress and improvement.

With willingness or otherwise on their part, such characters seem to be inevitably drawn into the field of politics. The reputation of Dr. Du Bois extending beyond the confines of his home locality, in 1902 he was chosen as the candidate of the Democratic party for congressional honors in the Sixth Minnesota District. The campaign which he made against over-whelming odds is still remembered by the citizens of that district. So far is he from being considered a mere partisan in politics that he was able to poll more than eleven hundred votes from the opposing party in his own county of Stearns. And again in 1914, he found himself selected as a candidate for the same position, and again made a notable fight. For five years he served as a trustee for the School for the Blind and Deaf at Faribault. At the present time he is a member of the educational commission, provision for the creation of which was made by the 1913 session of the legislature. When the women's clubs of the state had made their fight for the removal of the State Training School for Girls from the similar school for boys, at Red Wing, Dr. Du Bois entered into a spirited contest with other cities in the state for its new location. He was successful in his efforts, and what is now known as the Home School for Girls, at Sauk Centre, under the management of Mrs. Fannie French Morse, is now one of the renowned institutions of the United States. This brief outline merely presents a suggestion of the numerous activities in which Dr. Du Bois has engaged. The results that he has accomplished are in themselves the highest encomium which can be spoken of his work.

Dr. Du Bois was married in Wisconsin, to Laura R. Faville, of Lake Mills, Wis., daughter of A. D. and Ellen A. Faville. They have had three children: Benjamin F., vice-president of the First State Bank, of Sauk Centre; Julian F., who is studying medicine; and Faville, who was killed by lightning in 1906 at the age of thirteen years.

Dr. Darwin Du Bois, father of Dr. Julian A. Du Bois, was a distinguished physician of Lake Mills, Wis., and held the title of major by reason of his

services as surgeon in the 29th and 46th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was strongly in favor of the abolition of slavery, and worked for that cause many years before the war. He was a man of intense patriotism, and it is a matter of pride with his descendants that his high ideals of volunteer patriotic service were such that he never asked for or accepted a pension, although entitled to a large one. Fully and freely he laid his measure of devotion upon the altar of his country, his reward being that inner consciousness that he had done his duty to God and to humanity. After slavery was abolished, he became a strong advocate of the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors. Dr. Darwin Du Bois died in 1879 at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife died in 1904 at the age of seventy-six. There were two children: Julian A. Du Bois, and Gertrude, now wife of Dr. D. A. Mitchell, of Seattle, Washington. A. D. Faville, the father of Mrs. Julian A. Du Bois, was a leading dairyman of Wisconsin. He is credited with having erected the first modern dairy barn in his state. His pioneer efforts along the lines of intelligent and sanitary dairying made possible the work of such strong and able men as former Governor W. D. Hoard, of that state, who patterned after his ideas and suggestion.

August Kuhlmann, M. D., was born in Vörden, R. g. b. Osnabrück, Province of Hanover, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, January 27, 1875, and received a good preparatory education in his native land. In 1892 he came to America with his parents, located with them at Melrose, in this county, and entered the Melrose High School. He also studied in St. John's University, at Collegeville, Minn., and in the University of Chicago, at Chicago, Ill. In 1905 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Then, after a year's experience as interne in St. Mary's Hospital, at Duluth, he started the practice of his profession in Melrose. He has a large practice in the city and the surrounding country, and is one of the popular men of this vicinity. Being thoroughly ethical in his profession, he has allied himself with the American Medical Association; the Minnesota State Medical Association, and the Stearns-Benton County Medical Society, and he is an active member of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. In connection with his profession he is health officer of Melrose, and deputy coroner of Stearns county. Fraternally he is allied with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, and the Deutsch Katholischen Unterstuetzungs Gesellschaft. While he has never cared for public office, he has never shirked his duty as a citizen, and his services as a member of the Melrose board of education have been highly appreciated. Dr. Kuhlmann was married April 9, 1907, to Anna Meyer, a native of Humphrey, Nebraska, and they have four children: Lawrence, Arnold, Louisa and William.

Bernard Kuhlmann, Sr., was born in Germany, and in 1892 came to America and located on 160 acres which he purchased three miles north of Melrose, now owned by Joseph Kuhlmann, his son. He died the first year he came to his adopted country at Freeport. In the family there were ten children: Henry, Bardina, Elizabeth, Joseph, Agnes, Mary, Bernard Jr., Caroline, Frederick and August. Henry, Bardina and Elizabeth live in Germany. Joseph is on the home farm. Agnes is now Sister M. Columba, O. S. B.,



AUGUST KUHLMANN, M. D.



GEORGE E. SHERWOOD, M. D.

in the convent at Duluth; Mary is now Mrs. Henry Blommel, of Freeport, this county; Bernard lives in Melrose township; Caroline is now Mrs. Theodore Hinnenkamp, of Melrose township; Frederick is an engineer on the Great Northern; and August is a physician of Melrose. The mother of this family is still living, and has reached the age of seventy-eight years.

Charles S. Sutton, M. D., physician and surgeon, of St. Cloud, was born in Prior Lake village, Scott county, Minnesota, February 15, 1884, son of Stewart and Hattie (Snow) Sutton, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Wisconsin. Charles S. attended the schools of his neighborhood and the Minneapolis High School. Then he entered the University of Minnesota, from which he received the degree of B. A. in 1906 and the degree of M. D. in 1909. After a year as an interne in St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis, he came to St. Cloud and commenced the practice of medicine. He is a member of the American and Minnesota State Medical Associations, and vice-president of the Stearns-Benton County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Masonic order and of the gun club.

A. J. Kirghis, M. D., a physician of St. Cloud, was born in Lyons, France, February 28, 1876, son of Charles Edward and Eugenie (Becherie) Kirghis. The father was a silk manufacturer with extensive connections in Europe and America, and the subject of the notice, as a boy and young man, crossed the ocean fifteen times with him. In 1893 he remained in this country for six months while he attended the medical college of Harvard University. In 1894 and 1895 he further pursued his studies at Harvard. The years of 1896 and 1897 were spent in Paris hospitals. In 1898 he spent a few months in Whitehall, N. Y., and attended the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1899. He then went back to Paris spending the remainder of the years 1899 and 1900 in the hospitals there, devoting most of his time to diseases of women and children. In the fall of 1900 he opened an office in St. Paul. Shortly afterward he established himself in practice in Sauk Centre. In 1912 he came to St. Cloud, where he has already made a place for himself in the life of the community. Locally he affiliates with the Elks and the Commercial Club. Professionally he is associated with the American and Minnesota State Medical Association, and with the Stearns-Benton and the Crow River Medical societies. Dr. A. J. Kirghis married Winnifred, the daughter of Congressman Thomas Lynch and Winnifred Finucane. Mr. Lynch served three terms in congress, dying at the end of his third term, at Antigo, Langlade county, Wis. During Cleveland's administration he was chairman of the ways and means committee and also chairman of the committee on Indian affairs.

George E. Sherwood, M. D., physician and man of affairs, living in Kimball, was born in St. Paul, February 14, 1872, son of George W. and Adeline (Hard) Sherwood. Subsequent to passing through the graded and high schools of St. Paul, he entered the University of Minnesota, took one year in the academic department and then registered in the medical department from which he was graduated in 1894. After the usual practice as an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, at St. Paul, he opened an office at Dassel, Minn., where he remained six years. He became a prominent man, and was elected presi-

dent of the village council, a position corresponding to that of mayor in the larger cities. Since 1900 he has lived in Kimball, where he has built up a large and successful practice. He is president of the Stearns-Benton County Medical Society, and a member of the Crow River Valley Medical Society, the "Soo" Surgeons' Association, and the American and Minnesota State Medical associations. In business life, Dr. Sherwood is president of the State Bank of Kimball, and vice-president of the Reed & Sherwood Manufacturing Co., of Anoka, Minn. In politics as in temperament he is progressive, and his work is ever toward the general uplift of whatever community he makes his home. Some of his best work has been done as director of the school board for some six years. Fraternally Dr. Sherwood has also been active. He is a past master of Plumb Line Lodge, No. 173, A. F. & A. M., of Kimball, and a member of St. Cloud Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M., of St. Cloud. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Court of Honor, while both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star and of the Royal Neighbors. Dr. Sherwood was married January 12, 1898, to Mary E. Milton, of Howard Lake, Minn., and they have had four children: Milton (deceased), Helen, Ruth and Jane. The family faith is that of the Baptist church.

George W. Sherwood, a carpenter and contractor, was born in New York state, and came to St. Paul in 1855. For many years he was employed in railroad work. He assisted in building what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, between St. Paul and La Crosse, and he was also one of the builders of the suspension bridge at Minneapolis. During the Civil War, he was employed at Ft. Snelling. He is still living, having reached the age of eighty years. His wife, who is also living, is one year younger. Her maiden name was Adeline Hard. They had six children. Two died in infancy. Those living are: Jennie, wife of H. O. Hilton; Addie, wife of W. H. Sleeper; A. E., of St. Paul; George E., of Kimball.

George W. Sherwood was the son of William Sherwood and Jane Bogardus, Colonial patriots. William Sherwood was a sea captain, and served in the American navy during the war of 1812. His wife, Jane, was a descendant of "Anneke Jans" Bogardus, a Hollander, who once owned a farm on Manhattan Island, where the historic Trinity Church now stands.

Joseph Edward Campbell, M. D., a distinguished physician of Melrose, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 25, 1852, son of George W. and Rebekah B. (Leighton) Campbell, who, when he was quite young, took him to Aurora, Ill. He received a good education in the public schools supplemented by courses in the Methodist Seminary, at Aurora, Ill. He commenced the study of medicine by reading with Dr. George H. Brigham for two years. Then he took a three years' course in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating with the class of 1875. His health failed him, and in the fall of that year he went into the woods in northern Minnesota, where he was medical adviser and surgeon in the camps of his uncles, Leighton Brothers, of Minneapolis, Minn. However, there was little demand for his professional services in that healthy country, and Dr. Campbell took up his share of the strenuous work in the woods, thus securing that



J. E. CAMPBELL, M. D.

hardiness of body that has since characterized him. Late in 1875, Dr. Campbell located in Melrose, being one of the earliest residents of the village. Here he has since followed his profession. For several years he was in partnership with Dr. Alfred Zuercher, a pleasant, professional and personal relation which was broken only by the death of Dr. Zuercher. Dr. Campbell is an ideal village physician. He is kindly and shrewd, a master of his work, and a deep student of human nature. A gentleman of the old school he has promoted the health of the community, and has received a full measure of love and respect. With A. H. Dorsey, Dr. Campbell started the Melrose Sun. The first number was issued in 1890. This paper has now developed into the Beacon. With his brother, C. R. Campbell, he started the first livery in Melrose. For a time he had an interest in the drug store managed by R. A. Richmond, at Belgrade, in this county. Dr. Campbell has served continuously as mayor of Melrose since 1897, and his administration has been marked with unusual progress. Seven miles of sewerage system have been built, good sidewalks have been constructed, a modern brick city hall has replaced the old brick building, and the city owns its water and electric light plant. In addition to his service in the city, he is an active worker in the Republican party, and has been a delegate to the conventions of the congressional district and county for some thirty years past. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Sauk Centre, the Commandery at St. Cloud, and the Shrine at St. Paul. In addition to this he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen, the Maccabees, the Eagles and the Yeomen. Dr. Campbell was married in 1878 to Alice C. Stewart, daughter of George W. Stewart, who kept the old stopping place at Stewart's Bridge, in the town of Grove, this county. Mrs. Alice C. Campbell died on May 23, 1905, at the age of forty-eight. There are eight children: Maud M., Louis, Beulah L., Dr. Claude, Edith M., Dr. Guy, Lucille E., and Keane. Dr. Campbell was again married, September 20, 1906, to Amelia L. Madsen, the daughter of Jens C. and Matilda Hansen, and of Danish descent. By this union there are two children: Gwendolyn and James E.

George W. Campbell, the father of Dr. J. E. Campbell, was born in Scotland, the son of Scot Hugh and Maria Campbell, Scotch highlanders. The immediate ancestors were mechanics. He married Rebekah Leighton, daughter of James H. and Sarah Matilda Leighton. The Leightons were wheelwrights and lumbermen, and are still prominent in Minneapolis. The Leightons and Campbells came to America on the same boat. George W. was a carpenter, joiner, and wheelwright. He lived awhile in Brooklyn, N. Y., and then came to Aurora, Ill. During the Civil War he did good service, first as a private in Company D, 115th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and then in the Pioneer Corps of Engineers and Mechanics. He was the father of eleven children: Ben F., Samuel Archibald, Freeman L., Josephine, George W. (died in early childhood), Joseph Edward, Laura, Arby, James Melville (died at the age of twenty-four), Charles R., and Eunice.

Ferdinand Hilbert, M. D., lived in Albany only twelve years, but his life during that period meant so much of manly honor, brotherly helpfulness and professional efficiency, that his memory will endure so long as the village

shall last. He was born in Godbrange, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, August 14, 1863, and spent his boyhood in much the same manner as the other youths of his time and circumstances. In 1881 he came to America with his parents, and located with them on a farm near Winona, Minnesota, in which city he graduated from the State Normal School, thus rounding out the six years' college course that he had received in Luxemburg. After graduating at Winona, he taught school for a while. While teaching he became inspired with a desire to become a physician. Accordingly he took a preliminary medical course in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Later he entered the medical school of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1892. Then he was an interne in the City and County Hospital, at St. Paul, for a year. In 1893 he opened an office in Torah, this county, where he successfully practiced his profession for two years. It was in 1895 that he came to Albany, and established his offices here. His popularity and success were marked from the very start. He built up an extensive practice, and enjoyed the love, confidence and esteem of the people for many miles around. He continued to practice up to within a few weeks of his death. During the last three weeks of his life he failed rapidly, and on March 16, 1906, died suddenly at the Asbury Hospital, Minneapolis. He is laid at rest in Oakland Cemetery, in St. Paul. At the time of his death it was written of him: "A pall of sadness enshrouded the entire community when it was announced that Dr. Hilbert had passed away. * * * It is seldom that a village of this size is favored by a man of his professional ability. He was a deep student, endowed with mental and moral courage, kind, quiet and reserved. To have known the Doctor intimately was to have loved him. With his passing the wife and children have lost a kind and loving husband and father, the community an exceptionally efficient practitioner, the world an honest man." Dr. Hilbert was married in St. Paul, May 20, 1892, to Elsie Fuchs, a native of Milwaukee. This union was blessed with two children: Hortense L., who is attending the University of Minnesota, and Eunice A., who is at home with her mother. The parents of Mrs. Hilbert were John and Helen (Seiben) Fuchs. John Fuchs was born near the Rhine river, in Germany, and passed most of his early life in Karlsruhe. In 1848 he was a student at Heidelberg when war broke out. Accordingly he came to America and located in Milwaukee, where he became a man of considerable prominence.

John C. Boehm, M. D., was born in Vienna, Austria, June 12, 1860, son of Johann and Barbara (Kohler) Boehm. The father died when John C. was three years old, and the mother and five children were brought to America in 1867 by the step-father, Michael Berger. The family located near Black Earth, Wis., where John C. received his training as a farm boy, attending school in Eau Claire in the autumns and winters. From 1883 to 1884 he lived on a claim in South Dakota. In March, 1884, he went to Pierz, Minn. In January, 1885, he entered the St. Cloud State Normal School, and was graduated from the advanced course in June, 1887. After a scientific course of one year in the University of Minnesota, he went to Euclid, Minn., where he taught school. In September, 1889, he took a position as cell-housekeeper for a year in the St. Cloud State Reformatory. While there he organized the night



J. C. BOEHM, M. D.

school, and became one of its teachers. This night school is still in existence and has been the cause of much good in the lives of the men who have attended it. It was about this period of his life, when Mr. Boehm determined to become a physician. Accordingly he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated June 1, 1893. While in college he became a member of the Nu Sigma Nu. After his graduation, he was an interne in the City and County Hospital at St. Paul, for fourteen months. On July 2, 1894, he took up the practice of his profession in St. Cloud. He is a member of the American and Minnesota State Medical Associations, and of the Stearns-Benton County and the Crow River Medical Societies. With the exception of two years, during one of which he was president, he has been secretary of the Stearns-Benton County Medical Society continuously since its organization, September 10, 1902. As former president of a recognized, sectional medical society, he is eligible to office in the American and State Medical Associations. Dr. Boehm has been secretary of the U. S. Pension Examining Board, at St. Cloud, continuously since 1898. He served on the St. Cloud board of education for ten years and was its president for six years. During his period of service the additions were made to what is now the Union School; and the Franklin School was built. The low cost at which this excellent work was done has been highly commended. With all his busy life, Dr. Boehm has found time for social diversion, and has become a popular member of the Elks. He was married November 28, 1896, to Mittie A. Adamson, a native of Toronto, Canada.

Arthur D. Whiting, M. D., specialist, of St. Cloud, was born in Northfield, Minn., October 24, 1872, son of Danforth J. and Cordelia P. (Deming) Whiting, the former of whom is a dental surgeon in active practice in that place at the present time. Arthur D. Whiting passed through the graded and high schools of his native town, and took courses in Carleton College in that place. In 1894 he was graduated from the dental department of the University of Minnesota, and a year later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis. He received the usual hospital practice as an interne in St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis. Then he specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat work and settled in St. Cloud, where since December 1, 1897, he has been in active practice. He is a member of the American and Minnesota State Medical Associations and the Stearns-Benton Medical Society. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen, the Court of Honor, the Maccabees and the Commercial Club. Dr. Whiting married Grace Twitchell, a native of Minneapolis, and they have one son, Danforth, born March 10, 1901.

J. M. McMasters, M. D., still lives in Valparaiso, Indiana, with his daughter, and while many years have passed over his head he still has a fund of wit and wisdom which is seldom equaled. Dr. McMasters is a "gentleman of the old school," in every sense, and will be long remembered as a true friend, a public-spirited citizen, a devoted and active Christian worker, and an able physician. He was graduated from Rush College in 1866 and for over forty years pursued the work of his profession, and when the infirmities of age made it necessary that he should lay aside active work he still maintained his habit of sound thought, ready wit, and an honesty of purpose and expression

that is absolute. A letter from him in answer to one from the writer of this article presents a better account of his life than anyone else could write and is given here in full. His modesty has prevented his writing some of the things that should be noted, but these may be imagined from his general character. This letter will not only record facts but will preserve a style of thought and diction that is becoming unfortunately rare:

"My Dear Doctor:—Your kindly communication of the seventeenth instant just at hand, I regret that physical imperfection prevents me from giving you as full and complete a history of events, both pleasant and painful, in the history of the medical men of Stearns and adjoining counties as I could wish, but fulgurating pain of a ceaseless brand seriously impedes the actions of both brain and stylet—briefly then:

"I emerged from the Civil War as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers. This vast clinic of two years' practical work, was of more real value to me than my college experience before and after, while the combined influence gave me a certain ease and assurance in practice that I could not have assumed under less favorable circumstances. In 1867-68 I served as contract surgeon, U. S. A., at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Ransom, D. T.

"In 1869 I accepted a partnership with Dr. B. R. Palmer of Sauk Centre. Dr. Palmer was a college-bred man, thoroughly educated, and one of the best emergency surgeons I have ever known. He was never at a loss, no matter how serious or discouraging the case. Were I to do justice to the personal character of Dr. Palmer I might write volumes, but time and space forbid, and any old resident of St. Cloud can do it as well, or better than I. When I located in Sauk Centre I found myself called upon to answer calls in Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Kandiyohi, Todd and Grant counties; frequently I employed two days in seeing one patient. My mode of transportation was varied, buggy, horse-back, ox-team and when no other was available, walker's express. Under these conditions leisure hours were a negligible quantity, especially as my partner and myself were bound by the Hippocratic oath to refuse no one, even personal or bitter enemies, and we had them. When we recall that Leister's star was still below the horizon, and that the average home was only aseptic after a conflagration and that hygiene and sanitation were only terms of vague meaning even to professionals, one is apt, even at this late period, to offer incense at the shrine of nature, which so nobly lent us aid and comfort in those trying times.

"In 1869 there were four regular practitioners in St. Cloud, and two or three irregulars. Fifty miles west was Sauk Centre with two regulars and one empiric; 28 miles west again was Alexandria, with two regulars, at Glenwood was one irregular; at Long Prairie two empirics—a small representation for so vast a district. Of course there were a few priests who added medicine to their calling, for various reasons and who frequently excelled the regulars in the number of their clients. For many years the village of Osakis relied entirely on a woman (Mrs. Sanderson) for medical service. She was a woman of excellent character and good sense, did not claim to know it all, and invariably gave her patients the benefit of a consultation, when in her opinion they needed one. The fact that she was treated with the utmost



H. A. PINAULT, M. D.

courtesy by all the regulars who came into contact with her is proof of her good qualities. So far as I know she is still living in Osakis respected by all.

"Of anecdotes concerning frontier days I have not strength or ability to write. Of the medical men I have met and loved and hated it is unnecessary to speak, since you doubtless have their biographies at hand. All of them were human, and were loved. Most of them were useful—and some of them were good. 'No further seek their merit to disclose.' That I am under a weight of obligation to them for a thousand kindnesses, I am glad to admit. If on the other hand I have been of service to them I am deeply grateful for the opportunity. Vale et valete, J M. McMasters."

E. J. Lewis, M. D., was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1877 and settled in Ironton, Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession for six years. He then moved to Sauk Centre where he has since practiced. In his long residence in Sauk Centre he has become widely known and has proved himself a typical and able family physician. He is a member of the Stearns-Benton Medical Society and of the state and national associations.

C. B. Lewis, M. D., of St. Cloud, was born in Ironton, Wis., September 17, 1878. Dr. Lewis received his early schooling at Sauk Centre and took his medical course at the University of Minnesota. In 1905 he came to St. Cloud and became associated with Dr. Dunn, a partnership which still continues. He married Willemena Freeman, a native of Illinois. Dr. Lewis is a member of the County and State Medical associations. His ability and close application to the work of his profession have won him a high place in the estimation of his confreres.

George E. Putney, M. D., was educated in public and private schools in Massachusetts and was graduated from Harvard Medical school in June, 1876, after serving externship and internships in the Massachusetts General Hospital and Boston City Hospital. He served two and one-half years as first assistant physician in the Massachusetts State Hospital at Tewksburg. He located in Royalton, Minn., in 1884, removing from there in 1897, to Paynesville, where he has since lived. He was formerly a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, also the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, and is now a member of the Minnesota Medical Society, the Crow River Valley Medical Society and the Stearns-Benton Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Kandiyohi-Swift Medical Society.

Herbert A. Pinault, M. D., physician and surgeon of St. Joseph village, was born in Ririmouski, province of Quebec, Canada, January 27, 1855, son of Nicholas and Christina (Lepage) Pinault, and a grandson of Louis Pinault. The family is noted for its longevity. Louis, the grandfather, who was born in Normandy, came to Canada and lived to be seventy-five while his good wife was over a hundred at the time of her death. Nicholas, the father, was born in Ririmouski and there reared his family of eight children. Herbert A. attended the seminary of his native town, and pursued his medical studies at the Laval University, Quebec, Canada. On April 6, 1883, he reached Minneapolis, going thence to Osseo, in Hennepin county, where his brother, Nicholas J. was practicing medicine. In the spring of 1884 he went to Baker

City, Oregon. There he secured his citizenship papers. It was his intention at this period of life to enter the mercantile trade. His brother, however, was taken ill, and the subject of this sketch agreed to care for his patients at Osseo during his absence. After the recovery and return of his brother, Herbert A. Pinault opened an office in Minneapolis, where he practiced three years. Then for two years he followed his profession in St. Michael, Wright county. August 8, 1889, he arrived in St. Joseph. He has built up a large practice, and has the confidence and respect of the community. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Pinault married Emily Zachman, a native of St. Michael, Minn., and they have five children: Christina, teaching music at International Falls; Louis, who is studying architecture at the University of Illinois; Yvette, John and Dorothy.

Moody C. Tolman, M. D., was born at Greensboro, Olean county, Vermont, on September 15, 1823, and was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, November 7, 1849. He first located for the practice of his profession at Meredith Bridge, New Hampshire, immediately after his graduation in 1849, remained there two years, or until the fall of 1851, when he removed to Mechanics Falls, Maine, at which place he remained but a short time, removing thence to Calais, Maine, where he remained in the practice of the profession until the fall of 1856, when he came to Minnesota, locating at Winnebago Prairie or Watab, as it was known at that time, where he became interested with other men and organized what was then known as the Watab Land & Hotel Company. A dam had been built across the Mississippi river and a large hotel building was erected on the west side of the river. Here Dr. Tolman had his office and practiced medicine as well as played the part of host at the hotel. Shortly after locating there, the dam went out and the hotel building was destroyed by fire, and then Dr. Tolman took a homestead on land which afterwards became part of the D. B. Searle farm. It was from this district that Dr. Tolman was elected a member of the state legislature in 1859. In 1860, he moved to Anoka, where in 1861 he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as assistant surgeon on July 27, 1861, was promoted to surgeon May 29, 1862, and served as such until the time of his discharge, December 31, 1864. Returning to his home at Anoka immediately upon his discharge from the service, Dr. Tolman with his family in the spring of 1865 removed to St. Cloud, and remained a resident of that city until the time of his death, March 2, 1873. Upon his going to St. Cloud, he formed a partnership with Dr. Wheelock, then in practice at Clearwater, which partnership continued for two years or more, when it was dissolved and Dr. Tolman, though continuing his practice became a member of the firm of Ticknor, Tolman & Co., and later Tolman & Co., and operated a drug store, continuing such business until his death. Dr. Tolman was for many years a member of the board of education of the city of St. Cloud, and was president of the board at the time of his death. During his term of office the Union school building was erected.

He was also the resident member of the State Normal School Board and was elected to be county superintendent of schools in Stearns county January

6, 1872, but resigned that office by reason of failing health September 6, 1872. Dr. Tolman married Sarah E. Dwinal, at Mechanics Falls, Maine, January 30, 1853, and his widow, a resident of St. Cloud, still survives. Dr. Tolman was a Mason, having joined the Masonic Order at Calais, Maine, November 5, 1855.

Tolbert Watson, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Albany, was born in Cadmus, Ontario, Canada, December 14, 1879, son of J. J. and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Watson. He passed his younger days in Canada, and at the age of thirteen was taken by his parents to Hoople, North Dakota. He attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his parents' home, and later entered the high school at Grafton, North Dakota. In 1900 he was graduated from Macalester Academy, and in 1904 from Macalester College, both at St. Paul. Then he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1908. After the usual experience as an interne in the St. Barnabas Hospital, at Minneapolis, he came to Albany, where he has built up an extensive practice. He is a member of the American and Minnesota State Medical Associations, and of the Stearns-Benton County Medical Society. Dr. Watson married Ella Reynolds, daughter of E. H. Reynolds, and they have a son, Worth, born October 3, 1913, and a daughter born June 30, 1914, named Beatrice. J. J. and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Watson had six children. Howard married Catherine Clendenning, and lives at Gilford, Montana. Charles also lives in Gilford. He married Grace Staples. Tolbert is the subject of this sketch. Nettie is the wife of James Wilkinson, secretary of the University of North Dakota, and they have one child, Marjory. Lena is the wife of Robert Woods, of Hoople, N. D., and they have three children, Viola, Alvin and ————. Henry lives in Gilford, Montana, and with him live the father and mother.

Max J. Kern, M. D., county health officer of Stearns county, was born at Wadena, Minn., March 17, 1880; received a common school education in the public schools at that place and an academic education at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Creighton University in 1904, and then served as house surgeon in Mercy Hospital, Council Bluffs, Iowa, for nine months. He practiced his profession for several years at Freeport, Minn., at which place he married Miss Anna Loretta Welle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Welle, who were pioneer settlers of that section of the county. This marriage was blessed with six children, five of whom are living. After practicing for ten months at Albany, Minn., he went to Europe, spending one year in Germany and Austria, pursuing special studies in the Royal and Imperial Hospital of Vienna, Austria, and in the Royal Hospital of Halle an der Saale, Germany. After returning from abroad he located in St. Cloud, where he soon became a member of the present medical firm of Drs. Dunn, Lewis & Kern.

George S. Brigham, M. D., was born in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, June 16, 1845, and after taking the usual preparatory courses entered McGill University, at Montreal, Canada, from which he was graduated in March, 1871. He practiced in Sheldon, Vermont, Lancaster, Wis., and Austin, Minn., before coming to St. Cloud. Since his arrival in this city, October 5,

1878, he has remained in continuous practice here. In 1903 he formed a partnership with son Charles Fay which partnership still exists. Dr. Brigham married Emily C. Burr, and they have three children, Charles Fay, Florence L. and Frank T.

Charles Fay Brigham, M. D., was born in Austin, Minnesota, in 1876, and came to St. Cloud with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Brigham, when a small child. He grew up in that city, was educated in its public schools and has spent his whole professional life there. Dr. Brigham was graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1901 and spent several months immediately following his graduation in St. Mary's Hospital at Duluth. He then came to St. Cloud and entered into partnership with his father, which partnership still exists. He enjoys the confidence of the people of his city, who look upon him as their own and he has been entrusted for a number of years with the office of city physician, in which capacity he has rendered distinguished service.

John Benjamin Dunn, M. D., of St. Cloud, was born in Wilson, Winona county, November 27, 1859, son of James and Mary (O'Hare) Dunn, natives of Dublin, Ireland. Dr. Dunn's early education was at the common schools of Winona. In 1877 he entered the State Normal School, graduating in 1880. He began the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, graduating in 1882. He located at Shakopee, Minn., taking the large general practice established by his brother, Dr. J. H. Dunn. Desiring to specially qualify himself for surgical practice, after nine years of active work, in 1891 he went to Chicago and New York for two years' post-graduate course. In 1893 he located in St. Cloud, associating himself with Dr. N. J. Pinault, who had a large general practice both medical and surgical. Dr. Dunn has limited his practice largely to surgery and consultation work. In 1884 he married Mary O'Brien and they have had three children, Irene, Adelaide and Margaret.

Albert Otis Gilman, M. D., was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, February 11, 1847. He attended Gilmanton Academy and studied his profession with one of the best surgeons in the Eastern states, Nahum Wight, M. D. October 24, 1867 he was graduated with the degree M. D. at the Dartmouth Medical College. He practiced medicine in Illinois the following year, when in 1869 he located permanently in St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he practiced until the day of his death, July 16, 1897. He was a Knight Templar in the Masonic body, and an active member in the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and United Workmen. He was also an earnest worker in the Unitarian Church. During his long and active practice in St. Cloud he was known for many miles in all directions as a skillful and active physician, but his success as a physician, great though it was, sinks into nothingness when compared with the loving memories his friends and patients hold of this big-hearted and sympathetic friend.

P. C. Pilon, M. D., head surgeon of the Paynesville Hospital, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, September 15, 1864, son of A. and Louise (Lafreniere) Pilon. He received his early education at the Seminaire de St. Therese. In 1882 he entered the Ecole de Medicine at de Chirurgie de Montreal, from which institution he was graduated in 1886. Thus prepared he

started practice at New Bedford, Mass. In 1887 he took up practice at Cold Spring, in this county, and in 1891 moved his office to Richmond. It was in 1892 that he determined to devote his future entirely to surgery. In 1893 he went to Europe, and spent two years in post-graduate studies in Paris, Rome, Vienna and Berlin. He has improved the technique of surgical work with a view to promote rapid recovery and shorten the period of disability. It was in 1897 that Dr. Pilon came to Paynesville where he has achieved so marked a success. Dr. Pilon stands well in his profession, and is a member of the American, Minnesota State, and Crow River Valley Medical associations. He is an earnest advocate of public sanitation and has served two years as county coroner. A sincere promoter of the progress of Paynesville, he has served as president of the village council from 1900 to 1905. His good fellowship is shown by his membership in St. Cloud Lodge, No. 516, B. P. O. E. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church.

William T. Stone, M. D., is a native of New York, coming with his parents when two years of age to Fox Lake, Wis.; was educated at Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis., and the Wisconsin University, taking his medical degrees from Hahnemann, Chicago, in 1882; P. & S., Chicago, 1897, and Columbia Laboratory, 1898. He practiced in St. Cloud, Minn., from 1882 to 1896, in Park Rapids, Minn., from 1898 until 1911, afterwards for a short time at Minneapolis, and is now located at Stacy, Minn., as proprietor of a drug store and practicing medicine.

George A. Junk, M. D., was of Irish birth, located in St. Cloud in the spring of 1892, remaining until 1897, when he went to England, and is now located in a suburb of Manchester.

H. M. Post, M. D., came to St. Cloud in 1886, practicing his profession until his death, which occurred January 4, 1903, when he was in his thirty-third year.

William Coburn, M. D., removed from Sauk Rapids to St. Cloud in August 1889, afterwards going to Little Falls.

Charles S. Weber, M. D., came to St. Cloud from St. Joseph, this county, in the fall of 1867, practicing his profession in this city until his death. He was one of the early homeopaths to locate in Stearns county.

W. B. Simonton, M. D., came to St. Cloud in 1858, going in 1862 to the Cariboo gold mines. Returning afterwards he located at Oakland, California, where he died January 25, 1890, aged 63 years.

J. V. Wren, M. D., coming to St. Cloud from New York City in 1862 engaged in practice in this city, and was post surgeon at Ft. Ripley following the Indian outbreak. Later he had a stroke of paralysis, and was taken to New Orleans, where he died.

J. D. Wheelock, M. D., located in St. Cloud in 1865, forming a partnership with Dr. M. C. Tolman.

A. E. Senkler, M. D., was a graduate of McGill College, Toronto, Canada, coming to St. Cloud in 1865 and practicing there for a number of years in partnership with Dr. Angus McDonald, afterwards removing to St. Paul, where he died some years ago. Dr. McDonald is still engaged in practice in St. Paul.

J. E. Couper, M. D., was a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis and the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia. He came to St. Cloud in April, 1881, from Northfield, remaining only until the following August, when he went to Little Falls.

L. H. Munger, M. D., located at Fair Haven in 1879, building up a lucrative practice at that place.

Charles Wilson, M. D., located at St. Cloud in 1883, and after practicing there for several years, removed to Clarksville, Tenn., where it is understood he is still in practice.

T. N. Berlin, M. D., was one of the early physicians coming to this county. He arrived in 1866, coming from Pittsburgh, Pa., and was a carpenter as well as a doctor (homeopath), and carried on his trade as well as practicing his profession, in St. Cloud as well as in Rockville and other adjoining townships where he resided at different times. He built some of the first houses put up in St. Cloud.

Samuel H. VanCleve, M. D., removed from Mantorville to St. Cloud in August, 1900, remaining in this city until June, 1904. Before coming to St. Cloud he married Ida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wilson, for many years residents of St. Cloud but then living in Minneapolis. His home continued to be in the latter city until his death.

W. T. Collins, M. D., came to St. Cloud from Washington City in May, 1867, remaining until April, 1876, when he went to the Black Hills, his practice at St. Cloud being taken by Dr. J. C. Kinkle, a new arrival. Returning from the West to Washington, D. C., Dr. Collins occupied for a number of years a prominent position in the Pension Department. He was a cousin of the late Judge L. W. Collins.

Charles Weber, M. D., was born in Germany, February 12, 1829, died in St. Cloud in 1881. He came to the United States in 1847; was graduated at Hahnemann Medical College; settled at St. Cloud in 1862, where he had a drug store and also practiced medicine.

Thomas J. Gray, M. D., was born in Iowa county, Wis., August 22, 1851; died in Tonopah, Arizona, January 23, 1907. He came to Minnesota in 1865; was graduated at the St. Cloud Normal School in 1872. Afterward taught there, and was its president many years; studied medicine; practiced as a physician in Minneapolis; was a professor in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, 1895-1901.

Other members of the medical profession in Stearns county of whom no sketch could be procured, with the place and date of their birth, school and date of graduation and present location, are as follows:

Edmund Lalonde; Perrit Island, 1875; Laval University, Montreal, 1899; Torah.

J. N. Lalonde, Perrit Island, 1877; Laval University, 1903; Cold Spring.

Ernest A. Anderson, Arbar, Ontario, 1877; Western Medical College, 1905; Holdingford.

H. H. Hewitt, Dundee, N. Y., 1879; medical department, University of Michigan, 1902; Freeport.

H. W. Goehrs, Scranton, Pa., 1877; University of Minnesota, 1905; Melrose.

W. J. Austin, Havana, Minn., 1874; University of Minnesota, 1905; Kimball.

Edward W. Gaag, Brown county, Minn., 1881; College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois, 1903; Zions, R. R. No. 1.

A. Ridgway, Columbus, 1855; Physicians and Surgeons, Minneapolis, 1894; Belgrade.

W. S. Leech, Lexington, Va., 1868; Louisville City Hospital College, 1890; Brooten.

William Hitchings, Sutherland, Iowa, 1884; University of Minnesota, medical department, 1908; Belgrade.

J. J. Gelz, St. Joseph, Minn., 1883; Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1909; Richmond.

Carl D. Kalset, Brooten, Norway, 1876; Hamline, medical department, 1905; Brooten.

George V. Winter, Meier Grove, 1879; Northwestern Medical School, 1911; located at Albany, died in 1913.

P. A. Hilbert, Luxemburg, 1865; University of Minnesota, medical department, 1893; Melrose.

C. S. Sutton, Prior Lake, Minn., 1884; University of Minnesota, 1909; St. Cloud.

John Eichmann, Germany, 1852; Berlin and Leipzig, 1892-3; Torah.

E. F. Green, Mechanicsville, S. C., 1875; Medical College, State of South Carolina, 1908; St. Cloud (physician at the Minnesota State Reformatory).

O. N. Warner, Blue Earth, Minn., 1885; University of Minnesota, 1912; Freeport.

P. E. Stangl, Little Falls, 1886; Rush Medical College, 1911; St. Cloud.

R. T. Glyer, Chisago, Minn., 1883; University of Minnesota, 1904; Brooten.

P. W. Wippermann, Warrenton, Mo., 1888; Warrenton, 1908; Albany.

C. E. May, Winona, 1887; Marquette Medical College, 1911; Kimball.

H. W. Arndt, Minnesota, 1888; Northwestern University, 1912; Paynesville.

I. L. Edmunds; Rush Medical College, 1882; Clearwater.

H. L. Lamb, Minnesota; University of Minnesota, medical department, 1902; Sauk Centre.

A. F. Maynihan; Physicians and Surgeons, Minneapolis, 1903; Sauk Centre.

Other physicians who located for practice in different parts of the county and regarding whom no definite information can be had at this time, were:

W. R. Henderson, 1867; Alexander Rixa, 1867; A. H. Carrvill, 1871; J. C. Kinkle, 1876; F. Goetz, graduate of the Medical University of Munich, 1867; George Newlands, 1879; W. R. Henderson, 1887; C. H. Mitchell, who came from Elk River, in December, 1881; J. A. McGuire, who held the office of county physician for several years; Emil C. Erickson and A. M. Wilton, 1906; William Coburn, 1889; C. W. Anderson, 1890; R. P. Miller, 1897; O. P. Bracht, 1901; R. Grnelin, 1874; Drs. Van Capellen, Fenner and Ellis; M. Gau, one of the pioneer physicians at Melrose; S. F. Brown, who located early at Maine Prairie, and served in the Civil War; A. Mumford, of Fair Haven, deceased.

The following named osteopathic physicians are at this time in practice in St. Cloud: Dr. J. M. Farnham, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.; located in St. Cloud, in 1909. Drs. Mary A., Agnes and Henry Lewis.

Dr. George Wright, after a short residence in St. Cloud, left in November, 1914, for a new location in Michigan.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DENTISTS AND DENTISTRY.

Importance of Dentistry—Pioneers in the Profession—First Dental College Opened—Ideals and Ethics—Anaesthetics—Historical Notes—Brief Biographies of the Men Who Have Practiced in Stearns County—By Lawrence P. Leonard, D. D. S.

Dentistry is a great profession, which is making human life happy and long. Dentistry, the profession which is giving to humanity a greater capacity to perform their respective avocations. It does this by keeping the mouth—the cylinder of the human threshing machine—in perfect order. A man, or woman, is no better physically than the condition of his mouth. Sir William Osler at the Royal Dental Hospital, London, October 13, 1905, said that dentistry as a profession is called upon to increase public health to improve the condition of the oral cavity and that of the digestive tract to relieve pain and beautify the race.

Dr. C. H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., before the Chicago Dental Society, of Chicago, January 31, 1913, said: "It is evident that the next great step in medical progress in the line of preventive medicine should be made by the dentists."

There is today a great public educational wave sweeping over the country teaching oral hygiene, and better mastication of food. Oral hygiene, perfect mouth sanitation and thorough Fletcherization of the food is the tripod upon which modern dentistry rests. These primary and fundamental principles of health and happiness are the trinity forged from centuries of clinical observation. And from whence came and where born this specialized dental education? In what land have been born so many great things which have given light, freedom, health and happiness to all the people of the earth? It is, in our own land, America, the home of the free and the asylum of the oppressed.

It was in Baltimore, Maryland (O, Maryland it was fitting that this independence should have taken place with thee). In 1839 Chapin A. Harris, a dentist, severed all connections with the medical school of the city of Baltimore and founded the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. This was a specialized dental college devoted exclusively to the study of dentistry. Such a college was without precedent, but not without necessity and favorable

auspices. From this day and this dental college, independent rays of a new era shot forth, which illuminated the world. Dentistry was then and there taken from the barber, from the priesthood, and from the medical doctors, and a diploma was given to those who specialized as "Doctor of Dental Surgery." This diploma was recognized in all states and in all countries, and even unto this day this American diploma in whatever country and upon whatever wall it may be hung, receives the choicest homage of the best people in that locality.

There has been a great desire upon the part of the dentist to lessen pain in operations. This humane motive has led to discoveries and inventions which have relegated severe suffering entirely from the modern dental office. Sir Humphrey Davy, in 1801, discovered that nitrous oxide produced insensibility, but it was not used as an anaesthetic till forty-three years later. On December 10, 1844, Dr. Colton gave a lecture on "Laughing Gas." Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., was present and was impressed with its practical possibilities. On the following day, December 11, 1844, he inhaled it and while unconscious had a tooth extracted. On awakening he exclaimed, "I didn't feel it. The greatest discovery of the age." Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a dentist, of Boston, first demonstrated the application of the anaesthetic properties of ether in dental surgery, October 16, 1846. Grateful citizens have reared in Hartford and in Boston monuments to these dentists and posterity all over the world is being benefited by the genius and the humane spirit which actuated these two men in their tireless researches and experiments to find a mitigator—an abolisher of pain.

The powerful local anaesthetic, cocaine, and its compounds, are used by the dental and the medical doctor in about the ratio of 8 to 1 respectively.

Dr. Woffendale, a student of Thomas Berdmore, dentist to King George III, of England, arrived in America in 1766, and was the first one to practice dentistry in America. Porcelain teeth were discovered in 1775 by Dr. Fouchard and further perfected by M. Dubois Dechement. Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was founded in 1839, by Chapin A. Harris. The American Society of Dental Surgeons was organized in 1840. Nitrous oxide was discovered as an anaesthetic December 11, 1844, by Dr. Horace Wells; ether, as an anaesthetic, October 16, 1846, by Dr. W. T. G. Morton; vulcanite rubber in 1851, by Nelson Goodyear; cohesive gold in 1854, by Dr. Robert Arthur; rubber dam in 1862, by Dr. S. C. Barnum. The analgesic properties of chloroform were discovered by Dr. Hewet, a dentist, in 1895; porcelain fillings in 1900, by Dr. Jenkins; casting gold inlays in 1906; synthetic porcelain in 1910, by Dr. Trey.

Dr. W. R. Hunter was born in the town of Strong, Maine; attended the common schools of his native town, and was graduated from Bowdoin College of Medicine, Maine.

He came to St. Cloud in 1856, where he practiced dentistry and medicine for over fifteen years. Deciding to change his profession, he moved to the southern part of the state and took up the teaching of vocal music. He has one daughter living, Mrs. Arthur O. Hubbard, of Minneapolis.

Dr. J. A. Upham, studied dentistry in Chicago. Located in St. Cloud, May, 1859. First dentist in the city. Removed to St. Paul July, 1871. Had good practice in both cities. Retired 1911; died 1914.

Dr. Edward Kent Jaques was the son of Richard Jaques and Ann (Gowell) Jaques. He was born in November, 1838, in Lexington, Maine. In 1870 he studied under Dr. Bowman, of Minneapolis, Minn., and commenced practicing in St. Cloud in 1871. While in St. Cloud he married Harriet F. Higgins in 1885 and the following year he sold out to Dr. Holden. He died December 12, 1912. He was a sergeant, served in the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, 1861 to 1865; and was commissioned captain in 1865. His home for the last twenty-eight years of his life was at Crystals, Minn., on land settled by his father in 1854.

Emmet Clark Holden, D. D. S., was born in Rutland, Vermont, August 25, 1849, of Scotch parents. He received his early education in his native state and later took a course in dentistry in the University of Vermont, at Burlington. Possessed of a strong spirit of adventure, and a desire to visit the undeveloped Northwest, Dr. Holden made the trip from Rutland, Vermont, to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in a Brewster buggy, drawn by a beautiful four-year-old Morgan mare. He stopped at various cities en route and spent considerable time visiting with relatives and friends, taking three months to make the trip. He arrived in Minneapolis in 1880 and after a stay of two years came to St. Cloud, where he bought out Dr. Edward K. Jaques. Nine years later he removed to St. Paul, where he soon became one of the leading dentists of the Twin Cities, continuing his practice up to a few days before his death, August 3, 1907. His kindly bearing and solid worth of character endeared him to hundreds of people, of all classes, who knew him in his profession. Dr. Holden was married in 1883, to Elora E. Hayward, the daughter of Josiah Eaton and Mary Spinson (Gray) Hayward, who are elsewhere appropriately mentioned in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Holden had one daughter, Genevieve H., who was born February 22, 1884, and died in her thirteenth year.

Drs. George B. Dodd and C. M. Truesdell came to St. Cloud from River Falls, Wis., in 1887. They dissolved partnership in 1888. Dr. Dodd assumed his partner's practice and continued for a while in the same office, but left St. Cloud during the same year.

Dr. Freeland A. Hoyt was the son of D. A. Hoyt and Martha (Noyes) Hoyt. He was born in St. Cloud, Minn., July 19, 1863. Dr. Hoyt attended school at the St. Cloud Normal, the Pennsylvania Dental College, at Philadelphia, Penn., and University of Minnesota, in 1887-1888, 1888-1889, and graduated April, 1889, and commenced practicing May, 1889, at St. Cloud, Minn. He married Margaret McInnis, at Tower, Minn., August 11, 1897.

Dr. C. C. Rosenkrans, located in St. Cloud, in 1890, where he practiced dentistry until 1895. He is now living in Sterling, Ill.

Dr. William Niven was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1857, and received a country-school education. At about 17 years of age he went to college for about four years, then he studied marine engineering for four years in Stockton, England. He then went to sea for one year as a third engineer on a trading steamer. He came to America in 1882 with letters of introduction, one of which was to Dr. Morgan, a dentist in Minneapolis, Minn., with whom he studied dentistry for three years. Dr. Niven then started traveling on the road, practicing dentistry for about twenty years. He visited nearly all

the towns on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific as far northwest as Detroit and Morris. When he first went on the road there were nine dentists in the circuit and when he quit, October 21, 1904, there were ninety-seven dentists in the same territory. He opened a branch office in St. Cloud in 1891, and sold the same to E. M. Johnson in 1897. In January, 1905, he married Maude Chamberlain, a normal school teacher, of St. Cloud, after which they took a six-months' trip to Europe, returning in the same year to Los Angeles, Cal., where he has since resided. His wife died in 1907. On October 31, 1914, he married Clara Thacker, of Glenwood, Minn.

Dr. G. W. Gibson was born in Pocklington, Yorkshire, England, on May 8, 1844. He came to this country in 1866 and went into a dental office at Fort Wayne, Ind. He was married in 1870 to Mary Edgers at Mineral Point, Wis. Five children were born to them, of whom, C. H. Gibson, D. D. S., of Chaska, is the eldest son. Dr. G. A. Gibson located in Waseca, in the autumn of 1880, where he practiced dentistry till April, 1888; moved to Chaska in 1889; moved to St. Cloud in 1891; moved to Michigan City, Ind., in 1900. His present address is ——— Bradfield street, Liverpool, England.

Dr. E. M. Johnson bought out Dr. Niven's St. Cloud branch office in 1897, and continued the practice of dentistry until July, 1908, when he moved to Tacoma, Washington.

Dr. Thomas Alexander Pattison was born June 25, 1875, on the Pattison farm, in the town of St. Cloud; son of William and Mary Pattison; educated in St. Cloud public schools; graduated in June, 1897, from dental department of University of Minnesota. Practiced in St. Cloud from June, 1897, to October, 1902. Died October 3, 1902.

Lawrence P. Leonard, D. D. S., lecturer and writer. Dentistry is no longer a trade. It is a highly specialized art, and is one of the four great professions —theology, law, medicine and dentistry. In fact, in the special anatomy, the dentist is often the master of his brothers of the medical profession. The modern successful dentist must be a profound student; a teacher, in the community, of oral hygiene; as well as an adept in the mechanics of his operating and laboratory work. Among the men who are taking an active part in original research and in the modern development of the science may be mentioned the one whose name heads this mention.

Lawrence P. Leonard was born at Prior Lake, Glendale, Scott county, Minnesota, July 15, 1864, son of Lawrence and Mary (Blacker) Leonard. He was reared on the homestead farm, and attended school in his neighborhood and at Shakapoo in his native county. November 1, 1883, he started the study of dentistry, under Dr. J. G. Newell, at Shakopee, and then opened an office May 1, 1884, at Flandreau, South Dakota, practicing also at Madison, in the same state. In the winter of 1886-87 he took courses in the Minnesota Hospital College, at Minneapolis. Returning to Madison, he formed a partnership with Dr. F. N. Palmer. In the fall of 1887 he entered the Baltimore School of Dental Surgery, at Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1888. With this splendid preparation, April 1, 1888, he entered upon a successful practice in Waseca, Minn., when he bought out Dr. G. W. Gibson. Aside from attaining success in his profession there, he took an active part

in matters of public health and welfare. For two terms he was county coroner of Waseca county and for two years he was city health officer of Waseca. In 1901, ill health caused him to seek rest at the home of his wife's parents in Chaska, Minn. On November 1, of that year, he opened his offices in St. Cloud, where he has since remained, and where he has built up a large practice. He is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and one of the directors of the St. Cloud Commercial Club. September 24, 1895, Dr. Leonard married Louise Mary Linenfeld, daughter of Florian and Elizabeth (Gies) Linenfeld. Their home has been blessed with two children: Marie Elizabeth, born September 30, 1896; and Louise Catherine, born October 24, 1899. Dr. Leonard has devoted considerable time to writing and lecturing. Before the Pacific Coast Dental Congress, at San Francisco, in 1897, he delivered a noteworthy address, entitled "Preparation, Measurement and Filling of Occluso-Approximal Cavities," which was published in October of that year in the "Pacific Stomatological Gazette." Before the meeting of the southern branch of the National Dental Association, held at New Orleans, in February, 1899, he read two scholarly papers, "Measuring and Preparing Approximo Occlusae Cavities," and "The Need of Dentists in the Army and Navy," both of which are published in the "Transactions" of that body. Dr. Leonard was formerly a member of the National Dental Association, and has the distinction of having been made an honorary member of three district dental societies in other states. He has served as president of the Minnesota Dental Association, and still retains his membership therein. He is also a member of the West Central District Dental Society and of the St. Cloud Dental Society. Dr. Leonard has invented and patented a number of useful contrivances. One is a fresh air apparatus which carries the outdoor atmosphere directly to the patient's face without submitting the body to cold or draughts. Another article, patented in 1901, and now known in North and South America, England and Australia, consists of a set of Malrix dental clamps. In 1913, Dr. Leonard invented a set of mouth props, which facilitates the extraction especially of the wisdom teeth, which may thus be extracted with one application of nitrous oxide.

Lawrence Leonard, father of Dr. Lawrence P. Leonard, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, came to America in 1846, finally found his way to Scott county, this state, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He was with General Sully in the campaign against the Indians in 1864-65. He died January 2, 1895. His wife, Mary Blacker, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1827, and landed in America, May 9, 1846, with her two sisters. She died in Waseca, Minn., September 27, 1897.

Dr. Gustave J. Henneman, the son of John W. Henneman and Catherine Elizabeth (Sipple) Henneman, was born in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, December 19, 1876. Dr. Henneman attended school at Alma, Wis., Menominee, Wis., Chippewa Falls, Wis., and St. Paul Park, Minn. He attended the St. Paul Park College and the Chicago Dental College and was graduated in 1902, and in the same year he commenced practicing in St. Cloud, Minn.

Joseph Satory, son of John Satory and Genevieve (Kuehn) Satory, was born at Wabasha, Minn., September 28, 1872. Dr. Satory attended school at

the Catholic and public schools at Wabasha, Minn. He attended the University of Minnesota, 1894-1895-1896 (two years), and the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, October 1896, to April, 1897, and was graduated April, 1897. Commenced practicing August, 1897, at Alma, Wis. Located in St. Cloud, May, 1903. Married Elizabeth Franke, June 12, 1906, St. Cloud, Minn.

Dr. Michael Francis Cook, the son of Andrew Cook and Anna Mary (Nibels) Cook, was born June 6, 1878, at Faribault, Minn. Dr. Cook attended the parochial, public and high schools of Faribault. He attended the University of Minnesota, dental department, 1900-1903, and was graduated June, 1903. Commenced practicing August, 1903, at St. Cloud, Minn. Married Evelyn Missersmith, November 5, 1907.

Dr. Leon Gregory Gross, son of Eugene Gross and Laviva Gross, was born in Chippewa Falls, Wis., October 12, 1882. Dr. Gross attended school at Notre Dame High School, University of Wisconsin, and the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, from 1902 to 1905, and was graduated May, 1905. Commenced practicing August 4, 1905, at St. Cloud. Married Regina E. Reichert, August 26, 1907, at Long Prairie, Minn.

Dr. J. L. Helmer moved from Paynesville, Minnesota, to St. Cloud, in 1906, and in the following year moved to Minneapolis, from where he again moved to Bunker Hill, Ind.

Dr. William H. Moos, son of John C. Moos and Mary (Henneman) Moos, was born in St. Cloud, March 12, 1883. Dr. Moos attended school at St. Cloud high, the state normal and the University of Minnesota, dental department, being graduated in 1909. Commenced practicing in St. Cloud, Minn., 1909. Married Mary O. Stangel.

Dr. Henry J. Thielman, son of Leonard Thielman and Mary (Russ) Thielman, was born in St. Cloud, Minn., October 3, 1880. Dr. Thielman attended school at St. Mary's parochial and public schools, and the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in 1906. Commenced practicing in New York City, July, 1906; remained four years. Located in St. Cloud, from May, 1911, to May, 1913.

Joul F. Adkins, the son of Hughy C. Adkins and Martha Anna (Caylor) Adkins, was born in Dassel, Meeker county, Minn., March 8, 1876. Dr. Adkins attended graded school at Kingston, Meeker county, Minn., and the high schools of Forest City and Litchfield, Minn., afterward attending the Kansas City Dental College, from the fall, 1905, to the spring, 1908, and was graduated June 8. Commenced practicing June 10, 1908, at Kimball Prairie, Minn. Located in St. Cloud, September, 1912. Married Lilly Ramey, at North Kingston, October 12, 1899.

Dr. Arthur S. Swanstrom was born in Minneapolis, June 7, 1891, son of August and Hannah (Lindquist) Swanstrom. Received schooling in Minneapolis, and dental course at the University of Minnesota. On the completion of his study in 1913, he located in St. Cloud. Moved to Minneapolis, October 1, 1914.

Dr. Albert L. Bruener, son of Theodore Bruener and Mary (Kunz) Bruener, was born in St. Cloud, November 9, 1890. Dr. Bruener attended school at St. Johns College, Collegeville, Minn.; St. Cloud Normal, and Minne-

sota University. He attended the Minnesota Dental College and was graduated June 11, 1914. Located in St. Cloud August 1, 1914.

W. T. Collins, M. D., lost his leg at the second battle of Bull Run and went to Washington, where he worked as a clerk in a government office. During this period he studied medicine at Georgetown University, was graduated there and went to St. Cloud. From some time in the early seventies to 1878 he was back in Washington, where he was postmaster of the House and held other appointive offices. His health failed in 1878 and he went to Grand Forks, N. D., where he practiced for fifteen years. He was then three years at Livingston, Mont., and ten years at Hunters Hot Springs, Mont., where he was resident physician. He died in 1905 at Santa Monica, Cal., where he is buried.

Dr. Collins was a son of William Collins, a pioneer resident of Hennepin county, who was a brother of Charles P. Collins, the father of the late Judge L. W. Collins.

The following-named physicians practiced in different localities in Stearns county, for a longer or shorter time, prior to the year 1880. No detailed information regarding them is available:

William Proesch, Peter deCoursey, A. L. Zuercher, C. M. Riley, H. Schurman, F. H. Atkins, C. Q. Scoboria, A. Pulatzky, H. Waldron, H. H. Penneman, M. Gau, William Hahn, B. B. Schwarzbach, W. Henner, Rudolph Gmelin, V. Fell, Alfred Zurcher, H. Schmidt, Edmund C. Spencer.

CHAPTER XXV.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Early Attempts at Organizing the Pioneers—The Present Association—Record of the Officers and an Account of the Meetings—Thrilling Stories of Frontier Life Told By Those Who Lived Through the Privations of the Early Days—Reminiscences.

The first attempt at an organization of the old settlers of Stearns county was made September 25, 1872, when about thirty pioneers met in St. Cloud and effected a temporary organization by the election of John W. Tenvoorde president, and W. T. Rigby secretary. The president was instructed to appoint a committee of three in each town to take the names of persons who desired to become members. P. Lamb, W. T. Rigby, A. Webb, J. H. Linneman, J. Capser, J. J. Getty and M. Greely were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. Adjournment was taken until the second Tuesday in January, the date of the annual meeting of the agricultural society.

In acccordance with this action a meeting was held January 14, 1873, at which J. H. Owen was elected president; J. H. Linneman, vice-president, and N. Lamb, treasurer. J. W. Tenvoorde, P. Lamb and M. Mickley were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. It was resolved

that any person who was a resident of the state prior to January 1, 1859, and was now a resident of Stearns county, should be eligible to membership. An adjourned meeting was held April 5, at which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and J. W. Tenvoorde, P. Lamb, J. H. Raymond, J. L. Wilson and B. Rosenberger were appointed an executive committee, a part of their duties being to call the next meeting.

The only records of any of these meetings, aside from the reports given in the local papers, are of that held at the court house in St. Cloud on the second Wednesday of January, 1874, when, "a quorum being present," J. W. Tenvoorde was elected president and John L. Wilson secretary. Evidently the committee appointed at the previous annual meeting to prepare a constitution and by-laws had failed to perform that duty, as a new committee, consisting of Oscar Taylor, P. Lamb, J. H. Raymond, Mathias Mickley and Barney Vossberg, was appointed for that purpose. Alexander Moore and John McDonald were proposed for membership, "upon payment of fees," after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

The next five years appear to be wholly blank so far as the old settlers were concerned, until October 18, 1879, when an informal gathering at the court house selected C. Bridgman, C. F. Macdonald, Oscar Taylor, M. Mickley, J. L. Wilson, J. W. Tenvoorde, Alexander Moore, Jeremiah Russell and Ellis Kling to take the necessary steps toward resuscitating the association, this committee to be subject to the call of its chairman, C. Bridgman. Then followed another lapse of memory or lack of interest on the part of those charged with the responsibility of gathering the old settlers together, and nothing further was heard of the association for long years to come.

In 1883 there were signs of an awakening interest. A number of the old settlers living on the east side of the river, met at the Buckman House, Sauk Rapids, August 1, and organized a society called the Northern Minnesota Pioneers, with David Gilman, president; A. M. Fridley, vice-president; Mrs. Julia A. Wood, secretary, and Mrs. Eliza V. Sweet, treasurer. A committee consisting of Mesdames Wood and Ayer and George W. Sweet was appointed to secure and prepare complete notes of the early settlement and settlers of northern Minnesota. Unfortunately a pall of dead silence fell on all concerned and nothing further regarding the Northern Minnesota Pioneers or their work of gathering statistics appears of record.

Just a month later the old settlers of Maine Prairie and Fair Haven met at the Methodist Church in the former town and organized by electing Martin Greely, of Maine Prairie, president; J. K. Noyes, of Fair Haven, vice-president; J. B. Van Dervoort, of Fair Haven, secretary; B. Barrett, of Maine Prairie, treasurer. At a reunion at Fair Haven, October 11, Elder Partridge gave an interesting history of his experiences in finding and founding Fair Haven; Martin Greely gave a short history of the early settlement of Maine Prairie; and others present related their experiences. For a number of years these reunions were continued, being held alternately at Maine Prairie and Fair Haven, with a good attendance and interesting exercises. The last meeting apparently was in 1889.

In 1896 a movement had its origin which resulted in the organization of a

real live old settlers' association, one which has continued with increasing interest until the present time. On the twenty-third of January a call was issued from St. Joseph for a meeting to be held at that place on the twenty-ninth instant for the purpose of taking definite steps for the organization of an association among the pioneer settlers of the county. This call was signed by Casper Capser (with whom the plan had originated), F. Schroeder, N. Lauerman, H. Schindler, George Wedl, Nic Rassier, John F. Terwey, John Rassier, George A. Marschal, Henry Niergengarten, Constant Fiedler, John Payne and J. H. Linneman.

In accordance with this call, a meeting was held at the village hall in St. Joseph on the date named, among those present being Casper Capser, Nic Lauerman, Fred Schroeder, C. Fiedler, John Payne, Peter Lommel, Henry Nierengarten, Mathias Kirsch, Joseph Guedemann, Math Hengel, John Terwey, J. M. Rau, W. N. Bosworth, Oscar Taylor, D. A. Perkins, J. P. Hammerel, Sebastian Reichert, Thomas Jones, H. J. Rosenberger, John Rengel, John Schaefer and C. F. Macdonald. It was voted to organize a society to be called "The Old Settlers' Association of Stearns County," and the following temporary officers were elected: John Payne, Rockville, president; Sebastian Reichert, St. Cloud, vice-president; C. Capser, St. Joseph, secretary; Peter Lommel, Rockville, treasurer; C. F. Macdonald, Oscar Taylor and M. Hengel were appointed a committee on by-laws; and John Payne, S. Reichert, C. Capser, P. Lommel, John Rassier and M. Kirsch a committee to provide entertainment for the annual meeting to be held February 22. Resolutions were adopted requesting the board of county commissioners to appropriate $500 to the St. Cloud Library Board to aid in meeting the expense of preparing and publishing a history of Stearns county. Adjournment was taken to February 22, on which date it was voted to hold the annual meetings.

At the adjourned meeting held at St. Joseph, February 22, the temporary officers previously elected were made the permanent officers of the association. The report of the committee on by-laws was adopted with an amendment making eligible to membership all persons who had lived in the state prior to 1860 and were at the time residents of Stearns county. A further change was made fixing the first Tuesday in June as the date for the annual meeting, the first meeting to be held at St. Joseph.

The first annual meeting of the association was held at St. Joseph June 2, 1896. The village had been made gay with flags and bunting and evergreens were used in constructing a bower over the entrance to the village hall, the place of meeting, above the door of which was this legend, "Glory to Our Pioneers." The meeting was called to order by President Payne; Casper Capser, president of the village council, tendering the freedom of the town to the guests of the day. Addresses were made by the Hon. A. Barto, Senator Waite, Captain J. E. West, and by G. May in German. A poem written for the occasion was read by Senator Waite. The exercises were interspersed with music by the St. Joseph's cornet band. Dinner was served at noon by the management of Loso's Hotel in the rooms under the hall. After dinner a number of impromptu speeches were made; those who participated in this part of the program being Joseph Capser, John L. Wilson, John Coates, J. H.

Raymond, John Schaefer, E. H. Atwood and Abner Irish. The constitution was amended by striking out the word "male," and inserting in its place the word "person," thus making the women pioneers equally eligible to membership. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, John Payne, Rockville; first vice-president, S. Reichert, St. Cloud; second vice-president, M. Greely, St. Cloud; secretary, Casper Capser, St. Joseph; treasurer, J. H. Boylan, New Paynesville. The following is the membership roll of the first annual meeting of the association: John Payne, W. Bosworth, S. C. Payne, H. C. Waite, Nic Rassier, J. Jenks, M. Marvin, Joseph Capser, S. A. Irish, S. C. Johnston, Casper Pick, N. Keppers, A. L. Elliott, J. H. Boylan, Thomas Jones, J. Schwartz, Nicolas Hansen, H. P. Bennett, George Leither, P. Meyer, J. Bother, W. Albrecht, J. C. Nelson, H. J. Rosenberger, Fred Schroeder, Joseph Eich, Casper Capser, George Warnert, H. Nierengarten, P. Sand, John Rengel, John Coates, A. Ethen, P. Bloomer, C. F. Powell, C. Crever, Joseph Rieder, John Rassier, George Wedl, H. Schindler, S. Reichert, J. H. Raymond, J. E. West, Joseph Jones, John Schaefer, Math. Horsch. The total number present, including ladies, was sixty-nine, the different parts of the county being well represented.

A special meeting was held at St. Cloud, April 26, 1897, at which time H. J. Rosenberger was elected to succeed Sebastian Reichert, deceased, vice-president; John Coates, J. E. West, C. F. Macdonald, H. J. Rosenberger and John Schaefer being appointed a committee to arrange for the next annual meeting to be held the first Tuesday in June.

The second annual meeting was held in the court house hall at St. Cloud, June 1, 1879. A paper was read by C. F. Macdonald on "Minnesota and Its Pioneers Prior to 1860;" another on the origin of the word "Sauk" prepared by Judge L. W. Collins, who could not be present, was read by George H. Reynolds; a third paper, "Reminiscences of Early Days," was read by Captain J. E. West. Brief remarks were made by H. C. Waite, John L. Wilson, Joseph Capser, G. W. Benedict, J. H. Raymond, John Cooper, Dr. S. F. Brown and E. P. Barnum. A German poem, "An Early Settler Looking for a Wife," was read by Henry J. Rosenberger. The committee on obituary, J. C. Payne and C. F. Macdonald, reported sketches of the lives of three members who had died since the last annual meeting—Sebastian Reichert, John Rassier and C. F. Powell. Vocal music was rendered by a quartette consisting of D. H. Freeman, B. F. Carter, E. H. Jerrard and Fay Brigham. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: A. L. Elliott, Paynesville, president; J. E. West, St. Cloud, first vice-president; Joseph Capser, Sauk Centre, second vice-president; J. M. Rosenberger, St. Cloud, secretary; J. H. Boylan, Paynesville, treasurer. A dinner was provided by Barney Schmallen and served in a vacant store building on Fifth avenue, South. St. Cloud was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting. The third annual meeting was held June 7, 1898, in the Davidson Opera House, St. Cloud. An address on "State Building in the West," was delivered by the Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, of St. Paul. Papers were read or remarks made by Martin Greely, Sr., of St. Cloud, founder of Maine Prairie; Joseph Capser, Sauk Centre; Mrs. Julia A. A. Wood, of Sauk Rapids; John Payne, of St. Joseph, and H. C. Waite, of St. Cloud.

Amendments to the constitution were adopted whereby the name of the association was changed so as to read "The Old Settlers' Association of Stearns and Adjoining Counties," and to extend the privilege of membership to any qualified resident of Wright, Sherburne, Benton, Morrison, Todd, Kandiyohi and Meeker counties. C. F. Macdonald, chairman of the obituary committee, reported the deaths of L. A. Evans, John A. Wimmer and Nic Keppers, members, who had died since the last meeting. Dinner was served at DeLeo's Restaurant. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: J. E. West, president; Joseph Capser, first vice-president; A. L. Elliott, second vice-president; J. M. Rosenberger, secretary; J. H. Boylan, treasurer. The attendance was seventy-nine old and new members. St. Cloud was selected for the next meeting.

The fourth annual meeting was held at the West Hotel, St. Cloud, June 6, 1899. C. F. Macdonald, chairman of the obituary committee, reported the death of John Riley. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Sauk Centre. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: P. Lamb, Sauk Centre, president; N. Richardson, Little Falls, first vice-president; A. L. Elliott, New Paynesville, second vice-president; J. M. Rosenberger, secretary; J. H. Boylan, treasurer. Dinner was served at DeLeo's Restaurant, G. H. Reynolds acting as toastmaster. D. T. Calhoun was the first speaker. Following him papers were read by E. H. Atwood, on "Indian Massacre of 1862;" "The Sauk Centre Pioneers," by P. Lamb; "The Old Settlers as a Moral Factor," by James Jenks; "Journalism in the Sixties and Nineties," by C. F. Macdonald; "The Transportation Question, Old and New," by H. C. Waite; "Early Politics," by C. A. Gilman; "The Old Settler as a Fighter and a Man," by Captain J. E. West; "Reminiscences of the Upper Mississippi," by N. Richardson; "The Sauk Valley," by John Payne. Total attendance, sixty-three members and twenty-four ladies not members—total eighty-seven.

The fifth annual reunion of the Old Settlers' Association at Sauk Centre, June 5, 1900, was a pronounced success. The members were cordially received and royally entertained. The business meeting was held in the city hall, after which the company adjourned to the Sauk Centre House, where the annual banquet was served. After Mayor Hogan had given over to the visitors the keys of the city, Frank Tolman was introduced by President Lamb as toastmaster. C. F. Hendryx spoke on "Early Minnesota History;" William E. Lee on the "Early History of Long Prairie," and a paper by J. V. Brower on the experiences of the early settlers in Stearns and adjoining counties was read. Remarks were made by N. Richardson and William Nichols. J. R. Boyd contributed a poem. The obituary committee's report included sketches of John Payne, Henry Beumer, Martin Greely, Joseph P. Wilson and Dr. S. F. Brown. An invitation to hold the next annual reunion at New Paynesville was accepted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank Tolman, president; Daniel Chisholm, first vice-president; N. Richardson, second vice-president; J. M. Rosenberger, secretary; J. H. Boylan, treasurer.

The sixth annual reunion was held June 4, 1901, at New Paynesville, Frank Tolman, of that village, presiding, the meeting being at A. O. U. W. hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. S. Benson, president;

Joseph Capser, first vice-president; N. Richardson, second vice-president; J. M. Rosenberger, secretary; J. H. Boylan, treasurer. It was voted to hold the 1902 meeting at St. Cloud. Dinner was served at Hanson's Hall by the ladies of the Episcopal Society, W. B. Mitchell acting as toastmaster. Music was furnished by the Zion Glee Club and Latterell's Orchestra. The principal paper was by Captain J. E. West, on "The Bright Side of Pioneer Life." This was followed by a paper on "Early Missionaries," by N. Richardson. Joseph Capser told something of early life at Sauk Centre. Six members have died during the year—E. H. Atwood, Mrs. Mary A. Kaufman, Coleman Bridgman, Frank Hurrle, Benjamin H. Winslow, Nathan Lamb. Following the banquet a ride was taken to Lake Koronis. The attendance was forty-four members and sixteen ladies.

More than one hundred of the pioneers, men and women, gathered at the Unity Church in St. Cloud, June 3, 1902, for the seventh annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association. At the business session the report in favor of allowing any person who had been in Minnesota forty years to become a member of the association, was voted down by a large majority. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: John T. Marvin, St. Cloud, president; Philip Beaupre, Sauk Rapids, first vice-president; Casper Capser, St. Joseph, second vice-president; J. M. Rosenberger, St. Cloud, secretary; John Baitinger, Paynesville, treasurer. St. Cloud was fixed on as the place for the next annual meeting. Dinner was served by the ladies of Unity Church, after which an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Robinson. The program included the following topics: "Pioneer Daughters," Mrs. Mary F Street; "Hotel Accommodations and Transportation Facilities in 1860," John Coates; "What I Know About Organizing Old Settlers' Associations," Joseph Capser; addresses by H. C. Waite, Mrs. C. L. Atwood, and Joseph Capser; reminiscences by Joseph Coates and Philip Beaupre (1845); "Pioneer Women," Mrs. George W. Stewart; poem, "Battle of Life," by H. C. Waite. Vocal music was furnished by the Ladies' Quartette of Sauk Rapids, and Charles H. Barden. The report of the obituary committee was read by C. F. Macdonald. (The records do not give the names included in the report.)

Owing to the death during the year of the secretary, John M. Rosenberger, and the serious illness of the president, John T. Marvin, no call had been issued or arrangements made for the eighth annual meeting at the proper date, June 2, 1903. An informal meeting was held on that day at which C. S. Benson, J. E. West and W. B. Mitchell were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements for a meeting to be held June 16. The association met at the latter date at Unity Church, vice-president Beaupre taking the chair in the absence of President Marvin. At the business meeting the officers elected for the ensuing year were: John Coates, president; Philip Beaupre, first vice-president; Robert Lyons, second vice-president; M. D. Taylor, secretary; John Baitinger, treasurer. At the banquet prepared by the ladies of Unity Church, W. B. Mitchell acting as toastmaster introduced Mayor Robinson, who extended a welcome to the ninety-eight old settlers gathered around the tables. P. Lamb told of "Some Old Settlers of Sauk Centre," and Frank Tolman did the same for some of the old settlers of Paynesville. Alderman

John Schaefer read a paper on "Some Pioneer Aldermen of St. Cloud," and George H. Reynolds contributed a chapter on "Cyrus Beecham, Pioneer." C. F. Macdonald, chairman of the obituary committee, reported the following deaths: Thomas J. Cadwell, Dean Staples, Daniel Chisholm, Peter Lommel, Mrs. Julia A. A. Wood, John M. Rosenberger, George W. Smitten, John Rogers, Mrs. Eliza V. Sweet, Solomon R. Foot. St. Cloud was selected for the next meeting place.

Bad weather interfered seriously with the attendance at the ninth annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association, which was held at Unity Church, St. Cloud, June 7, 1904. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: C. F. Macdonald, St. Cloud, president; Horace Webster, Wright county, first vice-president; Frank Tolman, New Paynesville, second vice-president; M. D. Taylor, St. Cloud, secretary; A. L. Elliott, New Paynesville, treasurer. H. C. Waite, for the obituary committee, reported the following deaths of members for the past year: John T. Marvin, president of the association; John Winter, J. G. Huber, James Jenks, George T. Cambell, Mrs. Mary Bennett, George E. Fuller. At the conclusion of the banquet which followed, served by the ladies of Unity Church, with C. S. Benson acting as toastmaster, papers were read by Captain J. E. West on "The Pioneers of the Nineteenth Century;" "The Louisiana Purchase," by C. F. Macdonald; "Location and Some Characteristics of the Early Settlers," by C. A. Gilman; "A Pioneer Method of Making a Collection, or How I Got the Oxen," by A. L. Elliott; "An Indian Battle in the Yellowstone in 1844," by P. Beaupre. There were also brief and interesting remarks by W. L. Nieman, of Sauk Rapids, and by Major Randall, of Winona, a guest of the association, who had been a member of the second territorial legislature in 1851 and also a member of the constitutional convention. He gave an account of the making of the treaty for the removal of the Sioux Indians from the Mississippi to the upper waters of the Minnesota river, and also a sketch of Major Brown, who was prominent in the early days and was said by the speaker to have come to Minnesota with the troops as a fifer in 1818. The reading of C. F. Macdonald's paper was followed by the narration of an incident of the early days by Henry J. Rosenberger regarding "the poorest man who ever immigrated into this part of the Louisiana Purchase." This man, he said, arrived at the banks of the Mississippi river opposite St. Augusta, without enough money to pay the ferryman to take him across, so he tied his clothes in a bundle which he fastened on his head and swam the river. The current was so strong that he lost the bundle and landed on the opposite shore without even his clothes. This man, the speaker added, was John Hurrle, a member of this association, who died in 1900, well supplied with this world's goods. St. Cloud was selected as the next place of meeting, as was the case each suceeding year, and this by the expressed choice of the outside members.

The tenth annual reunion called together nearly a hundred members of the association, including the wives of a number, at Unity Church, St. Cloud, June 6, 1905. The constitution was amended so that any person who resided in the state of Minnesota prior to the Indian outbreak of August 15, 1862, and who was at the time of application, a resident of Stearns or any adjoining county, would be eligible for membership. John L. Wilson and Philip Beaupre were

made honorary members of the association for the remainder of their lives with all the privileges of the association and without the payment of any dues. It was further ordered that all members of the association who became residents of Minnesota prior to 1850 be placed, with their wives, on the honorary roll. The report of the obituary committee, presented by the chairman, W. B. Mitchell, contained sketches of the lives of N. G. Grant, William Gordon, Wilbur Fiske, Mrs. Mary L. Lambert, Levi A. Ball, N. H. Miner and Ezra G. Hicks, members who had died during the year. The election of officers resulted as follows: C. A. Gilman, St. Cloud, president; P. Lamb, Sauk Centre, first vice-president; Robert Lyons, Clearwater, second vice-president; M. D. Taylor, St. Cloud, secretary; A. L. Elliott, Paynesville, treasurer; C S. Benson, J. E. West, Robert Lyons, executive committee; W. B. Mitchell was appointed chairman of the obituary committee, a position held continuously since, with the exception of one year. After the dinner served by the ladies of Unity Church, the program was given, which included the following papers: "Early Frontier Home Life," Mrs. John Payne; "Fifty Years in St. Cloud," H. C. Waite; "Chippewa and Sioux Battles," Harmon Becker; "A Trip to the White Earth Reservation in 1869," C. S. Benson; "Reminiscences of Early Days," by John L. Wilson; a paper giving incidents of the journey of his father's family to Stearns county in 1856, by Robert Lyons; and a paper by W. L. Nieman, telling of the first telegram received in Minnesota announcing the assassination of President Lincoln.

The following extract is taken from Mrs. Payne's paper: "From 1858 to 1862 wheat was worth thirty-five cents per bushel in trade. A bushel of wheat at that price would not go very far toward feeding and clothing a family. Calico then was from fifteen to twenty-five cents per yard. We had to dress plain and live plain and did not always have tea and coffee. We used substitutes, but were none the worse off for that. I made all of our wearing apparel, even to the little ones' shoes when they were small. After we got able to buy sheep, I made my own yarn, knitting it into stockings and selling what was left for two dollars per pound. My husband paid $120 for a yoke of old Red River oxen."

Unfavorable weather again interfered with the attendance at the annual meeting held at Unity Church, June 5, 1906. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: W. B. Mitchell, president; P. Lamb, first vice-president; A. L. Elliott, second vice-president; M. D. Taylor, secretary; A. L. Elliott, treasurer. The obituary committee reported the death of the following members: Marcus Maurin, John Phipps, Casper Stein, Casper Pick, Nicholas Rassier, William H. Lyons, Thomas Jones, Mathias Hanson. Following the banquet provided by the ladies of Unity Church, papers were read by Mrs. Charles Ketcham, on the early days in St. Cloud; by John Schaefer, giving an account of the settlement of his father's family in Stearns county, illustrated by a model of his original cabin; by C. F. Macdonald, entitled "Recollections of a Boy of Fifty Years Ago;" by Capt. J. E. West, telling "Where the Pioneers Slept;" by C. A. Gilman, on "The Origin of Our Old Neighbors, the Indians;" concluding with some early reminiscences by Joseph Capser.

The twelfth annual meeting was held at Unity Church, St. Cloud, June 4, 1907. C. D. Grinols was appointed secretary pro tem in the absence of Secretary Taylor. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: H. C. Waite, president; O. B. Boobar, first vice-president; Harmon Becker, second vice-president; C. D. Grinols, secretary; A. L. Elliott, treasurer. The report of the obituary committee, given by C. F. Macdonald, included sketches of the lives of the following members who had died during the year: Joseph Volz, David T. Calhoun, Mrs. Ada Benson, Philip Beaupre, John Cooper, Mrs. James H. Boylan, John H. Raymond, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Raymond, Adam Yaeger, Mrs. Sarah Cornell. Following the banquet, at which George H. Reynolds acted as toastmaster, papers were read by Lewis Clark, giving some incidents regarding Watab and its people in the early days; by Robert A. Lyons, "The Early History of Lynden;" "The Reminiscences of a Young Old Settler," by George W. Stewart. These were succeeded by an informal social session with five-minute talks by Capt. J. E. West, John Coates, George Herberger, C. D. Grinols and C. A. Gilman.

After the transaction of some routine business at the thirteenth annual meeting held at Unity Church, June 2, 1908, the following named officers were elected: Harmon Becker, president; O. B. Boobar, first vice-president; Lewis Clark, second vice-president; C. D. Grinols, secretary; A. L. Elliott, treasurer. The report of the obituary committee included three members who had died since the last meeting, viz.: John A. McDonald, Thomas Carlin, Nathan Richardson. F. L. Randall strongly urged the necessity of the state of Minnesota providing a suitable building for the use of the Historical Society in which to preserve its records, and it was voted to present the matter to our legislative delegation at the proper time. After the banquet, with Judge Collins presiding, the following program was presented: "Early Recollections of Sauk Centre," by O. B. Boobar; "Early Transportation," by Lewis Clark; "Early History of Rockville," by Hubert Hanson.

The fourteenth annual session was held at Unity Church, June 1, 1909. The report of the obituary committee was read, giving sketches of the lives of Harmon Becker, Mrs. Mary E. Ketcham, Mrs. Margaret Metzroth Waldman, James F. Bradford, Barney Murphy and Cyrus Smith, who had died during the year. The officers elected were: O. B. Boobar, Sauk Centre, president; G. W. Stewart, St. Cloud, first vice-president; Samuel Young, Maine Prairie, second vice-president; C. D. Grinols, secretary; A. L. Elliott, treasurer. A resolution was adopted providing that in order to retain membership in the association the annual dues must be paid regularly and that the name of any member in arrears for more than one year would be stricken from the roll. After the dinner the program was given with George W. Stewart, toastmaster. The subjects were: "Pioneer Days Among the Boys," C. L. Atwood; with papers by Mrs. Mary L. Street and Mrs. Brennan.

Over one hundred old settlers and their relatives assembled at the Presbyterian Church June 7, 1910, for the fifteenth annual meeting. The obituary committee reported the deaths of John L. Wilson, Henry J. Rosenberger, Robert A. Lyons, John Schaefer, Philoman Lamb, Mrs. Maria D. Waite, William F. Hicks, Mrs. Hester Gilman and Samuel Lee, with biographical sketches

of each. The officers elected for the coming year were: John Zapp, president; Joseph Coates, Sauk Rapids, first vice-president; George Herberger, Sauk Centre, second vice-president; C. D. Grinols, secretary; J. H. Boylan, treasurer. The banquet was served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, C. F. Macdonald acting as toastmaster. Interesting historical papers were read by Mrs. Eunice N. Stickney, George Herberger, A. W. Gordon and Mrs. Wayland Miller.

The attendance at the sixteenth annual meeting, held June 6, 1911, at the Presbyterian Church, St. Cloud, was not large, but those present enjoyed the renewal of "auld acquaintance" and seeing some new faces. The report of the obituary committee included sketches of the lives of Solomon Pendergast, George H. Reynolds, Mrs. Cordelia Greely, Mrs. Mary M. West and Mrs. Mary Winslade. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: George Herberger, Sauk Centre, president; Joseph H. Coates, Sauk Rapids, first vice-president; Benjamin H. Winslow, Maine Prairie, second vice-president; C. D. Grinols, St. Cloud, secretary; J. H. Boylan, Paynesville, treasurer. John Coates, C. F. Macdonald and D. H. Freeman were appointed to serve as an executive committee. Resolutions of regret at the absence of Capt. J. E. West, H. C. Waite and A. L. Elliott, detained at their homes by sickness, were adopted, and they were unanimously elected honorary life members of the association. The dinner was served by the Ladies Aid Society of the church, after which the following program was given, W. B. Mitchell presiding: Historical paper by Joseph Capser, Sauk Centre; "Pioneer Maine Prairie," by Mrs. Addie J. Stickney; an original poem dedicated to the old settlers, by Mrs. C. C. Tobey, Sauk Centre; "The Sioux Massacre," C. F. Macdonald.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the association held June 4, 1912, in the Presbyterian Church, attracted a large attendance. After the usual routine business, the report of the obituary committee was read, chronicling the deaths of Mrs. Olive Tilton, Sidney A. Irish, Nicholas J. Weber, A. L. Elliott, Mrs. Ellen Lamb, George W. Stewart and Josiah E. West. The following officers were elected: Joseph H. Coates, president; Julius Payne, first vice-president; George S. Warner, second vice-president; C. D. Grinols, secretary; J. H. Boylan, treasurer. John Coates, C. F. Macdonald and D. H. Freeman were appointed the executive committee. Horace P. Bennett and Benjamin H. Winslow were elected honorary life members. Resolutions of sympathy for H. C. Waite and Mrs. Mary S. Hayward were adopted. After the dinner furnished by the Ladies' Society of the church, the session was resumed and the regular program given with C. F. Macdonald toastmaster. A paper of reminiscences was read by Warren Hasty. A paper prepared by Mrs. R. L. Lambert, of Royalton, was read by Mrs. Mary F. Street. William E. Lee, of Long Prairie, talked very entertainingly of early days in Todd county, his home. Short talks on appropriate subjects were given by Jacob Staples, O. B. Boobar, John Coates, Conrad Herberger, George Warner and C. F. Macdonald.

The old settlers gathered in goodly numbers June 3, 1913, at the Presbyterian Church, St. Cloud, for their eighteenth annual meeting. The report of the obituary committee showed that the following-named members had

died during the year, a sketch of the life of each being given: Casper Capser, Henry Chester Barrett, Nehemiah P. Clarke, Loren W. Collins, Mrs. Mary S. Hayward, Henry Chester Waite and Benjamin H. Winslow. The officers elected were: Julius Payne, president; R. M. Van Dervort, first vice-president; William T. Clark, second vice-president; Clinton D. Grinols, secretary; James H. Boylan, treasurer. John Coates, C. F. Macdonald and D. H. Freeman were appointed executive committee. Following the dinner served in the church parlors by the Ladies' Aid Society, the program of entertainment was given, with C. F. Macdonald presiding. A paper was read by Mrs. R. L. Lambert, giving the experiences of Mrs. Charles Hunter at Fort Snelling during the war. A paper was read by Lyman W. Ayer, of Belle Prairie, the first white child born in Minnesota. Mr. Ayer was made an honorary member of the association. Impromptu remarks were made by D. H. Freeman, C. F. Macdonald and others.

The nineteenth annual meeting was held June 2, 1914, at the Presbyterian Church, and in the absence of the president, was called to order by First Vice-president R. M. Vandervort. On account of the illness of the chairman of the obituary committee but one death was reported, that of Mrs. Olive J. Boobar of Sauk Centre. Mrs. D. H. Spicer, of St. Cloud, the first white woman to be married in Stearns county, was elected an honorary member for life. The officers for the ensuing years were: R. M. Vandervort, Fair Haven, president; A. L. Gordon, Rice, first vice-president; John Kaufman, St. Cloud, second vice-president; C. D. Grinols, St. Cloud, secretary; J. H. Boylan, Paynesville, treasurer. After the dinner served in the church parlors the association reassembled. The only regular paper on the program was one written by W. B. Mitchell and read by C. F. Macdonald, "Reminiscences of Territorial Days." Miss Margaret Whitney recited, with musical accompaniment, James Whitcomb Riley's "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," and "The Cornstalk Fiddle."

At this meeting as well as those which had preceded it the program was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Among those who contributed to this feature of the exercises were Louis Rosenberger, Charles Frink, H. Sydow, H. C. Ervin, Jr., H. E. Gribenow and Prof. P. E. Kaiser, Mrs. E. T. Davidson, and Zama Taylor, Louise Taylor, Doerner Sisters, Constance L. Gilman, Marie Hanson, Zelah M. Freeman, Isabelle Rosenberger, Clara Rosenberger, Rose Brennan and Lena G. Miller.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS READ AT MEETINGS OF THE OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION.

Harmon Becker (1905 meeting). My brother Henry and myself reached what is now St. Cloud August 10, 1852. We made our home with our brother John who was then living on the Lowry farm, and who was the only white man living on the west side of the river at that time. Several others were working on the east side of the river, but did not establish their homes here until later. The county was then occupied by the Winnebago Indians, who had a camp at the mouth of Sauk river and another at the mouth of the Watab. I should judge there were some 500 Indians in the two camps. They re-

mained here until the spring of 1855, when they were removed to a reservation in southern Minnesota. I was then twelve years of age and was with the Indian boys so much that I learned the language and could speak it as well as they could. (Mr. Becker gives an account of the fight between a party of Chippewas and a party of Sioux which took place at Maine Prairie, being practically the same as that printed on another page of this book.)

A. W. Gordon. In December, 1855, my parents moved from St. Anthony Falls to the township of Brockway, in Stearns county, from which the Winnebago Indians had only recently been moved. Among my earliest recollections was of a big celebration held on the occasion of the opening of the new wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at Watab, built in 1858, which was blown down in March, 1859, and never rebuilt. When the call for volunteers came in 1861 the response was so general that when a draft followed and the town was called on for two more men there were but thirteen left, and these were too young or too old. It was therefore decided to secure two substitutes and a town order for $200 was issued to Chris. Pitz, who was and still is a citizen of St. Cloud, and with this money the two additional men were secured. As showing the financial condition of the people at that time I will say that although the town of Brockway then contained three townships of land barely enough money could be raised each year to pay the interest on this borrowed money. At the thirteenth annual town meeting after the order was issued, when Mr. Pitz wanted his money it was voted to issue town bonds in the sum of $200 and thus raise the required amount. I do not know how long it took the town to pay the bonds.

The provisions and wearing apparel required by the family were purchased by my parents, in the earlier days, at St. Anthony Falls, the distance of nearly 100 miles being made with an ox-team and requiring about a week.

At the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862 the few families living on their farms in the surrounding country decided to move into one house, my grandfather Getchell's being selected for that purpose. The men came in from the fields before the sun went down, and no one left the building until the next morning. For a time a guard was posted at night to provide against a surprise. The early part of the evenings, before dark, was spent by the men in practising at target shooting, that they might become proficient marksmen in case of an attack. When a report came that the Chippewas had joined the Sioux and were coming down the Mississippi in canoes to massacre the settlers, the families at Brockway decided to move to St. Cloud, but before starting organized the Brockway militia for the purpose of saving what horses they had from being taken by government army officers, many of the farmers having traded their oxen for horses, which they were very desirous to keep. After the families were taken to St. Cloud the men returned to their farms to finish harvesting their crops, each man carrying a gun and plenty of ammunition. As soon as the grain was harvested it was threshed. Our family remained in St. Cloud until fall when they returned to their farm.

Philip Beaupre (1903 meeting). I am now living at Sauk Rapids, having first visited that place and St. Cloud (then uninhabited) in the summer of 1845, forty-five years ago. In 1840 I left Lower Canada, where I was born

in 1823 and came by the great lakes to Chicago; went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1841; in 1842 walked west to Dubuque; in 1843 went to St. Louis; in 1844 went up the Missouri by steamboat to Fort Benton in Montana; returned to what is now Fort Buford at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and from there, with ponies, went easterly to the Mouse river, where I wintered in what is now North Dakota. In the spring of 1845 I went to Fort Garry and assisted in organizing a train of some eighty Red river carts and came with them the following summer to St. Paul, reaching there about August 1, 1845. In order to avoid the dangerous Sioux country this expedition opened up a new route by way of Detroit, Otter Tail Lake and Crow Wing.

At that time the only white men between Fort Gary and St. Paul were two men at Crow Wing, which later became an important outfitting point, and later still was entirely abandoned. These two men, traders, were Allen Morrison, the father of Mrs. John Sloan, of St. Cloud, and Donald McDonald, while in this latitude there was no settlement between here and the Pacific ocean. One half-breed had a little log hut at St. Anthony Falls. In St. Paul there were perhaps a dozen white men, including Mr. Larpenteur, Louis and Joseph Roberts, the two latter gentlemen being uncles of Therese Des Noyes, whom I married in St. Paul in 1851, the ceremony being performed by Father Ravoux, who is still living there. Previous to 1849 the population of Minnesota was very small and mostly confined to a few points—St. Paul, Stillwater, St. Anthony, Mendota (where General Sibley resided), Sauk Rapids and Crow Wing being the more prominent ones; St. Paul being equal almost to all the others combined. In the early years there were many brainy men whom I knew personally, among whom were Joseph R. Brown, David Olmsted, General S. B. Lowry, Major Fridley, the two Rices, Baldwin Olmsted and others too numerous to mention here.

The American Fur Company was a powerful factor in the business and politics of the country, as the Hudson Bay Company was on the Canadian side of the line. As collector of customs under President Pierce, between 1852 and 1856, I was located at Pembina, and about 1862 I was sheriff of Stearns county.

Sauk Rapids has happened to be the residence of an unusual number of old settlers, many of whom are now among the dead. But there are still living there Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Richard Cronk and Edwin S. Hall, all of whom were born between 60 and 70 years ago at La Pointe on Madeline Island in Lake Superior, but who came to Sauk Rapids between 1848 and 1854; Mrs. Julia A. A. Wood, who came about 1850; George W. Benedict in 1854, and some others at an early day. A smaller number, including Mr. Wilson, Mr. Smitten and some others on the west side of the river came about 1851.

The first settlements between Crow Wing and St. Paul, as I now recollect, were about as follows: In 1849 the Winnebago Indians were removed from Iowa to Long Prairie, under the general charge of Henry M. Rice, afterwards United States Senator from Minnesota, and in connection with that move came David Gilman in charge of transportation and he settled at Watab in 1849. A little later Marks and White, Nathan Myrick and General S. B. Lowry

settled at Watab as traders, a part of the Winnebagoes having returned to that place from Long Prarie. David Olmstead located at Long Prairie, and S. Baldwin Olmsted settled early at a point opposite Fort Ripley. It was about 1849 that old man Chapman with his sons located at the Tamarac, three miles above Little Rock creek, making a farm there. Just below the mouth of Little Rock creek William A. Aitkin, for whom Aitkin county was named, had a trading post which was later occupied by Major Hatch. In 1845 or 1846 a man named Green made a commencement at building a cheap dam across the east channel of the Mississippi river at Little Falls. He died of cholera soon after at St. Paul. The Rev. Frederick Ayer in about 1860 came from Sandy lake, where he had been a missionary and teacher, and made a good farm and residence at Belle Prairie. Between 1845 and 1851 I frequently passed through the county between St. Paul and Crow Wing, and in 1851 I settled permanently at Sauk Rapids. In that year I helped Governor Stevens and his outfit of 75 men and teams to cross the Mississippi just above Sauk Rapids. He had just been appointed governor of Washington territory and made the trip overland with great success. At that time Jeremiah Russell and his wife were living in a new log house on the east bank of the river just above Sauk Rapids, where Mr. Russell opened the first farm in Benton county. George W. Sweet was then living with Mr. Russell, and below Sauk Rapids, opposite the present residence of Charles A. Gilman, an eccentric character named Charles Webb lived in a small log house.

After first coming to this part of the West I was in the employ of the American Fur Company and my business took me several times across the plains, to the upper waters of the Missouri and to the Saskatchewan in British America. Twice, in company with others, I was attacked by Sioux Indians in overwhelming numbers. One of these occasions was in the summer of 1844, when I was at the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers in what is now western North Dakota. Buffalo were very numerous, and we knew that hostile Sioux were lurking not far off in force although they kept pretty well out of sight. We erected an adobie fort, which we christened Fort Union, and conducted a fur trading business. On a certain Sunday five of us decided, as our supply of fresh meat was getting low, to cross the river, kill a couple of buffalo and get back with the carcasses if possible without meeting the Indians. We secured an old flat-boat, took our knives and guns, and sculled over to the far bank, where the boat was drawn well up on the shore. After creeping the distance of a mile or so we were within range of the herd. A cow and a bull were dropped by well-directed shots and most of our number immediately busied ourselves cutting up the meat. We had gotten fairly along with the work when a half-breed, simultaneously with the crack of a rifle off in the hills, dropped dead into the opened carcass of the animal he was dressing. Each of the remaining four made a jump for his rifle and while in the act of securing his a Frenchman named Johnson joined the half-breed in death, and a third whose name I do not remember was wounded. This left but the two of us, and as we knew the red skins to be in force we decided that it would be useless to make a stand. Accordingly we dropped our rifles and made a dash for a clump of willows that extended back from the river bot-

toms a half mile or so. We were successful in reaching this without being hit by any of the numerous shots fired at us as we ran. From our ambush we could see the Indians ride up to where the two dead men and the wounded one lay. They scalped all three. Then creeping through the willows we made a run for the river. We could hear the Indians scouring the brush in their search for us. We had thrown our rifles away but still had our revolvers and were determined if necessary to sell our lives dearly. In due time we reached the bottoms and while the savages were in the willows we peeled off our surplus clothing and dropped into the river. We were half way across before the Indians on the top of the bank discovered us, and as the distance was too great for accurate shooting we soon reached the other shore—and our fort. This was the most exciting brush I had with the Indians, although there were several others. The last buffalo I killed was near Fort Abercrombie in 1866.

Lieutenant Governor Charles A. Gilman (1904 meeting). While a goodly volume might be written regarding our old settlers, their characteristics and experiences, my limited time for the reading of this paper permits but a few briefly condensed statements.

Coming from Dubuque on the steamboat Luella, I reached St. Paul about the third of May, 1855, and reached St. Cloud by team, in company with five young men from the East, about the sixth of May, by the wagon road on the east side of the river leading from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids and Crow Wing, that being the only long-distance road leading northwesterly from St. Anthony and St. Paul. No census of the population of the territory was taken between 1850 and 1860, but on May 1, 1855, which was about the beginning of the first rapid and continuous immigration to Minnesota, a fair estimate would perhaps have placed the white population at about 40,000 or 50,000, whereas the number now is not far from 2,000,000. These 40,000 or 50,000 people were then in villages and very small hamlets and in the country adjacent thereto along a very few lines of road, and on the Mississippi, the Minnesota and St. Croix rivers, the great extent of country away from those lines being uninhabited except by an occasional settler venturing a little beyond the rest, and by the Indians; a condition however soon to meet with a rapid change. Those little towns along the rivers named have mostly become the cities of today, the greatest aggregation of population and power, however, being in the Twin Cities, with their nearly half a million of people, in place of some 6,000 the first of May, 1855.

But chiefly for our consideration is the line of settlement reaching through this locality and the branches leading therefrom at that period. The little stopping places on the old up-river wagon road on the east side of the Mississippi are the sites of the cities and villages of today, although what was then the youngest of all, and one of the least, St. Cloud, is now by far the largest and wealthiest. At the date named, the stopping places between St. Anthony and St. Cloud had but from one to three houses each, with occasional nearby scattering settlers, though perhaps Manomin or Rice Creek had more. Up Rum river for eight or ten miles above Anoka was a scattering settlement, and later that year Princeton was settled by the Hon. Samuel Ross and a few

others. Also, on the west side of the river opposite Big Lake the Monticello settlement was begun, and that year, I think, Simon Stevens began the settlement at Clearwater, Mr. Jamison at Orono, Joseph Brown at Big Lake and Casimir Galarneault at Big Meadows were very old as well as valuable settlers. In this vicinity the conditions which are of interest to a majority of this assembly greatly changed since May 1, 1855. Then the townsite of St. Cloud, with its one house near where our bandstand in Central Park now is, occupied by Anton Edelbrock, and a lumber shanty in what is now the middle of the street near the west end of the Tenth Street Bridge, and occupied by Philip Sheppard and wife, were, as I recollect, the only habitations on the townsite of St. Cloud when I arrived here, General Lowry's residence being at Arcadia, so-called, just above the present residence of the writer of this paper, and Mr. Wilson not having at that time erected his house. Outside the surveyed townsite, however, were a large number of settlers, to whom reference may be made later on. The only man I now remember of having seen here when I first came, and who is now here, is the venerable father of the town, Hon. John L. Wilson, though it is possible there were others. Several ladies, however, who are still with us were residing then on places just outside but now within the present city limits, among them Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Ketcham and Mrs. John Schwartz. A little later during the same month the Hon. H. C. Waite arrived, as I think did Mr. and Mrs. Spicer and others. I should say that while I was here at the time stated, and frequently afterward, I settled at Sauk Rapids, then much larger than St. Cloud and considered more important prospectively, and I did not come to St. Cloud to live until 1861. J. B. Sartell, now at the mouth of Watab river, with a large and rapidly increasing posterity, came about the time I did.

St. Cloud was then (the first of May, 1855) a small but very pretentious suburb of Sauk Rapids (a situation since reversed), two miles above on the east side of the river, which was the metropolis of all northern Minnesota, having perhaps twenty-five or thirty dwellings, some quite pretentious ones, being the county seat of Benton county, one of the first organized and at that time one of the largest and most important in the territory, and having, prior to 1855, the only newspaper in the territory north of St. Anthony (the Frontierman), and a United States land office for a district embracing perhaps two-thirds the area of the state, several large stores, a post office, stage-line headquarters, and the general appurtenances of a good town, including too many prominent citizens for individual mention; and continuing easterly therefrom for ten miles was a large settlement, American, English and Irish. On the west side of the river in all directions from St. Cloud and north to Winnebago Prairie were numerous agricultural settlers, upon pre-emption claims on unsurveyed government land; and any of these settlers needing to buy a sack of flour, a pair of overalls, a pound of sugar, or a bar of soap, or wishing to mail or receive a letter had to cross the Mississippi river as best they could to Sauk Rapids, or as some did, go to St. Joe, seven or eight miles west of St. Cloud and at that time about ten times as large as the latter, and where the leading man, Joseph Linneman, had a good store. And now having reached St. Joe I may as well complete that line by saying that at that time the set-

tlement on the south side of Sauk river, including the Beckers, Keough, Staples, Payne, Wood, Morrison, Stanger and many German families, ended near Rockville, while the more northerly or St. Joe settlement (all German) continued four or five miles to what is called Jacob's Prairie, where lived the last white family of the great settlement which later continued rapidly, on and on, to the Pacific Ocean. Stopping at this last house over night the next day with my companions above referred to, I traveled beyond on the old Pembina half-breed trail through what is now Cold Spring and Richmond, and for miles beyond upon what seemed to be a grand and endless prairie, joining with my companions (now all dead) in conjecturing whether the country would ever be occupied by a good class of people, on account of the northern latitude with its severe winters and frosty summers. This thrifty settlement west of St. Cloud was then the largest agricultural settlement north of Hennepin county, though perhaps excelled in the size of cultivated fields, but not in the number of them, at Belle Prairie. The Maine Prairie settlement was begun some months later on.

Continuing north from St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids on the Crow Wing road, then the most important road leading to or from St. Paul, the principal towns in order of their importance were Little Falls, Crow Wing and Swan River, each of which, as well as the towns of Sauk Rapids and St. Joe, was of more importance on May 1, 1855, than any other town in Minnesota north of Stillwater, St. Paul and St. Anthony. Next in order of size toward Crow Wing were Watab, Platte River, with an interesting adjacent settlement, and Belle Prairie, at which latter point was a fine agricultural development, mainly by French Canadians, and by the Rev. Frederic Ayer, one of the first teachers and missionaries in the Lake Superior country, the first teacher in Minnesota, and whose son, Lyman Ayer, the first white child born in Minnesota (at Sandy Lake in 1833) it was hoped would honor us by his presence and an address today. The history of Frederic Ayer has properly been made the subject for a prominent place by the Historical Society of Minnesota, and the same may be said as to the late Rev. Sherman Hall of Sauk Rapids, who, like Mr. Ayer, was an early missionary at Lake Superior and an early settler at Sauk Rapids.

The great thoroughfare I have tried to follow from St. Paul ended for general uses at the Leech Lake Indian agency. There was also opened from Crow Wing (which town was abandoned after the building of the Northern Pacific Railway) to the Red River valley a road connecting with the old Pembina or Fort Garry trail from St. Cloud via Sauk Valley and Fort Abercrombie, the Crow Wing route to afford safety to the Red River expeditions from attacks by the Sioux Indians. But very few actual settlers located early on either of the said lines north and west from Crow Wing. From the main road to Crow Wing a government road was early opened from Swan River to Long Prairie in connection with the location there of a band of Winnebago Indians, moved from Iowa, which band was in May, 1855, removed to Winnebago Agency, Blue Earth county, Minn., a few of these Indians having in the meantime been temporarily quartered at Winnebago Prairie, so-called, opposite Watab and some eight miles north of St. Cloud. Incidentally I may

add one of the largest agricultural settlements, and perhaps the largest, in May 1855, in the state, was upon the prairie of Hennepin county, westerly and northerly from Minneapolis, which place then had a population of only some 500 to 800 people, it not being consolidated with St. Anthony to which it just then was first connected by the first bridge across the Mississippi.

Returning once more in my narrative to St. Cloud, I would state that the increase of settlement after the early part of May, 1855, both in the town and in the country outside, was very rapid, the settlers very largely being German Catholics, many having been induced hither by the influence of the Rev. Father Pierz, an aged Austrian priest of extraordinary goodness and of zeal in the cause of his church; and by others of the order of St. Benedict of that church, who came after him, and made St. Cloud and its vicinity the headquarters of that order for the whole Northwest, who have added greatly to the development of this entire region, and have established St. John's University, one of the largest religious and educational institutions in the Northwest, some twelve miles west from St. Cloud.

By a line drawn east and west through the state, the settlements north of Hennepin county, which I have more particularly outlined, were all which then existed in what was two-thirds or more of the entire area of the state, but, of course, covering much that was last to be settled though not the least in interest.

My time permits but little to be said of the two principal tribes of Indians—the Ojibwas, commonly called the Chippewas, and the Dakotahs, commonly called Sioux, which tribes at the period of which I write were engaged in deadly hostilities with each other and had many bloody battles, sometimes almost at our doors. The line separating these tribes, as nearly as locatable, extended from St. Paul up the Mississippi to St. Cloud, thence somewhat indefinitely to the northwest, the Chippewas being on the north and east, and the Sioux on the south and west of that line, neither approaching it without caution nor crossing it very far except with hostile intent. Their bloody trophies and serious disfigurements after their battles are well remembered by many of us, although we usually had our favorites and took pride in their victories and assisted their wounded and hungry ones on their homeward journeys. Their bad deeds have sometimes shocked the world, but if all the truth were told much to their credit would be revealed. An intelligent history of them, and especially of their much disputed origin, would supply an interesting subject for the ablest and best informed writer. At the time of which I write, the white population had come largely from the Northern and Western states, many especially from Maine with a view to the lumber business; very many from Lower Canada, some from Canada West, some from England, Ireland and Scotland, and some from Germany, from which country and the Scandinavian countries the great immigration which reached us later on was about commencing. A few also came from Winnipeg, having gone there long before with the Lord Selkirk settlement, by the way of Hudson Bay. Comparatively few brought much money, but in good sense, courage and industrious habits they were as wealthy as any people on earth as results have shown, for it is doubtful whether there can be anywhere found a similar number of people

to those within the limits of this old Settlers' Association who have made better progress in becoming independent and in possessing what to them constituted the comforts of life. While not germane to the purposes of this gathering, it may not be wholly amiss to venture the opinion that much contact in business life with people of all nations induces the belief that the various nations, races and tribes, even including Indians, are quite equally well endowed in the matter of natural intelligence. But in the matter of economy and thrift, it is also evident that there is a marked difference.

Among the early settlers there was no lack of ability, either in this upper country or in the territory at large. Considering the small number here prior to 1855, there were among them a very large number of men of a high order of ability for public affairs. During the more recent years, not among any similar body of men, or thrice their number, has their mental ability, political skill and discretion been equaled, if indeed it has at all in Minnesota. It will be a far-off day when the people can look at any one time at such an array of able men as existed prior to 1855 in the persons of the Rices, Sibley, Ramsay, Marshall, Joseph R. Brown, Brisbin, Murray, Steele, the McKusicks, the Olmsteds, Wilkinson, Goodhue, Gorman, North, the Folsoms, Becker, Fridley, Lowry, Major Randall and their associates; and in the law and other professions there was no deficiency. The foundations of the state essential to prosperity were well and ably laid, for which this later generation, in which we few survivers find ourselves, may feel duly thankful. During our time here we have had some fun; we have seen how the state has been transformed by improvements; wonderful inventions have been made; great wars have interested us, and our experiences have been so great that we may well wonder if new things in the future can happen to interest those who unfortunately were born too late to enjoy what has been experienced by us.

Captain J. E. West. "Where the Pioneers Slept" (1906). In our reminiscences as to where we slept, it is easier to remember the delightful sleeping-places of the pioneer days than it is to recollect the nights we spent in misery and grief.

We slept in or under our "prairie schooners" on our long tiresome trip over new roads and through the woodland while seeking a new home on the frontier. Some of us remember the delightful trip on one of the great floating palaces that steamed up the river from Galena to St. Paul. After the pleasant evening of a glorious October day spent on deck, drinking in the pure fresh air and enjoying the grand scenery and gorgeous foliage that covered the bluffs, how delightfully we slept in the large and comfortable staterooms. As we passed up through Lake Pepin we can remember our excitement, as in the early morning we heard the call, "We are in sight of Maiden Rock." How rapidly we dressed and hastened on deck to get a view of this romantic spot. In our youthful imaginations we could see the beautiful Indian maiden in her short buckskin skirt, with her long, black hair over her shoulders, as she made the fearful leap from this great rock that reached far out over the lake. Then as we looked again we could see her, in our imagination, waving her hand in defiance at her father, the great chieftain, because he would not permit her to marry her lover, an Indian brave of another band.

When we landed at the wharf at the village of St. Paul we were sorry to leave our delightful sleeping places. Then we slept in small, untidy rooms at the old Merchants, the American House and the St. Charles. During the winter of 1854 we slept on bed-ticks filled with prairie grass, in cold houses in the village of St. Anthony, and on claims in the new country. In the early spring of 1855 some of us slept one fearful stormy night where we were awakened by the terrific crash as the beautiful suspension bridge was blown from its cables and fell, a complete wreck, on the ice below.

Then we slept on the wild and beautiful banks of Lakes Calhoun, Harriet and Minnetonka before the artisan had attempted to improve on God's glorious work. We slept within hearing of the waterfall as it rushed with all its grandeur over the precipice forming the Bridal Veil at the then beautiful Minnehaha, and before we had learned by our sad experience with the red men that Longfellow's poem was nothing but a hoax.

Then we slept under the beautiful trees on what is now University campus, and in the shadow of Cheever's Tower, where we could read the sign, "Pay your dime and climb." Then after climbing the long stairs, sleep was driven from our eyes as we looked out and saw in the distance the grand and glorious cataract, where the great volume of water rushed in its mad splashing career over the original Falls of St. Anthony, and on every side we could see God's glorious and beautiful world. When we reached the ground we leaned against the tower and slept, and dreamed of the beautiful new world we had found.

Then we slept in the small, crowded staterooms on the old steamers Gov. Ramsey and H. M. Rice as they came slowly up the river from St. Anthony to St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids. We slept on these boats while they were stuck fast on the sand-bars among the islands below St. Cloud, and were awakened by the loud shouting of one hundred log-drivers as they waded under the sides of the boat and with their long poles lifted her from the sand-bar and sent her floating down the stream.

During that fearful long, cold winter of 1855 we slept in board shanties with only one inch of lumber to protect us from the cold of 50 degrees below zero. We cooked, lived, ate and slept in these shanties and log cabins, with our bed in the center of the room between two stoves. When we retired the stove would be red hot and water boiling, and in the morning it would be frozen solid.

We slept in kind-hearted squatters' cabins, having two or three children for bed-fellows, sleeping between two great feather-beds. Then we slept in other cabins with scant covering, and we slept on the floor of these cabins, wrapped in our buffalo robes. We slept in rooms where frost gathered on the windows three inches thick. We slept in lofts and garrets where we would be covered with snow as it drifted through the roof, and we slept where our breath froze our whiskers and hair to the bedding.

During our noon hour, we slept on piles of wood or rails before great fires in the forest. Then after a night and day lost in the woods, we slept before other great fires that served the double purpose of keeping us warm and holding at bay the howling pack of timber wolves. During the summer

after a day's tramping on the boundless prairie sea, the sun hid under a cloud, we were most fearfully lost. We made beds from the marsh grass and in the midst of thousands and thousands of beautiful flowers, such as grow only in God's great flower garden, we had refreshing sleep and were awakened by the bright and glorious sun as it appeared in the east, bringing us the greetings of another day and pointing out the road to our homes. Never was the sun more beautiful; we gave it a warm welcome and accepted its greeting with joyful hearts.

Then we slept in the old-fashioned stagecoach as it rocked on its great leather straps, and went bouncing over the prairie from St. Paul to St. Cloud, and as it was rattling and bumping over the rough corduroy roads through the big woods near Alexandria. We slept in our log or board claim shanties which we had hastily converted into forts; and as we were awakened by the wild yells of a drunken mob calling themselves the Claim Association, we snatched our shotguns and rifles from the pegs on the wall and defiantly commanded a halt. Surprised at meeting an honest and determined resistance these men would hastily retreat and look up some tenderfoot squatter who had located too near some speculator's boundless claim, and while under the influence of "fire-water" and meeting no resistance they would shave the squatters' heads to the skin and then ride them on a rail out of town.

While on the road to St. Paul for merchandise, we slept in our wagons or on the ground under them, while our oxen fed on the prairie near by.

In the colder weather we slept or tried to sleep in the old hotels at Coon Creek, Itasca, Elk River and Big Lake, but were driven from the beds by armies of bugs, commanded by a general and his staff, they being determined that their homes should not be molested by the tender-footed white man.

Then we slept in a better class of hotels, at St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Watab and other pretentious cities. Frequently we had one or sometimes two strangers for companions; or we slept on the floor, furnishing our own blankets and surrounded by scores of strangers, each man paying fifty cents for the use of the floor and the privilege of swearing.

I remember C. C. Andrews, afterwards General Andrews, when he made his trip of inspection through this part of the frontier. He was just out of college. The ink was hardly dry on his diploma. He passed St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, believing that he could find a more desirable location for a young and rising attorney. When he arrived at Watab, then the metropolis of the upper Mississippi, he abandoned the stagecoach and engaged lodging at the City Hotel. He was a tall, straight, dignified, well-dressed young gentleman, and commanded the respect of those he met. At the proper time he was shown his bed, which was in a room with five or six others. He retired and was lost in sleep, when the landlord shook him and said, "Stranger, roll over and make room for this man." Andrews said, "What, a strange bed-fellow?" The landlord said "Yes, and before morning you may have another." He got up and dressed himself, went to the sitting room expecting to sit by the fire, but every inch of space was taken by men sleeping on the floor. He then sought comfort in the streets of that city, and when he was tired out by his long night's walk, he stopped and for one-

half hour leaned against the corner of the building and slept, for which he was charged and paid fifty cents.

Then during a long trip in the winter from St. Paul to Dubuque, in open sleds called stages, the passengers braced themselves against each other and entirely covering themselves with buffalo robes and blankets, slept.

Then we slept on the track of the wounded deer or bear that we had followed until dark, so that at early daylight we could start, hoping to catch up with our game before it had left its resting-place.

Then we slept in the woods, with our blankets and buffalo-robes stretched on poles for a tent, with great log fires in front of us while the mercury was frozen out of sight. Our young vigor and enthusiasm kept us warm and comfortable while we slept, or platted the townsites of Hartford, Newburg, Brottsburg and scores of other townsites that have long since been forgotten.

Some of us remember sleeping in Moffett's Castle in St. Paul, a quaint old building that had story after story added as the streets were graded up around it, and when we were shown to our room we would never know whether we were to go up or downstairs.

Before the days of mosquito netting we slept in houses where we could only find rest by filling the room with smudge smoke so dense that mosquitoes could not exist. On our fishing trips, after being driven from our beds, we would row far out on the water where the breeze would keep the mosquitoes from coming; then we would let the boat drift while we slept.

While burning lime or brick, we slept on the ground until it was our turn to watch the fires.

During that great grasshopper storm, while millions and millions of the little pests were raining down from the clouds and like hail pelting the windows of our cabins and covering the earth from sight, after we recovered from our astonishment, and while the 'hoppers were devouring all vegetation, we the pioneers slept.

During our visits to the lumber camps, three hundred miles from civilization, surrounded by lumbermen who had been in the woods six or eight months, and after an hour spent telling these men of their families and of the world, we climbed up to one of those upper bunks and slept.

In June, when the great mass of logs were being driven down the rivers, hundreds of the log-drivers all dressed in red-blanket suits would celebrate their home-coming by drinking poor whisky until they were wild, and then they would paint the town red with their fearful yelling up and down the streets. For several nights if we slept at all, it was within hearing of their continued yells, ten thousand times more hideous than dangerous. For drunk or sober the rough pioneer lumbermen of Minnesota were big-hearted, big-souled men who would do no harm if not molested.

Then we slept in lumbermen's wanegans and tents on the banks of the river, and ate with them of their delicious baked beans.

Then on the nights of the Fourth of July and other holidays we slept in tents and under our branching native trees, with "Old Glory" floating from the flag-staff, and we dreaming of the happy future when another star would be added to the constellation, representing our own beautiful Minnesota. Then

later we slept during the dark, stormy days of the Civil War under the protecting folds of that same flag, with one of the brightest stars representing our state, and our War Governor Ramsey determined to furnish our quota of fighting men to protect every star and to see that not one should be torn from the azure of blue.

During the prosperous days of 1856 and early '57, we slept in our new cottages that replaced the shanties and cabins, in rooms all fresh and sweet, with new and beautiful white plaster, and as we rested on our cane-seat rocker or rolled with the little ones on the new ingrain carpet that had taken the place of the old hit-or-miss rag rug, we slept in comfortable beds surrounded with these extravagant and luxurious comforts, and we were as happy as kings.

Then the great financial crash of 1857 came like a flash of lightning, and in a moment we were reduced from what was a pioneer's wealth to one of poverty. But like frontiersmen we started with renewed courage, and while we explored the prairie and timber lands in search of new investments we slept in the tall grass where we could see the approaching fire as it leaped from marsh to marsh, licking up in great flames all the dry, combustible material, compelling us to set back fires, and after we had burned a large space around our camp we watched the fearful, raging fire, hoping that all camping parties were safe, and then we slept.

When mosquito netting was invented we slept under canopies around our beds, where the buzzing sounds of millions of mosquitoes made us think that they were gritting their teeth and ripping the netting from the canopy.

Then during our first harvest we slept in the fields on bundles of grain while we were assisting the farmer; and while threshing we slept in the stacks of clean, fresh straw. Then we slept in the little grist-mill while waiting for our grain to be ground.

In 1860, after the Chippewa Indians had fought the Sioux at Maine Prairie, and were returning with three scalps and one Indian head, they camped in lower town, on the ground now occupied by our townsman, James E. Jenks, and some of us heard all through that long tedious night the everlasting "Yo, yo!" of the war-dance, with the frightful and hideous war-whoop, and with these surrounding us we slept.

Just as we were beginning to recover from the disastrous crash of 1857 the discontent of the South could be heard. Then Sumter was fired upon, war was declared. Then we slept within hearing of the beating of drums, and the tramp, tramp of citizen soldiers; and after one long year of war, of victory and defeat, when the call came for 300,000 more, excitement was everywhere; and in the midst of it the news of the Sioux Indian massacre was received, when the excitement became intense. Business was suspended, most of our able-bodied men had enlisted and had left or were on the eve of leaving for the South. Home guards were hastily organized in every town, stockades were erected, and in these stockades those not on guard duty slept. Brick buildings were turned into forts, and men were kept on guard, while those off duty and the women and children slept on the counters or piles of merchan-

dise and on the floor. Rifle-pits were dug around St. Cloud and other villages, and night and day men were stationed in them, and while some slept the others kept strict guard.

The pioneers who escaped the scalping knife of the barbarous and bloodthirsty Indians, while on their desperate flight to the settlements that were unmolested, slept during the day in the tall grass or in the swamps, watching and sleeping in turns until darkness would protect them during a long night's march.

Some of you will remember our old citizen, O. E. Garrison. While he and his wife were escaping from the Indians on a dark night, they found themselves in the midst of an Indian camp. Mr. Garrison, to quiet his little dog, choked it to death. They traveled for several nights, sleeping in the grass during the day, with nothing but roots and berries to eat. Many of the wounded pioneers, unable to travel, slept in the marshes near water, where they could bathe their fevered heads until assistance reached them and took them to a place of safety.

Mary E. Ketcham (1906). "And it came to pass" on Monday, the tenth day of April, 1854, that our company of ten left the depot at Tecumseh, Michigan, buying our tickets for the fair land of Minnesota. It was nearly the end of the week before we reached Galena, where we took passage on the steamboat, the "War Eagle," for St. Paul, at which place we arrived in four or five days. Taking the stage from there to St. Anthony Falls, as East Minneapolis was then called, we made our final purchases for commencing housekeeping in a new country. There we had to wait a little for the steamer "Gov. Ramsey" to get steam up for her first trip up to Sauk Rapids that spring. But the water being very low they were fearful they might not reach their landing just opposite here, which they did not, but landed us at Monticello, and for one reason or another we did not reach Sauk Rapids until the next Saturday, making it three weeks to a day or two from the time we left Tecumseh, very different from what it would be at this time.

Then commenced the tug of our life time. Mr. Ketcham and Mr. Addison Gilmore, he and his wife being members of our company, had rented a farm belonging to James Keough, two miles above the Fur Company farm, making it four miles above Sauk Rapids. We remained at Mr. Russell's Sunday and Monday, but during that Monday Mr. Ketcham hired himself and myself out to keep house for a Mons. Coonrawdy, who kept a place of entertainment a little way above the Fur Company's building. I was to do the work and Mr. Ketcham was to get the glory and the pay, for all which we were to receive the magnificent sum of $30 per month. We started on our work and next morning shortly after we had begun William Wood, of Lynden Terrace, came by and Mr. Coonrawdy called him in to see that he "had a woman's bonnet in the house." He said he never was so happy in all his life. Mr. Wood, being an old acquaintance, came into the kitchen to tell me. I replied that he might be just as happy to get it out again. It was a pretty hard place to put a young thing like me, who had never had charge of a house before and with nothing to do with but salt pork, potatoes, dried peas, and dried apples of the poorest quality. No butter, no milk, and bread made from such poor gray flour that

it was almost impossible to make it rise. Before the first week was out, I was at my wits' end to know what we should have for dinner that day, so went to the Mons. himself. "Oh," he said, "give them some pea soup." I replied that I didn't know how to get that up, as we had never used it at home. He said, "I show you; come." We went into the kitchen; he put over a large two-pail kettle, nearly filling it with water, then taking a quart measure he dipped it full of peas and without allowing me to clean them in any way, poured them into the kettle. Then going to a barrel of hogs' heads he took one out and treating it the same as he had the peas, said, "Now, keep a good fire and it will be ready for dinner," and so it was, but not for me. The next week, thinking we would have something different on our bread than salt-pork gravy and black-strap molasses, I took the liberty to stew some of the dried apples. But he did not like it, said it was too extravagant, and by the end of two weeks we all came to the conclusion that the farm would be the better place for us. So we took that "woman's bonnet" out of his house and my prophecy came true.

Sometime the latter part of May two young men, one by the name of John C. Hicks, and the other Andrew C. Dunn, came to Sauk Rapids. I remember them particularly, as they were both good singers. During the month of June we had our first Gospel service, held in the little old log court house, near the Fur Company's building. Later Father Hall came. He had been a missionary for twenty years or more to the Chippewa Indians, but they having recently been removed he started to go down to Clearwater, but for some reason was stopped at Sauk Rapids, where he built his house and made his home, and the Sauk Rapids people were thus getting the benefit of his preaching on Sunday.

Shortly after coming we found there was another small settlement up at Watab, it being the trading post of the Winnebago Indians, where Gen. S. B. Lowry, proprietor of the present Lowry's Addition to St. Cloud, and a Mr. Marks had stores for the benefit of "poor Lo." David Gilman and family were keeping a house of entertainment for the traveling public. N. Lamb and family had come there in 1851 from Kalamazoo, Mich. P. Lamb came later and is now at Sauk Centre. Mrs. Ellen Lamb is still living in St. Cloud and has been for over fifty years. We were greatly surprised one evening, the first of July, to hear that George W. Benedict and wife had arrived from Tecumseh, where he had been publisher of the Tecumseh Herald for several years, and now he had come at the solicitation of the Sauk Rapids Company to do the same for them; George W. Sweet put up a building in which he was to have a small store, the post office was also to be kept there, while the back room up stairs was to be the printing office where the Sauk Rapids Frontierman was to be issued, Mr. Benedict and wife occupying the front chamber as their living room. He tells me he went to St. Paul and worked the paper off in one of the offices there for several weeks before they could get their presses and everything up to the Rapids.

During the summer, sometime, Mr. Bohmer put up a log building in which he started a blacksmith shop. Sometime during the summer a Mr. Crane, of the firm of VanNest & Crane, of Tecumseh, Mich., arrived and put up a build-

ing near the creek. They would occupy the lower part for general merchandise, and the upper part for living rooms, but this building was not finished and fitted until the next spring.

During the month of July a great-uncle, a Mr. Hixon, came from Clinton, Mich. He thought we had pretty hard living, so before he went home he left money with William Wood to buy us a young cow from Father Ayer's herd, which we received in August, and then having milk and butter, with the new vegetables, we lived well, for this little cow was part buffalo and gave very different milk from that we buy now.

In September we moved down to Sauk Rapids into a log house belonging to William Wood, where we remained until the next April. Later in the fall Mr. Hicks gathered the people together in a singing class and we had that to look forward to once a week for three months, making it seem more like the old home.

So the winter wore away and the first of April, 1855, the time to hold the first election in St. Cloud and to organize the county drew near. The men to hold these offices were obliged to sleep one night at least in the county before they could do so. Mr. Ketcham and D. T. Wood having been selected for two of the offices, they started out on Sunday morning with their packs on their backs, having to walk three miles out to a farm by the present covered bridge before they could get a place to sleep. As the house had been lately put up the windows were not in and beside lunch enough to last over two days and several other things, they each had to carry a half a window, for it was not summer weather yet. The only way we had for crossing the Mississippi was in an old dugout canoe with one end broken out and held in place by a piece of hoop iron, and somebody had to go along to take the canoe back. This time William Wood went with them. Then when they returned they had to shout until someone heard them. Mr. Ketcham had to start out that week to hunt a place for us to live in until he could get lumber from Little Falls, where there was a sawmill. James Keough took pity on us and let us come in with him, although there was only one room below with an attic above, but we got along very nicely. We didn't get our lumber until in July, when Mr. Ketcham succeeded in getting it by sitting on the river bank, watching for three days after hearing the raft had started. The shanty was put up for summer weather, Mr. Ketcham intending to get more lumber and put up a good house before cold weather came, but being disappointed in getting some lumber we were obliged to live in it just as it was through the coldest winter that has ever been known in Minnesota, the thermometer going down, up country, to 60 degrees below zero, in spirit thermometers, and then bursting. From the first week in January to the middle of February it was no warmer here than 20 degrees below zero at any time. The first week of this awful cold the sun came up on Monday morning surrounded with the brightest of "sun dogs." At noon they could be plainly seen, and they went to bed with it at night. When the moon came up in the evening it had the same company, by which we knew we might expect something out of the usual line. I can assure you it was most dreadful getting out in the mornings to build a fire, and everything frozen solid, the bread being so hard I could not cut it. I had to set the loaf down

in front of the open stove until it would thaw and then toast it, after which I would toast it on the other side, as I had to do with all until we had enough for the meal. And so it would be with the molasses, we couldn't possibly get it out of the pitcher without putting it on the stove until the rim around the bottom was nearly all off. I still keep it for the good it has done in days gone by. The next morning I was going around with a summer coat of Mr. Ketcham's on, when I heard sleigh bells. On looking out of my "peak hole" beside the door I saw they were bound for our place. It proved to be John Gibson, of Crow Wing, he bringing the plat of the town for Mr. Ketcham to record, as he was register of deeds. He was writing when Mr. Gibson came in, having his inkstand on the stove hearth and his table as close to the stove as he could get it, still he could not write a pen full of ink without its freezing, so that he would have to stop and thaw it out. I sat at the other side of the stove while Mr. Gibson was there and as fast as I could get another stick of dry tamarack in the stove I did so, but still he sat and shivered over a red hot stove. From there he went down to Mr. Lamb's at the Lowry place, they having moved there the summer before. He wanted to know of them what kind of a man Charles Ketcham was. Mr. Lamb said, "Oh, pretty good sort." "Well," he said, "I think the neighbors ought to go and take his wife out of that cold place." He said it would be bad enough to keep a squaw there, but it was too bad to keep a white woman in such an awful house. One trouble was we didn't know how to dress for such cold weather and such a cold house. In telling some people about it they say, "Why, I should have thought you would have frozen to death," and I always reply that I didn't know of any other reason only we didn't know enough.

Mrs. J. M. Stickney. My father, John W. Goodspeed, was born in the state of Maine, and at the age of 21 came to Minnesota, making the journey to Dubuque, Iowa, by rail and from there to St. Anthony by stage, the time required for this part of the trip being six days and one night. While living at St. Anthony he learned to speak the Chippewa language quite fluently, which was the means of saving his scalp in the spring of 1857 when traveling alone from Crow Wing to Fort Ripley he was surrounded by a band of Indians. It was about this time that he came to St. Cloud, his name appearing on the first registry list. In 1856 he had visited Maine Prairie, going from there to Manannah. My mother was also born in Maine, where she was a promising school teacher, having taught her first term at the age of sixteen, and when her father, a well-to-do merchant seeking better opportunities for a large family, came to Minnesota, settling on a tract of land on Monticello Prairie, she accompanied her parents to their new home. My father and mother were married in June, 1858, and a year later located on a homestead at Union Grove, Meeker county. On one side of their farm was the Crow river and on the other the Big Woods, which abounded with Indians who were almost daily visitors at their house. The first few years of their married life were years of privation. For months their only food was potatoes, with salt. Money was almost unknown. For one entire year of hard work father received only sixty cents in cash, the remainder of his earnings being paid "in trade." Mother sold her silk dresses and mantle, hand-embroidered skirts

and most of her jewelry to the teachers in the vicinity to help meet living expenses.

It was while living here that on a beautiful Sabbath day in August, 1862, at Acton, a few miles away, the Sioux Indians massacred the Jones family and their friends. The next day my father, one of the twelve jurymen empaneled by the coroner at Forest City, went to Acton to hold an inquest and bury the dead. They were accompanied by about 70 men on horseback. They found five or six dead bodies and a little girl, who had been asleep when the tragedy occurred, all covered with the blood of her dead sister, whom she had endeavored to arouse. While they were holding the inquest a party of 30 Indians surrounded the building. In an instant guns were ready and the men in their saddles giving chase to the Indians who turned and made their escape. The Indians having become generally hostile the settlers left their homes, and traveling by ox-team our family went to Forest City, Fair Haven, Clearwater and on to Monticello, where a fort was built in my grandfather's pasture. In 1866 we went to Fair Haven and settled on a farm, where we lived for the following 37 years.

John Schaefer (1906). It was about the twentieth of May, 1856, that my parents came to Minnesota from Ohio together with the families of Nickolas Hoffman, Joseph Schoen, Frank Miller and Peter Lommel. The latter did not bring his family but went back after them later. We came on the steamboat Gov. Ramsey, from St. Anthony. The first Catholic priests of the Order of St. Benedict that came to St. Cloud, Fathers Cornelius, Demetrius and Bruno, were also on this boat with us. The trip from St. Anthony Falls to St. Cloud was uneventful and very slow; the stage of water being low it took two days and two nights to reach our destination. On account of the low water, and the boat being heavily loaded, the captain persuaded us to consent to disembark at Killian's Landing, about two miles below St. Cloud, where Mr. Killian still lives. From there our effects were transported by team to St. Cloud. John W. Tenvoorte was keeping a sort of a hotel, where we stopped several days, then went out to St. Joe to Mathias Schindler's, an old friend of my father's, from Ohio, and who had preceded us the year before. The sons and daughters of Mr. Schindler are still living in this city and county. We stayed at Schindler's a short time, then went to live with Frank Miller, a relative of my mother's, who had bought the improvements of the Yanker Brothers, two old bachelors, who were really the first settlers there, they having taken their claim on what is now Section 24, town of St. Wendel. My father was shown a claim by these men made by Joseph Millbauer, and which they said he had abandoned. My father began to make improvements, in other words "Jumped the Claim," but no sooner had begun to build a shanty than a body of armed men, called the "Claim Association," appeared on the scene, tore down the shanty and threatened my father with violence if he persisted in making improvements on this land.

After this experience with the Claim Association, father came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor, and quitting on the Millbauer claim, commenced making improvements on a piece of land a short distance from it, where we were undisturbed. Our first house or shanty was

erected during the summer of 1856, and we moved into it in September of that year. I have made an exact model of it, which I will show you. The original was 18 by 18 feet square, with a shed roof covered with shakes, split from oak and held in place by poles laid on them. The cracks were chinked and plastered with mud made of the black soil. We lived in this shanty about two years, when we built a more substantial log house, with floors and windows in it. The first shanty had no floor. After my father died, in May, 1862, I lived with my mother on this land, of which I became the owner by purchasing it from the railroad company, which had acquired title to it by an act of the legislature granting certain sections within a certain limit along the line of their road to be constructed. In 1868, I built the first frame house in that part of Le Sauk, on Section 19, which is now owned by August Kirchgatter.

NECROLOGY.

The following list of the names of early settlers who came to Minnesota from 1850 to 1870, who resided at or near St. Cloud and who died since January 1, 1900, is made up from memoranda kept by Lewis Clark, of St. Cloud. As will be seen, practically all passed the three score years, many the three score and ten, others the four score and some even the four score and ten—the average age of the 270 persons on the list being more than 75 years—bearing evidence thus to the life-giving qualities of Minnesota's atmosphere. Mr. Clark himself is now in his eighty-seventh year and while retired from active business gives his personal attention to his personal affairs. In the list the date of death is given first, then the name and then the age:

1900. January 22, Henry Beumer, 64; January 23, Mrs. J. F. Wray, 60; February 4, Mrs. C. F. Davis, 65; February 19, J. P. Wilson, 77; March 1, P. L. Gregory, 90; April 18, Charles Whittemore, 92; April 22, Frank Leemay, 68; May 4, Mrs. Thomas Smith, 73; June 17, Mrs. S. Reichert, 72; June 23, Mrs. John Morris, 73; July 8, E. H. Atwood, 71; W. A. Callar, 74; July 20, T. H. Barrett, 66; October 6, Mrs. C. Bridgman, 82; November 25, C. Bridgman, 71; November 27, Asa Libby, 75; December 20, A. E. Hussey, 72.

1901. March 11, U. M. Tobey, 75; March 12, Dennis Shields, 74; April 16, S. N. Wright, 81; April 17, Ellis Kling, 77; May 8, Nathan Lamb, 82; May 12, E. A. Garlington, 64; May 27, James S. Tileston, 82; June 3, Benjamin Allen, 80; June 12, William Bisenius, 73; June 21, J. M. Sullivan, 68; July 2, Mrs. Martha J. Shroyer, 67; July 4, Thomas Gill, 91; August 2, Samuel C. Johnson, 75; August 31, Mr. Daggett, 82; September 7, Jonathan Woll, 68; October 3, S. B. Loye, 70; November 21, Mrs. S. Prutsman, 72; December 2, Miss Lucy Gilman, 62; December 3, Mrs. Anna Hall, 74.

1902. January 4, Peter Munsinger, 60; January 7, Nathan F. Barnes, 84; January 10, E. P. Barnum, 70; January 30, Mrs. Mary A. Murphy, 75; February 2, W. W. Wright, 76; February 11, Mrs. Z. H. Morse, 78; February 24, Mrs. John Rogers, 68; March 13, George F. Brott, 70; March 19, Mrs. Fred C. Scherfenberg, 60; April 21, W. H. Hall, 64; May 31, William Dickinson, 81; June 9, Samuel Lambert, 81; July 8, Mrs. J. F. Jerrard, 70; July 22, M. Brannley, 70; August 17, A. J. French, 72; October 14, R. C. Burdick, 69;

October 26, J. R. Clark, 68; November 6, Jacob Siceley, 70; December 1, John Morris, 63.

1903. January 11, Mrs. J. G. Smith, 70; January 31, Peter Lommel, 85; March 1, B. K. Knowlton, 77; March 6, M. Mockenhaupt, 68; March 9, Mrs. Julia A. A. Wood, 78; March 16, S. R. Foot, 88; March 26, John Rogers, 73; April 1, J. H. Rhodes, 70; April 6, Mrs. A. Lueg, 85; April 8, J. M. Rosenberger, 61; April 10, George Smitten, 76; April 23, W. T. Rigby, 79; May 18, Henry Green, 81; June 7, Williard Spaulding, 65; June 18, Ansel Beal, 60; July 16, James Jenks, 74; July 17, John T. Marvin, 68; July 18, John Dressler, 67; July 18, Mrs. H. Dam, 85; August 24, A. J. Holes, 67; September 13, Dr. S. Marlatt, 77; September 13, J. G. Huber, 82; September 18, John McCarty, 78; September 27, Mrs. Adelia Russell, 73; November 14, John P. Hammerel, 61; December 11, George T. Cambell, 68; December 16, Mrs. E. Hart, 90; December 22, J. O. Cater, 82.

1904. February 4, Mrs. J. E. Wing, 68; February 28, John Sloan, 80; March 22, Mrs. Thomas Jones, 70, George E. Fuller, 70; July 1, William Gordon, 76; August 3, Mrs. L. A. Evans, 66; August 8, Mrs. J. A. Stanton, 65, Mrs. Charles Bowman, 70; October 7, O. Tenney, 82; November 10, Mrs. Nathan Gilman, 85; December 10, Mrs. John Goodspeed, 62; December 21, Mrs. A. Haggeman, 75; December 22, John Stanger, 85; December 27, James Payden, 69.

1905. January 5, Levi Ball, 68; January 10, Mrs. John Dressler, 60; January 15, J. F. Jerrard, 75; February 23, H. C. Burbank, 71; March 29, Mrs. William Powell, 69; April 5, T. C. Alden, 76; May 29, J. V. Brower, 64; August 21, Mrs. C. S. Webber, 67; October 18, John Hurrle, 78; October 19, Oscar Taylor, 73; November 20, Mrs. J. Roberts, 75; November 25, Mrs. Martha L. Jenkins, 85; December 24, Frank Remley, 78.

1906. January 6, Anton Kersteins, 84; April 25, M. Gans, 76; May 2, Henry Krebs, 80; May 3, Thomas Jones, 79; June 3, Mrs. James Biggerstaff, 77; June 9, John Jones, 84; June 23, Frank Arnold, 85, Michael Miller, 83; August 18, M. Majerus, 65; September 2, Mrs. Joseph Hill, 71; September 28, H. J. Ranney, 82; September 29, George N. LaVaque, 63; October 19, David T. Calhoun, 53; November 7, Philip Beaupre, 83.

1907. January 9, John Cooper, 71; February 28, Thomas Foley, 67; March 3, George Schaefer, 83; March 7, Mrs. John H. Raymond, 70; March 25, William F. Knowlton, 68; April 1, William Cornell, 84; May 2, Charles Scherbing, 73; May 5, John H. Raymond, 74; May 24, William Pattison, 83; September 4, J. H. Linneman, 82, September 22, Joseph Edelbrock, 84; November 3, F. J. Farrand, 75; November 14, Tim Hurrle, 75; November 23, George T. Rice, 76; December 6, Murdock Pattison, 76.

1908. January 9, Nathan Richardson, 79; January 18, Samuel Whiting, 76; January 24, B. F. Hamilton, 86; January 30, John A. McDonald, 62; March 19, Alois Tschumperlin, 61; March 25, Mrs. John M. Rosenberger, 65; May 18, John Leisen, 69; August 12, Fred Hollenhorst, 86; September 1, Charles Leagle, 78; September 28, Harman Becker, 68; October 5, Van R. Getchell, 72; October 16, Mrs. A. E. Hussey, 83.

1909. January 7, J. F. Bradford, 75; January 30, J. G. Smith, 75; March

26, Peter Goetten, 77; April 2, Mrs. Mary E. Ketcham, 76; May 9, Mrs. Phoebe K. Boobar, 87; May 17, Charles Peterson, 68; June 11, Joseph Kindler, 78; June 24, Wesley Carter, 70; June 27, Mrs. H. C. Waite, 75; June 28, Ivory Staples, 77; July 1, John Albrecht, 88; July 2, J. R. Boyd, 76; July 12, S. P. Carpenter, 70; July 18, John Palmer, 70; August 26, Erasmus Cross, 76; October 11, James L. Gray, 81; November 7, E. C. Smith, 75; December 12, D. B. Searle, 63.

1910. January 3, John L. Wilson, 89; January 6, Mrs. H. Z. Mitchell, 86; January 15, H. J. Rosenberger, 65; January 22, Rudolph Huhn, 77; February 16, George W. Benedict, 84; March 2, John Schaefer, 68; March 19, Mrs. C. A. Gilman, 72; April 6, Henry Brinkman, 81; April 7, Mrs. Olive Tilton, 84; April 12, William Hicks, 82; April 14, Philo Lamb, 78; August 17, George H. Reynolds, 58; September 29, Nathanael Getchell, 82; October 3, James F. Bell, 75; October 26, C. P. Baxter, 71; November 23, Mrs. Mary Winslade, 70; November 27, Mrs. George B. Marvin, 63.

1911. February 14, Mrs. C. Richmond, 86; March 17, Mrs. W. W. Wright, 78; D. B. Stanley, 66; A. C. Robertson, 65; April 17, J. H. Johnson, 65; May 17, Mrs. Millie McCadden, 78; May 31, Mrs. J. E. West, 69, June 2, Mrs. E. Robertson, 75; June 27, Mrs. Ellen Lamb, 82; July 2, Ike Philo, 60; July 8, George McCallum, 70; July 12, Mrs. John W. Tenvoorde, 82; September 17, William Heywood, 80; September 24, Clinton C. Tobey, 76; October 8, George W. Stewart, 52; October 9, Mrs. James Colgrove, 72; October 29, Isaac Elliott, 75; November 9, Josiah E. West, 78; November 14, David Harvey, 80; December 2, Mrs. Myra Kennedy, 67; December 26, A. L. Clement, 84.

1912. January 5, J. F. Wray, 82; January 14, Mrs. Peter Goetten, 80; January 25, Matt Weyrens, 67; February 16, William Scherfenberg, 67; April 6, Bertus Mueller, 77; April 14, John Hirt, 81, April 23, M. J. Weber, 60; May 3, A. L. Elliott, 79; May 4, Valentine Wetzel, 84; June 20, J. W. Watson, 80; June 21, Casper Capser, 84; June 29, N. P. Clarke, 76; July 12, A. Hanson, 68; August 20, William Albrecht, 84; September 1, Mrs. J. E. Hayward, 83; September 14, Mrs. John Leisen, 75; September 27, Loren W. Collins, 74; September 29, W. H. Spaulding, 72; October 3, Mrs. C. Noyes, 82; October 10, Henry Killian, 92; November 14, Henry C. Waite, 82; November 17, Dr. Samuel H. Van Cleve, 59; December 3, Mrs. Helen Moore, 80, December 25, James Abel, 83.

1913. January, Joseph Dam, 82; January 28, J. B. Sartell, 87; February 11, Henry Ortman, 80; April 18, B. H. Winslow, 79; June 5, Barney Messman, 80, Justus Picket, 76; July 9, H. P. Bennett, 94, J. E. Schroyer, 79; August 28, Henry Steckling, 83; October 14, William T. Clark, 83; October 19, Thomas Barrett, 73; October 29, Mrs. Celia C. Bell, 68; November 3, Andrew Fritz, 77; November 19, Thomas Van Etten, 77; December 25, John Zimmer, 84.

1914. January 2, William Stevenson, 63; February 6, John Homan, 84, James Young, 74; February 17, James R. Bennett, Sr., 82; February 22, Mrs. James R. Bennett, Sr., 79; March 8, P. E. Kaiser, 65, H. B. Smart, 95; March 13, C. Grandelmeyer, 77; March 22, Samuel Young, Jr., 89; March 24, Mrs. E. H. Boobar, 98, Oliver Dam, 68; April 7, William Capple, 88; April 28, A. T. Upham, 80; May 19, William Westerman, 70; June 11, Joseph Jodoin, 82;

July 19, Mrs. E. A. Hamilton, 85; August 17, Daniel Delaney, 84; October 5, J. D. Thomas, 79; October 8, Jacob Woll, 80; October 17, M. C. Fowler, 60; October 18, Mrs. D. A. Perkins, 77; November 14, Nicholas Lahr, 85; November 25, Hugh Mulligan, 85; December 11, William Grimmer, 82; December 5, Gertrude E. Lang, 84.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

Red River Carts—Pemmican—Transporting Furs and Supplies—Steamboats—Stage and Express Lines—Roads—Legislature Establishes Territorial Thoroughfares—Romantic Adventures of the Surveyors—County Board Lays Out Roads—Bridges—Ferries—Licenses and Locations.

The pioneers in the work of transportation and the first to pass through Stearns county were the half-breeds from the Red River country, coming with their carts loaded with furs and taking back provisions and merchandise. The first of these made the journey from Pembina to Mendota, 448 miles, in 1842, being in the employ of Norman W. Kittson, who later acquired much wealth and became one of the leading citizens of Minnesota. The enterprise began with six of these carts, the number increasing in the next seven years to one hundred two and in 1858 there were six hundred. They created the thoroughfare known as the "Red River Trail," which passed through St. Cloud and in the early days was one of the main arteries of travel. Upon the completion of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad from St. Paul to St. Cloud, in 1858, this place remained the terminus for a number of years and the furs were re-shipped from here by rail.

A caravan of these carts presented a most unique spectacle and one which in all probability will never again be seen on this continent. The cart was made entirely of wood, not a single nail or piece of iron being used in its construction, the different parts being held together by strips of rawhide. The two wheels on which the body rested were of wide tread so as not to cut too deeply into the soil, and were without a tire. Each cart was drawn by a single ox or horse (known as Red River ponies), four or more carts being usually hitched tandem and in the care of one driver, a Red River half-breed. As no lubricant was used, the screechings emitted by the slowly-moving vehicles were ear-piercing and most unearthly and proclaimed for long distances the coming of the caravan. They brought consignments of valuable furs, often sent through in bond to London. At that time a buffalo skin, now almost never to be seen, could be bought for a few dollars, and there was scarcely a man engaged in winter out-door work who did not have a buffalo overcoat, and a buffalo robe could be a part of almost any man's possessions.

One of the principal articles of food used by these half-breed teamsters, because of its nourishing qualities and the compact form in which it could be carried, was pemmican, which is still included among the supplies provided

by Arctic explorers on their long expeditions. It is not at all unpalatable as the writer can testify, after having on several occasions eaten it as prepared by these Red River visitors. In case any of the readers of this history should wake up some morning and discover a fat buffalo trespassing on his premises and should desire to add this dish to his menu, the following recipe for the preparation of pemmican, taken, with a brief introduction, from "Flandreau's History of Minnesota," is given:

"One of the principal sources of subsistence of these frontier people in their long journeys through uninhabited regions was pemmican. This food was especially adapted to extreme northern countries, where, in the winter, it was sometimes impossible to make fires to cook with, and the means of transportation was by dog-trains, as it was equally good for man and beast. It was invented among the Hudson Bay people many years ago, and undoubtedly from necessity. It was made in this way: The meat of the buffalo, without the fat, was thoroughly boiled and picked into shreds or very small pieces. A sack was made of buffalo skin, with the hair on the outside, which would hold about ninety pounds of meat. A hole was then dug in the ground of sufficient size to hold the sack. It was filled with the meat thus prepared, which was packed and pounded until it was as hard as it could be made. A kettle of boiling hot buffalo fat, in a fluid state, was then poured into it, until it was thoroughly permeated, every interstice from center to circumference being filled, until it became a solid mass, perfectly impervious to the air, and as well preserved against decomposition as if it had been enclosed in an hermetically sealed glass jar. This made a most nutritious preparation of animal food, all ready for use by both man and dog. An analysis of this compound proved it to possess more nutriment to the pound weight than any other substance ever manufactured, and with a winter camp appetite it was a very palatable dish. Its great superiority over any other kind of food was the fact that it required no preparation and its portability."

St. Cloud was for many years the outfitting point for the country to the North and West, extending into the territories and into the Canadian provinces. Merchandise coming here by steamboat and afterwards by rail was carried forward by teams, giving lucrative employment to a large number of men with their horses and wagons.

The most profitable branch of this business was the moving of Hudson Bay furs and government supplies. Trains numbering a hundred and more loaded teams were sent out at a time, and sent week after week. Among those most largely engaged in this work of transportation were J. C. & H. C. Burbank, N. P. Clarke, H. C. Waite, T. C. McClure, Henry Gager and J. P. Mills, with others whose operations were on a more limited scale. It made busy times on the streets of the city and among the merchants, and doubtless was an important factor in drawing attention to and opening up the country through which the main traveled road passed.

STEAMBOATS.

The first steamboat that ever came to St. Cloud was the Governor Ramsey, Captain Robbins, of St. Anthony, master, the trip being made in 1850, be-

fore there was any St. Cloud or any sign that there ever would be such a place. The land at that time still belonged to the Indians. This steamboat was then making trips between St. Anthony and Sauk Rapids. The engine by which it was propelled was afterwards used in the North Star, which, for several seasons carried passengers and freight between St. Anthony and St. Cloud. In the season of 1858 this boat was taken over Sauk Rapids and Little Falls and run up the Mississippi river to Pokegema Falls. Later the boiler was again removed, being taken from the North Star to be used in the Anson Northrup, the first steamboat to plough the water of the Red River of the North—thus being three times a pioneer on untried waters.

Other steamboats which made regular trips between the Falls of St. Anthony and St. Cloud were the Enterprise, the H. M. Rice, the Cutter, the St. Cloud, the Pilot and the Minneapolis, the latter being the last to reach the levee here and this was in the year 1874. The trip up and down the river, among the islands and between wooded banks, was a very pleasant one, and many persons preferred during the season of navigation going and coming in that way to taking the stage coaches.

After the completion of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad much dissatisfaction was felt by shippers regarding freight rates, which were thought to be excessive. A meeting was held at Minneapolis January 6, 1865, at which it was resolved to take steps to secure the building of a steamboat, with barge, to transport freight between that city and St. Cloud, calling at the intermediate points. It was estimated that the cost would not exceed $12,000. Committees to solicit stock were appointed. For this part of the country, Z. H. Morse, of St. Cloud; Alexander Moore, of Sauk Centre; W. W. Webster, of Clearwater, and J. B. Blanchard, of Monticello, were selected.

In the month following, the Upper Mississippi Transportation Company was incorporated at Minneapolis, the purpose as announced being to put a line of steamboats with barges on the Mississippi river to run between St. Cloud and Minneapolis, in competition with the railroad. It was believed that the prevailing rates on grain and merchandise could be materially reduced. The incorporators were: H. T. Welles, W. W. Eastman, B. S. Bull, J. W. Johnson, S. H. Chute, Levi Butler and Edward Murphy. Nothing practical resulted from the organization, although the list of incorporators included some of the most prominent business men and capitalists of Minneapolis and St. Anthony.

Five years later, in September, 1874, another movement of the same character had its origin in Minneapolis and another Upper Mississippi Navigation Company was organized, this time with a capital of $75,000. Its business was to transport goods from Minneapolis to St. Cloud and the various points along the Upper Mississippi. The incorporators were Dorillus Morrison, George A. Brackett, Richard Chute, Paris Gibson, D. N. Goodwin, and E. M. Wilson, all men of wealth and influence, but this company, like its predecessor, never got beyond the stage of incorporation and both were equally fruitless. In the meantime the railroad continued to operate, making gradual reductions of freight rates until the feeling of dissatisfaction waned, if it did not altogether die out.

STAGE AND EXPRESS LINES.

The Minnesota Stage Company was formed in 1859 by J. C. Burbank, Russell Blakely, Alveran Allen and Charles L. Chase, all of St. Paul. During the three years prior to this Allen & Chase had been running a stage line into the Upper Mississippi country. The four-horse coaches of the Minnesota Stage Company furnished the means of reaching, during all seasons of the year, not only St. Paul and Minneapolis, but the towns farther up the Mississippi river and up the Sauk Valley northward and westward to the state boundary. In 1860 the interest of Allen & Chase in the stage company was purchased by John L. Merriam, and the business was subsequently carried on by the firm of Burbank, Blakely & Merriam. The routes they covered were far-reaching, and at one time they had in their employ over two hundred men with more than seven hundred horses.

The first coach from St. Cloud to the Red river made the trip in the spring of 1859, leaving St. Cloud June 21. Captain Russell Blakely, one of the proprietors, went through, and it was at that time that the two Scotch lassies, whose romantic journey is told on another page, went on their way to western Canada.

The trip from St. Cloud to St. Paul was a tedious one at the best. The start was made in the early morning, with breakfast at Clearwater. If all went well, St. Paul was reached about nine o'clock in the evening. If all did not go well it was reached—when the coach got there. In winter, when the snowdrifts were deep, the journey would be one of days, but that condition has not been wholly unknown in the days of steam locomotives. With the extension of the line of railroad beyond St. Cloud the stage business was crowded further and further toward the frontier, until finally the coaches were entirely superseded by the railway cars.

The carrying of express matter was then as now closely allied to the transportation of passengers. J. C. Burbank, of St. Paul, was the father of the express business in Minnesota, making his initial trip in 1851. The same men who controlled the stage company organized the Northwestern Express Company, which did a large business during the time when the stages were in operation. The mails were also carried by the coaches, and upon their arrival the people of the frontier towns were dependent almost wholly for all means of communication with the outside world.

The express company advertised in 1857 that it would undertake "the safe and speedy transportation of money, valuables and light freight, collection and payment of notes, drafts, bills and accounts, and all the business of general express forwarding." At that date it made semi-weekly trips from St. Paul to Anoka, Itasca, St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Watab and Fort Ripley, this being what was known as the Upper Mississippi River route. At that time S. B. Lowry was the company's St. Cloud agent.

The stage route agents and express messengers will be remembered by the older settlers. Among the former were Henry Gager, John Bingham and R. A. Waite, the latter holding his post until the era of stage coaches had closed, and among the others, Henry Baldwin, Math Schaefer and N. Q. Puntches.

They were all jolly, big-bodied, big-hearted men, full of fun and jokes, willing and accommodating, and prime favorites with travelers and all who had business with them.

ROADS.

Even while settlements were sparse the necessity for a means of communication with markets, for the obtaining of needed supplies and the disposal of such surplus products as the cultivation of the fields might afford, became manifest, and legislative action in the matter of laying out roads was invoked. The first road affecting the interests of Stearns county, which was then included within the extensive boundaries of Cass county, was provided for in an act of the territorial legislature approved February 23, 1854, by the terms of which Washington Getchell, Anson Northrop, of Hennepin county, and David Gilman and Asa White, of Benton county, were appointed commissioners to locate and mark a territorial road "commencing at the west end of the site selected for the Mississippi bridge, on the west side of St. Anthony Falls; thence on the most practicable route to a point opposite the center of the present village of Sauk Rapids;" the expenses to be paid by the counties through which the road should pass.

One year later two more territorial roads were provided for, both by acts approved February 27, 1855. By the first Lewis Stone, John L. Wilson, Pierre Bottineau and John H. Stevens were appointed commissioners to "lay out and establish a territorial road from St. Cloud, in Cass county, by way of Manhattan and Monticello to Minneapolis, in Hennepin county; also, a branch of the same to run by the way of the mouth of Crow river. Except as regarded the provision for a branch this road would seem to be practically the same as that provided for in the bill passed the year before. The second of these roads was to be established on the most feasible route, from St. Cloud, in Cass county, via Red Cedar Island lake, to Henderson, in Sibley county, John L. Wilson, Jeremiah Russell and S. B. Lowry being the commissioners.

A few days later, March 3, 1855, an act was approved providing for the fourth road, which was to run from St. Augusta street, in the town of St. Cloud, by the most feasible route, to intersect the old river road north of Sauk river. The commissioners, Joseph Demel, James Keough, and Robert B. Blake, were instructed to report the location on or before September 1, 1855.

At the following session of the territorial legislature in 1856 commissioners were appointed for the location of two more roads. By the first act, approved February 13, Pierre Bottineau, S. B. Lowry, and Albert Sarjent were given authority to locate and mark a territorial road from St. Cloud by way of the mouth of the Sioux river to Pembina, a copy of the map of the survey of the road to be deposited with the register of deeds of each county through which the road should pass, the expenses of the location to be paid out of the territorial treasury. The act providing for the second road, approved March 1, 1856, appointed David Gilman, H. G. Fillmore, John L. Young, and John W. Tenvoorde commissioners to locate and establish a territorial road from St. Cloud to Fort Ripley by the most feasible route. In this instance it was directed that the cost of location should be paid by the counties through which the road passed.

When the first state legislature met in 1858 roads were laid out with an unstinting hand, the rapid increase in population having created a wide demand for greater facilities for inter-communication. The needs of Stearns county appear to have had the industrious consideration of its representatives. By an act approved February 6, James Phillips and Lewis Harrington, of McLeod county, and E. E. Payne, of Stearns county, were appointed commissioners to locate a state road from Glencoe by way of Paynesville, to St. Paul. But single bills proving to be too slow a method to meet the exigencies of the situation, an omnibus bill was introduced and approved March 19, providing for ninety roads in different parts of the state. Six of these were of more or less interest to Stearns county, or would have been if all had been built. Peter Grant, George Day, Martin Smith and M. C. Tollman were appointed commissioners to locate a road from Winnebago to Ottertail City; M. C. Folleman (Tollman), Anson Northrop, Winslow Libby and William Kinkead to locate a road from Winnebago to Breckenridge; W. D. Davis, Joseph Dam and Seth Turner to locate a road from Maine Prairie to Cold Spring, on Sauk river; Joseph Dam, Z. Caswell and W. H. Davis to locate a road from Clearwater via Maine Prairie, and Manannah to Columbia; Asa Libby, Martin Smith, Martin Higby and Abijah Walker, from Winnebago to Kenebec; J. S. Perry, John McLeod and William Mills to locate a road from St. Peter via Arlington and Glencoe to St. Cloud. A bill approved the following day took care of a road which would appear to have been overlooked in the general apportionment. It named E. Abbott, Samuel M. Bruce and Samuel Wakefield commissioners to locate a road from St. Joseph, in Stearns county, via Richmond to Long Prairie, in Todd county. Philip Beaupry (Beaupre), Winslow Libby and William McNeal, by an act approved July 7, were appointed commissioners to locate a road from St. Cloud by way of Winnebago to Olean. Another omnibus bill, approved August 5, made provision for twenty-eight state roads, of which four were for Stearns county, as follows: W. H. Davis, John Farwell and Seth Turner, commissioners to locate a road from Clearwater via Senterville to Cold Spring on Sauk river; O. S. Senter, O. Farwell and Alexander Moore to locate a road from Senterville via Sauk Centre to Westport; F. W. Wilson, ——— Wheeler and M. C. Ireland to locate a road from Clear Lake, in Sherburne county, to Richmond, via St. Augusta; John McLeod, J. M. Fuller and O. Farwell to locate a road from some point in the town of Clearwater to Marine (Maine) Prairie.

One of the most important roads provided for at this session of the legislature was that covered by a bill approved February 8, 1858. By this bill John Ball, William Kinkead and J. (T.) H. Barrett were appointed commissioners to lay out, mark and establish a state road, commencing at St. Cloud, running thence by the most direct and feasible route, in their judgment, to Breckenridge, on the Red river of the North. The commissioners were directed to meet at the Stearns house, in St. Cloud, on the first of May, 1858, or at such time as they might agree upon, and establish said road, complete the same, and file a plat thereof in the office of the registers of deeds of the organized counties through which said road should be located, within one year from the date of the passage of the act. The expenses of the survey were to be paid by the

counties through which the road should pass, the commissioners being entitled to receive $3.00 per day for their services while actually employed on the work. This road became the main thoroughfare, as it is today, between St. Cloud and the Red river of the North, passing through Melrose, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Fergus Falls and many other important cities and towns in northern Minnesota. The line of the Great Northern Railway runs practically parallel with it the entire distance, showing that the commissioners in charge of the location of the road acted wisely in selecting "the most direct and feasible route."

A resident of St. Cloud, who is probably the sole survivor of the party which located this road, in speaking of its personnel and experiences, says: "The three commissioners were men of the highest character and all were identified with the war for the preservation of the Union. Theodore H. Barrett, of St. Cloud, fought the last battle of the war in Texas, and retired with the rank of brigadier general. Returning to Minnesota, after filling several large government contracts for land surveys in the territories, he was elected a member of the Minnesota legislature and was also a member of the board of managers of the St. Cloud Reformatory. He opened up and managed a large farm in Grant and Stevens counties, near Herman. John Ball, of Winona, was a member of the First Minnesota Regiment, being chosen second lieutenant, and was afterwards promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Minnesota Infantry. He took part in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including Bull Run, Bale's Bluff, Yorktown, Gettysburg, and others. A wound received at the battle of Bristol, undoubtedly hastened his death, which occurred September 26, 1875. The John Ball Post, G. A. R., at Winona, was named in his honor. William Kinkead, who was one of the early settlers of Douglas county, being especially interested in Alexandria, removed afterwards to St. Cloud; enlisted in the Minnesota Second Battery of Light Artillery in 1862; was taken prisoner in 1863, exchanged a few months later, and in 1864 transferred to the Adjutant General's office in Washington. He became a victim to consumption, returning to St. Cloud, where he died. At the time this survey was made no one of this trio of noble souls had scarcely more than passed his majority. The surveying party left St. Cloud May 13, 1858, spending the first night at the Nathan Lamb farm, on Sauk river. After leaving St. Joseph they plunged into woods which were an interminable succession of windfalls, making progress so difficult that on some days but little more than a mile of the proposed road was located. No means for the transportation of supplies had been provided, each member of the party carrying not only the tools or instruments his duties rendered necessary, but "packed" a part of the cooking and sleeping equipment. Both were of the very simplest character. There was no tent, and when the rains fell and the floods came there was neither escape nor protection from the down-pour. Camp fires were built, around which the tired party gathered for the night's rest, the howls of the wolves, which infested the woods, being the lullaby for their slumbers. While these beasts came within easy speaking distance they did not make any trouble. The cooking utensils consisted of a frying pan, a "dutch oven," in which to bake the biscuit which served for bread-stuff (flour being more easily

transported than baked bread), tin plates and cups, knives, forks, and spoons. The menu included salt pork, fresh biscuit, tea, sugar and little else, milk being secured on the rare occasions when we came to a farm house. Supplies had been sent to Sauk Centre and such other towns as lay along the proposed route. When Alexandria was reached we had a regular feast—baked beans, fresh meat, real bread and butter, with dried apple pie for dessert, and I doubt if the Waldorf-Astoria ever set out a banquet which was more heartily relished. From Alexandria settlers were fewer and fewer, but we enjoyed the beauty of the lake country through which we passed—the park region of Minnesota. Pelican lake gave evidence of the appropriateness of its name in the presence of myriads of these great white-feathered birds, with the capacious pouches under their bills, which gathered in flocks on an island in the lake or circled around by the hundreds and hundreds. It was a novel sight even for those days, when pelicans were not so rare as they are today. When we reached the Ottertail river our supplies were entirely exhausted, but we found a hospitable welcome at the home of Matthew P. Wright, who had located a townsite which he called Dayton. Ill-fortune followed Mr. Wright's efforts at securing a water power at his location, one dam after another being carried out by the force of the water he was endeavoring to curb. The family has an interesting history. One of the sons, Edward, and another man, who were acting as escort for messengers sent from Fort Abercrombie to St. Paul for aid during the Sioux War in 1862, were ambushed and killed by the Indians and their bodies mutilated. One night afterwards the Indians set fire to some hay just outside Fort Abercrombie and while the men at the fort were busy putting out the fire two Indians managed to get into the horse barn and were leading out some horses as Edwin M. Wright and a man named Steele came upon them. It was dark and the Indians fired first; Steele was killed and Wright was hit in the shoulder. However, he returned the fire, but missed. One Indian ran out of the back door and was shot by other men stationed there; the other backed into a corner of the stable trying to hide. In the meantime Wright had fixed his bayonet to his old Harper's Ferry musket—there being no time to reload,—and ran the Indian through. Edwin Wright removed to St. Cloud the following year, engaging in the practice of law, and was elected county attorney of Stearns county, and also a member of the legislature. In 1873 he removed to Fergus Falls, which was his home until his death in 1893, at the age of 58 years. Captain Oscar Taylor married the oldest daughter, Caroline Wright, at Dayton, in 1862, this being the first marriage in Ottertail county. They located in St. Cloud, which was for many years their home, and where Captain Taylor became a leading citizen. Mrs. Taylor, a widow, now resides with her only son in Kansas City. A younger sister, Miss Martha Wright, who spent a number of years in St. Cloud, now Mrs. D. N. West, lives at Thomas, Washington. Matthew P. Wright died in Fergus Falls, at the home of his son, Albert M., in 1889, aged 90 years; Mrs. Wright died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Taylor, in St. Cloud, in 1894, at the age of 81 years. Although some surveying and grading had been done with a view to making Dayton a town, after the Dutch bond-holders got hold of the road, through the efforts of George B. Wright (a different family), the line was

changed to Fergus Falls, five miles further up the river, and Dayton became simply a farm, until about three years ago, when the Ottertail Power Company developed the fine water power there and it is now used to light Fergus Falls, Breckenridge and Wahpeton. It may be interesting to note that in this immediate vicinity is the continental divide, the rain falling on one side of the hill going via the Red River of the North to the Arctic Ocean and on the other side via the Pomme de Terre river to the Gulf of Mexico. After being well cared for and furnished with a day's supplies, we left Dayton the next morning, for Breckenridge, the Red river terminus of the road, about 25 miles distant, leaving the line to be located on our return. Nothing could have appeared more hopeless, from an agricultural point of view, than did the "flats" over which we passed that day. Their dead-level alkaline surface was broken only by the mirages which tantalized us with the hope that surely we must come to a lake at which our thirst could be quenched, but no mirage with its deceptive show of rippling waters, ever resolved itself into a real lake. It did not seem possible that this dreary stretch could be converted into the succession of fertile farms which occupy its surface today. The boomers who were booming Breckenridge erected a large hotel, purchased the machinery for a saw mill, which was afterwards left scattered along the road for miles westward from St. Cloud, but never reached its destination, and made other large expenditures of money in their efforts to convert their embryo settlement into a city, to reap only the result of so many similar undertakings—failure. After spending several days there feasting on Red river cat fish and living in comparative luxury, we took a fresh lot of supplies and started on our return. We reached St. Cloud June 25, the trip having occupied about six weeks. The surveyed line of road was approximately 140 miles, and some 30 miles shorter than the "Old Red river trail," which had been the route previously traveled.

The experiences of this party did not differ probably very materially from those of other parties engaged in locating roads in the newer parts of the state, except as this road was of greater length than most, if not any, of the others.

After the county had been organized the establishing of roads was among the matters to first engage the attention of the commissioners, and it may be desirable to make reference to those located during the decade which followed. The first county roads were established at a meeting held July 5, 1855, when Joseph Demal and George Eich were appointed examiners for a road commencing on the territorial road (the point of beginning not being designated); thence running north between James Keough's, John Ferschweiler's and H. G. Fillmore's claims to intersect with the old Red river road at the most feasible point. At the same meeting Albert Evans and Benjamin Davenport were appointed examiners for a road commencing at St. Cloud; thence running due west, or nearly west, on the south side of Sauk river to Farmington; thence crossing said river and intersecting with the old Red river road at the most feasible point. Jacob C. Staples was appointed road supervisor in and for Farmington. Washington avenue and St. Augusta street were adopted as country roads.

At an extra session held August 15, Peter Loso and Harvey Wiltzheimer

were appointed to examine a proposed road from St. Cloud to St. Joseph; thence to continue as far as Coldwater Creek. At this session the report as to the examiners for the St. Cloud and Farmington road was approved as far as to the latter-named place, but no further; and the county surveyor was instructed to survey and establish the Keough-Ferschweiler-Fillmore road. He was authorized to employ one axman and a team to haul stakes, etc., while engaged in surveying county roads.

At another extra session held August 28, the road from St. Cloud to Farmington and from St. Cloud to Coldwater Brook via St. Joseph were ordered to be surveyed and laid out. John Lohr and Ivery Staples were appointed to examine a road from Farmington to intersect with the St. Joseph road.

At the session January 10, 1856, H. E. Collins and J. B. Sartell were appointed examiners for a proposed continuation of the St. Cloud and Minneapolis road to the northern boundary of Stearns county.

At the April 7, 1856, session of the board petitions were received for six new roads, and "it appearing to the satisfaction of said board that those roads were necessary," examiners were duly appointed. Two roads were petitioned for, said roads "to commence on the north and south side of the mouth of Sauk river and terminate at St. Joseph," Michael Lauerman and Thomas Dibb being appointed examiners. For a road to run from St. Cloud to Clearwater via Waterville, G. J. Tenvoorte and H. Walterman were appointed examiners. Another road was to run from Clearwater to Forestville, for which Peter Neidhart and George Lafond were appointed examiners. A road to start from St. Cloud and run to Richmond via Forestville was approved, and Vincent Schindler and John Hanson were appointed examiners. The sixth road was to have St. Cloud for its starting point and "running" via John Schwartz's terminate at Forestville. Henry C. Waite and John Schwartz were named as examiners. Notice was given that on and after that date, April 8, 1856, "all petitioners petitioning for county roads shall view, survey and locate said roads at their own expense." Anton Kepper was appointed road supervisor for Farmington precinct.

At a session held May 10, the county surveyor was instructed to survey and locate the continuation of the St. Cloud and Minneapolis road, and when the board met in regular session July 8, the county surveyor was instructed to survey and locate the St. Cloud and Richmond road via Forestville.

October 30 a petition for a road from St. Cloud to White Oak brook, commencing at St. Germain street, in St. Cloud, running through the claim of T. Tomley, between Spinneweaver and Schaefer, and thence through the claim of G. Seifer and terminating at White Oak brook, was received and granted, and Peter Neidhart and Bernard Edelbrock were appointed examiners.

The road from St. Cloud to Farmington as surveyed by R. B. Blake was accepted, as was the road from St. Cloud to Forestville surveyed by Mr. Barrett, and the county surveyor was ordered to survey the road from Farmington to Richmond. The report on the St. Cloud and Territorial road was accepted, but the petitioners were notified to survey and locate it at their own expense, which smacks somewhat of discrimination.

At the January, 1857, session George Nibler and John Stokel were appointed viewers for a road to begin at or near the Catholic Church on Jacob's Prairie to pass the Prairie settlement and run thence by the head of Coldwater brook and intersect the St. Cloud and Pembina road. L. Schulte and Michael Lull were appointed to view a road beginning at St. Joseph and running thence by the farms of A. Kepper, John Schulte, N. Leisen, John Vincent and Eller. J. W. Sanders and John G. Smith had a similar appointment for the road from Fremont city to Fair Haven. John McDonald and M. D. Campbell were appointed to view the road from St. Cloud to Fremont city, said road to terminate at the north end of Fremont street in said city of Fremont.

At the meeting held April 7, 1857, John Farwell and J. M. Kemble were appointed viewers for a road from Neenah to Marysville.

Road supervisors were appointed at the session in April, 1857, for the several road districts as follows: Michael Lauerman for the Farmington district; John Kraus, for the St. Cloud precinct; Vincent Shindler, for the Richmond precinct; Anton Emhold, for the St. Augusta precinct; Truman Parcher, for the Clearwater precinct. For a road to run from the Territorial road, commencing at a point between the claims of Herman Schreifels and Mathias Bloomer and running to St. Joseph, Mathias Schindler and Philip Beather were appointed viewers.

The petition for a road from St. Cloud to St. Augusta was granted July 6, 1857, and J. L. Wilson, W. D. Davis and C. A. Wyate were appointed viewers. The following day a petition was received and granted praying that that part of the road leading from Lower town (St. Cloud city) via John Schwartz's to Forestville, lying east from Schwartz's to Lower St. Cloud, be vacated, and that said road begin at the west end of St. Germain street, thence running southwest via Schwartz's. Franklin Sisson and A. Scofield were appointed viewers.

At the extra session September 24, 1857, Michael Walker and Moses Adley were appointed viewers for a road from Cold Spring city to Sauk lake.

The only business transacted at the regular session October 6, was the granting of two road petitions, one for a road from the Meeker county line in township 122, range 29, and leading south of Pearl lake (so-called) through Maine Prairie and Marysville to intersect with the road laid out from Marysville to Neenah, with A. B. Greely and A. H. Spahles viewers; the other for a road from Marysville to St. Cloud, with S. Dickson and William Milligan viewers. The board thereupon adjourned until November 3d, and the importance with which the laying out of roads was regarded will be appreciated when we see that the only business again transacted was the accepting of the report of the viewers for the road from Cold Spring city to Sauk Centre via Richmond, which the county surveyor was instructed to locate at once, and the granting of the petition for a road from St. Joe to the Watab bridge, with James Keough and Malcolm Smith viewers.

January 5, 1858, J. C. Staples was appointed road overseer for the Rockville precinct. A petition for a road from St. Cloud via Neenah on the south

side of the marsh to connect at Plum creek with the road running from St. Cloud to Clearwater was granted, with the condition that "the petitioners give bonds to save the county against all liabilities for locating the same;" L. C. Johnson and E. A. Wiatt being appointed viewers. John L. Wilson and John Rengel were appointed viewers for the road from St. Cloud to the south line of Frank Remeley's claim.

J. H. Linneman and Moses Morrison, at the January 25, 1858, session gave bonds to cover the expense for surveying and laying out a road from D. Woods via St. Joseph to the claim of Har, J. Payne and Leonard Frud being appointed viewers. At an extra session February 22, Moses Morrison and Anton Edelbrock were appointed county road commissioners.

The county board of supervisors ordered September 14, 1858, that the road from St. Joseph to Long Prairie, as surveyed by Henry Dixon, be adopted as a state road.

A re-survey was ordered September 16, 1859, to be made by Nicholas Smith, of the old county road, between St. Cloud and St. Joseph, as surveyed by R. B. Blake, in 1855, and adopted by act of the legislature approved August 2, 1858, as a part of the state road from St. Cloud to Breckenridge.

It was not until September 7, 1860, that T. H. Barrett's bill of $45.50 for his services as commissioner, and $54.00 for his services and the services of John Ball as surveyors on that part of the state road from St. Cloud to Breckenridge, which lay in Stearns county, and $35.00 for platting the same, was allowed.

The re-location of the St. Joseph and Long Prairie road from the 28 mile stake to the northwest corner of section 3, township 123, range 31, as surveyed by James H. Place, was approved and the supervisor of the town of St. Joseph was directed, by order of the commissioners June 26, 1863, to open it.

At the regular September meeting, the petition of citizens of St. Augusta for the vacation of a part of the St. Cloud and Minneapolis territorial road, commencing at or near the center of section 1, township 123, range 28, and terminating at or near Harries' place in the town of Lynden, was granted, and Henry Krebs, Joseph Capser and Joseph Edelbrock were appointed viewers.

At the June, 1867, meeting the county board gave approval to a state road, provided for by act of the legislature, running from Sauk Centre, in Stearns county, via Burbank city and Forest lake in Monongalia county, to a point on the Minnesota river opposite the Lower Sioux agency.

A petition for a county road to begin at a point on the state road running from St. Cloud to Breckenridge in section 36, township 125, range 30, thence in a southerly direction to a point on the county road between St. Cloud and Cold Spring, in section 11 or 12, township 123, range 30, was granted at a meeting of the board January 9, 1868. A county road was ordered September 3, to be laid out between the towns of Clearwater and Maine Prairie, running through the towns of Fair Haven and Lynden, starting from a point in section 32, township 123, range 27, near the house of Adam Bunt, where the township roads intersect and terminating at a point in section 18, township 122, range 28, to intersect with the St. Cloud and Fair Haven road.

BRIDGES.

The year following the organization of the county the board took up the matter of providing bridges over the streams traversed by the more important roads, the only means of crossing these streams having been by fording, and at certain seasons of the year this was both difficult and dangerous. The steps for the construction of the first bridge were taken at the regular session of the board of commissioners held March 8, 1856, at which time the clerk was directed to advertise for the building of a bridge across the Sauk river on the county road leading to St. Joseph; this bridge "to consist of at least four bents with proper abutments twelve feet in width and finished fit for public travel; said bridge to have four stringers covered with hardwood two-inch plank; also, railing on the top." At the July 8 session, notice was given that sealed proposals would be received until August 11, for "the building of a bridge across Sauk river on the county road from St. Cloud to Cold Spring" (this undoubtedly being the same bridge as that referred to above), in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners. At an extra session held October 30 and 31, a contract was made with Anton Edelbrock to build the bridge across Sauk river on the road leading from St. Cloud to St. Joseph for the sum of $600, of which amount $300 or more was to be collected by subscription and the balance paid in county orders on the completion of the bridge; the work to be finished on or about April 15, 1857, and the bridge to be kept by the contractor in good traveling order for two years from the date of its completion. At the same meeting it was agreed to pay Batist Arseneau $30 for bridging and corduroying Coldwater brook.

John L. Wilson and Peter Loreing, who had been appointed a committee to examine the Sauk river bridge, built by Anton Edelbrock, reported to the board at a meeting held April 7, 1858, that the bridge was completed except the railing, whereupon the board made settlement with the contractor by giving him a Stearns county bond, in the sum of $500, payable four years after date with interest at twelve per cent. The private subscription list amounting to $188.50, made to aid in the building of the bridge, was given to the sheriff for collection, the proceeds to be covered into the county treasury.

At the session beginning March 25, 1859, an appropriation of $300 in county orders was made by the board for a bridge across Sauk river where the Long Prairie road struck said river at Richmond, conditioned on the town of Munson appropriating an equal amount.

It was not until more than two years afterwards that bridge matters received further consideration, the next bridge provided for being one across Sauk river at or near Hays' mill in the town of Tecumseh. It was at a session held April 2, 1861, that the commissioners voted $200, again to be paid in county orders, with the further stipulation that the township expend an equal amount, for the building of this bridge.

The same year, September 3, the sum of $30 was voted to aid in building a bridge across Sauk river, at Cold Spring, and if the bridge corresponded to

the amount of aid given, as doubtless it did, it must have been a very primitive affair.

The township of Le Sauk having raised $200 toward the building of a bridge across Sauk river below the Sauk City Mill, an appropriation of an equal amount was made by the county board January 7, 1864, to be paid when the bridge should be built and be accepted by the township supervisors. A report was made to the board July 11, that the bridge had been satisfactorily completed and had been accepted.

Henry Gager was allowed $50, January 5, 1865, for plank furnished by him for a bridge across Sauk river, near Sauk Centre. An appropriation of $100 was made October 15, 1865, for a bridge near Johnson's, in the township of St. Augusta, and an equal amount was appropriated January 3, 1866, for a bridge across Sauk river at Richmond, on the Glencoe and Paynesville state road. On petition of Michael Hanson $60 was appropriated March 16, following to re-plank the bridge across Mill creek in the township of Rockville, and April 17, on a petition from J. B. Sartell, Joe Bailey and others, $70 was appropriated for erecting and repairing bridges in the township of Le Sauk.

An appropriation was made September 7, 1866, of $350 toward the expense of building a bridge across Sauk river near Cold Spring city on the mail route from St. Cloud to Cold Spring, provided the total cost of said bridge should be $1,200 or more; if less than $1,200 the county appropriation should be proportionately reduced.

At the meeting January 5, 1867, an appropriation of $250 was made to assist the supervisors of Oak to plank Stewart's bridge over Sauk river and the bridge over the same river near New Munich; $25 to assist in planking the bridge over Gager creek, and $25 for the bridge over Stony creek, in the town of St. Martin. An appropriation of $300 was made March 15, following to the township of Munson to aid in the construction of a new bridge across Sauk river at Richmond, provided the township appropriated $500 for the same purpose. At a meeting held April 24, an additional appropriation of $650 was made for the bridge across Sauk river at Cold Spring, the entire cost being estimated at $2,000. The bridge across Sauk river, on the road from St. Cloud to St. Joseph, having been swept out by high water, an appropriation of $1,600 was made May 7, toward a new bridge to cost $2,400. Appropriations as follows were made September 5: To the township of Sauk Centre, $150 to assist in building a new bridge across Sauk river near Sauk Centre; $100 additional to the town of Munson for the bridge at Richmond; $200 to the town of Grove, in addition to the appropriation of January 5, 1867 —$100 to be applied at New Munich and $100 at the Stewart bridge; and $100 to the town of Le Sauk in addition to the appropriation of April 17, 1866, to which a further addition of $150 was made January 7, 1868. An appropriation of $100 was made to the town of Paynesville, January 9, 1868, to assist in building a new bridge over the north fork of Crow river, near the house of W. P. Bennett. At the same time $250 additional was appropriated for the New Munich and the same amount for the Stewart bridge in the town of Grove, and $50 additional to Sauk Centre.

FERRIES.

As their large cost rendered bridges across the Mississippi river out of the question at this early date provision was made for the transporting of passengers and freight, from one side of the river to the other, by means of swinging ferries. As early as March 6, 1852, at the third session of the territorial legislature a bill was passed granting to R. P. Miller the exclusive right for six years to keep and maintain a ferry across the Mississippi river, in the county of Benton, at a point near the mouth of the Crow Wing river, no other ferry to be established within half a mile either above or below.

The first ferry license granted by the board of county commissioners of Stearns county was issued April 10, 1855, to Joseph P. Wilson, George F. Brott, L. B. Hammond and O. Curtis, to keep and maintain a ferry across the Mississippi river at or near St. Cloud city (lower town) for a term of ten years, the fee payable to the county being $10 per year. The following scale of charges was fixed, these being substantially the same as in all subsequent ferry licenses issued: For each foot passenger, 10 cents; each horse, mare or mule, 25 cents; each cow or ox, 25 cents; each two-horse, two-ox or two-mule, team, loaded or unloaded, with driver, 50 cents; single horse carriage, 35 cents; each additional horse, ox, cow, or mule, 15 cents; each swine or sheep, 5 cents; all freight of lumber, merchandise or other articles not in teams, at the rate of 10 cents per barrel, 50 cents per thousand feet of lumber and 5 cents per hundred pounds of other articles.

The same day a license was issued to John L. Wilson and Joseph P. Wilson, to maintain a ferry across the Mississippi river at St. Augusta.

By a legislative act approved February 13, 1856, S. B. Lowry, his heirs and assignes, were given the privilege for fifteen years to keep and maintain a ferry across the Mississippi at or near Ferry street, in the town of St. Cloud, no other ferry to be established within half a mile of this location either above or below. The said Lowry was required at all times to keep his boats in good repair, and sufficient for the accommodations of all persons wishing to cross the river, and to give prompt attention to passengers and teams. Double fare could be charged persons crossing after eight o'clock at night.

St. Augusta very soon afterwards obtained legislative consideration, a license being granted, by an act approved February 26, 1856, to Reuben Richardson and John L. Wilson to construct and maintain a ferry across the Mississippi river at St. Augusta, the right being exclusive for a period of twenty years, and no other ferry to be operated within a distance of one mile.

A license was granted by the board of county commissioners April 7, 1857, to John J. Dusk, to run a ferry across the Mississippi river, at the foot of St. Germain street, St. Cloud, for a period of ten years.

January 22, 1862, A. W. Libby was granted a license to operate a ferry across the Mississippi river opposite the saw mill in the town of Watab, Benton county, for one year, with a fee of $10.

A license was granted H. J. Fowler, March 15, 1865, to keep and run a ferry across the Mississippi river, opposite St. Cloud city, for the term of six years, the annual fee to be $10.

Two licenses were granted March 14, 1866, for ferries across the Red River of the North, opposite the town of Georgetown, in the county of Clay (an unorganized county, attached to Stearns county, for judicial and other purposes), the one to R. C. Burdick and the other to J. P. Wilson, each license being for the term of six years, subject to the payment of an annual fee of $10 to the county of Stearns.

A Sauk river ferry fever would seem to have broken out in July, 1867, as at the session of the county board on the twenty-ninth of that month three applications were presented—one from L. W. Collins, for a ferry across Sauk river on the road from St. Cloud to Breckenridge, near the house of Chester Waite; one by W. A. Knowles and C. W. Trosten for a ferry across Sauk river at New Munich, and a third from B. Pirz, for a ferry across Sauk river at Richmond. All were granted for a term of one year each.

At a session held May 12-14, 1885, a license was granted to Henry Goedker to run a ferry across Sauk river, at Arnold's mill.

At a session held May 13-15, 1890, H. B. Smart was granted a license to run a ferry across the Mississippi river in the town of Brockway.

CHAPTER XXVII.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Land Grant Roads—Five Million Dollar Loan—William Crooks—James J. Hill—First Railroad to St. Cloud—Minneapolis & St. Cloud—St. Cloud & Wilmar Branch—Removal of Headquarters—Railroad Strike—Northern Pacific—Crossing into St. Cloud—Brainerd Branch—Twin City and St. Cloud Connection—Agents—Statistics—Station—"Soo" Line—Other Proposed Roads.

Before the admission of Minnesota as a state, in 1858, many railroad companies had been chartered by the territorial legislature. The first recorded effort was by J. W. Selby of St. Paul, who gave notice of the introduction of a bill on March 2, in the session of 1852, to incorporate the Lake Superior & Mississippi River Railroad Company. It passed in the house, but failed in the council; but it actually became a law March 2, 1853, by a subsequent legislature. The second charter was granted to the Minnesota Western Railroad Company, March 3, 1853; and the third to the Louisiana & Minnesota Railroad Company March 5, 1853. Not less than twenty-seven railroad companies were authorized and chartered from 1853 to 1857. But there was no life in any of them till March 3, 1857, when congress made a magnificent grant of lands "for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads in the territory of Minnesota." Then the scene changed, and on May 22, 1857, the territorial legislature passed an act granting these congressional lands to four corporations. The lines designated in the granting act were as follows:

From Stillwater, by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony, to a point between

the foot of Big Stone lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood river, with a branch, via St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red River of the North, at such point as the legislature may determine. This road was known as the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company, changed to the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company.

From St. Paul and from St. Anthony via Minneapolis to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi to the southern boundary of the territory in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux river, with a branch via Faribault to the north line of the state of Iowa, west of range sixteen. This was the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad.

From Winona via St. Peter to a point on the Big Sioux river south of the Forty-fifth parallel of north Latitude—the Transit Railroad Company, changed to the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company.

From La Crescent via Target lake up the valley of the Root river, to a point east of range seventeen—the Root River Valley & Southern Minnesota Railroad Company.

The road first named was created by this act; the latter three had been previously organized.

The state constitution, adopted October 13, 1857, provided in Art. 9, Sec. 10, as follows: "The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation." But on March 9, 1858, the state legislature passed an act submitting to the people an amendment of this section of the constitution, so as to permit the loaning of the credit of the state to the land grant railroad companies to the amount of five million dollars; and it was adopted by popular vote on April 15. Grading on each of the recognized lines began, and Gov. Sibley delivered to each of the roads such bonds as they had earned under the conditions of the grant.

The railroad companies, however, failed to pay the interest on the bonds; work on the lines was practically suspended, and the five million loan amendment was repealed by a nearly unanimous popular vote, November 6, 1860. During the year 1860, the state enforced its lien on each of the lines, and became the owner of the franchises, lands and roadbeds. Subsequently, in 1862, the state made new grants of these franchises and lands to other companies, thus infusing new life into these dead railways.

The first company to get the benefit of this new effort to revive the lapsed roads was the Minnesota & Pacific, which reappeared with a new name, the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company. The franchises of the old line were conferred, March 10, 1862, on Dwight Woodbury, Henry T. Welles, R. R. Nelson, Edmund Rice, Edwin A. C. Hach, James E. Thompson, Leander Gorton, Richard Chute, William Lee, and their associates and successors. A contract was made with Elias F. Drake, of Ohio, and V. Winters, to construct that portion of the line between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and it was completed and running June 28, 1862, and was the first railway in operation within the limits of this state. The establishment of this line gave an impetus to railway matters in Minnesota. Edmund Rice was the first president of this road. The first engine was named "William Crooks," and was run by Webster C. Gardner. President Rice went to Europe about this time, to solicit the

first foreign capital in aid of railways in our state. He shipped back 3,000 tons of rails, and work was pushed on toward Breckenridge.

Story of William Crooks. The effiorts through and by which the construction of this ten-mile stretch of railroad, the first piece of road built and operated in Minnesota and the beginning of the present magnificent Great Northern system, are fully described in the following interesting paper from the pen of Colonel William Crooks, who had a prominent part in securing these fortunate results:

"The Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company was succeeded by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, and afterward passed under control of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, which in turn became the Great Northern Railway Company. The St. Paul & Pacific Company also controlled a line from St. Paul to Winona, in the valley of the Mississippi.

"After the territorial legislature had given the charter, and congress a land grant in aid of the construction of this railroad, the company by ruling of the Interior Department at Washington, under the grant to Minnesota, was declared entitled to one hundred and twenty sections of land, in advance of construction.

"In 1857 the line of railway was located from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony Falls to a point near Big Stone lake, on the western boundary of the state, then about to be admitted to the Union, and was also located from the Falls of St. Anthony to Crow Wing by the way of St. Cloud.

"In 1858, under a contract with Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, sixty-two and a half miles of the road from St. Paul north were graded and bridged, and the cross ties for a large portion of the line were delivered. The right of way was, in the main, secured by the company. This work, however, was suspended owing to a battle made by interested or badly disposed people against the faith and credit of the state of Minnesota, rendering powerless the grantees of the state's credit, who held its bonds under the provision of the $5,000,000 Loan Bill, so called.

"Matters remained in a condition of uncertainty as to the prosecution of the work upon this and other lines of railroad in the state, until the people, having lost faith, were turning their faces eastward in abandonment of their instituted settlement. It appeared necessary at such a time to make an appeal to the legislature in order to keep alive the franchise of the company by providing against forfiture or merger of its privileges. The company took this appeal in the winter of 1860-61, and the legislature granted to it an extension of time.

"In the meantime, negotiations had been conducted by the Hon. Edmund Rice, who was the head and front, and the heart and soul, of every effort put forth to rescue the state from a condition which simply meant ruin to all. It was to J. Edgar Thompson, who at that time was president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to the associates of that gentleman, that Mr. Rice presented plans which sought to induce the active support and co-operation of these gentlemen in carrying the projected lines to a successful issue; and, as a result thereof, Oliver W. Barnes, a distinguished civil engi-

neer, was sent to Minnesota to examine into the condition of the partially constructed railroad, as well as to equip himself with reliable information concerning the value of the enterprise as a whole.

"Mr. Barnes had made a favorable report, and on a Sunday morning, early in May, 1861, Edmund Rice and myself embarked on the the steamer 'Golden Era' on our way via La Crosse to Philadelphia for the purpose of conference with the gentlemen there in the hope of consummating an arrangement which would insure the building of the railroad and lay the foundation for the return of some hope to the people of the state. At Philadelphia negotiations were resumed and proceeded in a very satisfactory manner. Governor Alex. Ramsey, then governor of Minnesota, was in Washington and was requested to make the journey to Philadelphia in order to lend his powerful influence in supporting Mr. Rice's efforts, and also to assure Mr. Thompson and his associates that the laws under which the railroad would be built should receive on his part, as executive, most liberal construction. It is needless to say that the governor did in this instance, as in all cases involving the honor and interest of the State of Minnesota, what he deemed best.

"The Hon. John H. Barber of New York, as Mr. Rice's counsel, was also at Philadelphia, assisting in drawing the papers preliminary to the execution of the same by the respective parties, who had agreed upon terms and conditions which seemed to promise the realization of the hopes of the gentlemen controlling the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company.

"The negotiations carried us along until the early days of June, 1861, and on the eighth day of that month, feeling that we could be spared for a few days, Mr. Rice and myself took the train for New York. We had already, of course, had a warning of danger through the episode of the bombardment of Fort Sumter; but we had received the assurance of our leading statesmen that this was the act only of unruly South Carolina, and that this emeute would be put down in ninety days. Such were the expressions of Mr. Seward and others high in the estimation of the people, that gave hope and confidence enough in the future to justify the undertaking of affairs of magnitude.

"Arriving in New York at a time of great excitement, we attended to our personal affairs for a couple of days. On the morning of the 11th of June the news of the battle at Big Bethel was handed to us as we were going to breakfast, and the next mail brought letters from Philadelphia, stating that, under the circumstances, all negotiations would have to remain in abeyance indefinitely, because, from appearances, the war might not be ended for many years. And so we were absolutely stranded, hope gone, and apparently nothing to do but return home and meet a disappointed people.

"Just at this time, however, I made the acquaintance in New York, quite accidentally, of Messrs. Winters, Harshman, and Drake, residents of Ohio. These gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Drake, were bankers and capitalists, and were in New York looking for some investment. On account of a long acquaintance with Colonel Andrew De Graff, they were negotiating with him in reference to building the Winona & St. Peter Railroad; but, as the colonel informed me that they had not money enough to accomplish all that was necessary in the case of this road, he introduced them to me, believing

that I could interest them in the construction of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad between St. Paul and St. Anthony Falls.

"After consultation with Mr. Rice and conference with the gentlemen aforesaid, an agreement was reached, whereby they were to furnish means of building the railroad from St. Paul to the Falls of St. Anthony. They were to visit St. Paul at an early date, and if an examination of the whole business proved to be as good and fair as had been represented, then they were to enter into a formal contract; but if they should be disappointed in the examination we obliged ourselves to reimburse them for their time and expense in visiting Minnesota.

"In due time the gentlemen arrived and made a careful examination of the line of road, its legal status, etc., and were willing to state that we had not told half of what we might have stated with entire veracity. Thereupon they proceeded to deposit with the governor of the state, as required by law, $14,000, and entered into a contract with the railroad company, as heretofore stated.

"They were to receive for the work of completing the grade, track, and furnishing of rolling stock, first mortgage gold bonds, drawing eight per cent interest and running twenty years, at the rate of $12,000 per mile, making an aggregate of $120,000 in bonds; and they were further to receive all the lands to which at that time the company could make title, aggregating 76,800 acres, which body of land commenced in the county of Hennepin and extended northwesterly through what is today properly the garden of Minnesota. There were difficulties encountered in carrying this agreement into effect, because of some right of way which had not been secured in the city of St. Paul. This caused a delay of nearly a year from the time work was commenced in the fall of 1861; but further legislation, during the winter of 1861-62, enabled the company to proceed, and the line was finished and put into operation between St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony in the early days of July, 1862.

"Under the provisions of this contract, two locomotives and some passenger and freight cars were furnished. This line was laid with iron rails of forty-five pounds to the yard, steel rails being unknown at that time. The locomotives were of only twenty-five tons capacity, wood burners. The first locomotive engine was named after myself, and the second after Edmund Rice. These engines were the first that turned a wheel in the State of Minnesota.

"Now I have told the story of the completion of the first ten miles of railroad in this state; and I trust that, going forward from my narrative, further information may be gathered and published, which will complete the history of this pioneer railroad."

Colonel Crook's expressed wish that the history which he had begun might be completed has been fulfilled in a most thorough and comprehensive manner by the man best qualified to do it—James J. Hill, justly known as the "Empire Builder of the West." Mr. Hill is unquestionably one of the great men of the age. His genius along constructive lines has not been sur-

passed in this country and has been seldom equalled in this or any other. In happy contrast with many of the men whose names have been associated with great railroad control, he has been a builder, not a wrecker. The territory through which his lines of railway have passed have been marvelously developed, the roads looking for their revenues to the business created by a healthy growth of the country. For many years Mr. Hill was the president of the railway system with which he was connected, as he was at all times its controlling and directing spirit. Resigning the office of president, he continued in service as chairman of the board of directors. In a letter to the stockholders of the Great Northern, dated July 1, 1912, retiring from the chairmanship of this board, he gave a comprehensive history of the system, from which the following extracts are taken, being such as will be of most interest to the readers of these volumes:

Story of James J. Hill. "Nearly forty years ago the thought of a possible railway enterprise in the Northwest began to occupy my mind. It was born of experience in Northwestern transportation problems that had occupied most of my early business life, of faith in the productive powers and material resources of this part of the country, and of railroad conditions at that time. The feverish activity in securing railroad concessions in land and cash that marked the sixth decade of the last century had been followed by collapse. Doomed as these enterprises were to ultimate failure by their lack of commercial foundation and financial soundness, they were suddenly wrecked by the panic of 1873. Aside from the Northern Pacific property, the lines in the state of Minnesota most important and available if converted into real assets for the development of the Northwest were the fragments of the old St. Paul & Pacific Company. Following the panic of 1873 these were in the hands of a receiver. The holders of their securities in Holland were more anxious to recover what they could from the wreck than to put more money into its completion and improvements that must be made if the properties were to continue to be operated at all. Their value lay to some extent in what was left of a land grant, which would be valuable as soon as the country should be opened, but chiefly in the possibilities of traffic from the millions of productive acres in the Northwest to be opened to settlement by transportation facilities. Yet so great seemed the task and so uncertain the reward, in the general opinion, that any plan of acquiring and reorganizing the property was regarded as visionary in those days by most holders of capital and most men of affairs.

"After long and close study of the situation the slender beginning was made on which we risked our all. Failure would be immediate and final disaster. My associates were George Stephen (later created Lord Mount Stephen), Donald A. Smith (later created Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal) and Norman W. Kittson. We bought the defaulted bonds of these properties from the Dutch holders. The agreement with the Dutch committee was executed March 13, 1878, and practically all outstanding indebtedness was subsequently secured. The mortgages were afterwards foreclosed and the property was bought in. For those days it seemed a formidable financial undertaking. The stock of these companies aggregated $6,500,000, and their bonded indebted-

ness with past due interest nearly $33,000,000, aside from floating obligations. These had to be purchased at prices above those for which they had previously been offered in the open market. The total capitalization and indebtedness at that time of the companies taken over was approximately $44,000,000.

"The property secured consisted of completed lines from St. Paul via St. Anthony to Melrose, a distance of 104 miles, and from Minneapolis to Breckenridge, a distance of 207 miles; and of two projected lines, one from Sauk Rapids to Brainerd and one from Melrose to the Red river at St. Vincent on the international boundary line. On these latter some grading had been done and about 75 miles of track had been laid. There were gaps between Melrose and Barnesville, Crookston and St. Vincent, that must be filled quickly. In themselves, had it not been for the promise of the future, these were scattered tracks in a country just being settled, out of which to construct a railway system and on which to base the financing of their purchase and development.

"We advanced the money to build the Red River Valley Railroad, fourteen miles of track from Crookston to Fisher's Landing, on the Red river, making a through route by steamboat from that point to Winnipeg. While negotiations were pending and also after they were concluded but before possession could be secured through the foreclosure of mortgages, an immense amount of work had to be done. The extension from Melrose to Barnesville must be pushed, and was carried thirty-three miles, as far as Alexandria; and ninety miles were built in the Red River valley to reach the Canadian boundary. The former was necessary to save the land grant, whose time limit, already extended, was about to expire. The latter was in addition to connect with a railroad projected by the Canadian government from Winnipeg south. As the properties were still in the hands of a receiver, an order had to be obtained from the court for the completion of the work in Minnesota with funds furnished by us. Money had to be raised to build these lines and to furnish equipment necessary for their operation.

"In May, 1879, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company was organized to take over all these properties, whose bonds had been largely purchased, whose stocks had been secured and whose assets were to be bought in under foreclosure. It had an authorized capital stock of $15,000,000, limited by its charter to $20,000,000, and made two mortgages of $8,000,000 each. George Stephen was made first president of the company, Richard B. Angus, vice-president, and I was chosen general manager. This placed upon me the practical conduct of the enterprise from its formal inception.

"The lines of the new system turned over to our possession on June 23, 1879, comprised a mileage of 667 miles, of which 565 were completed and 102 under construction. From the beginning its business fulfilled the expectations of its founders. The annual report for 1880 showed an increase in earnings of 54 per cent, and land sales amounting to $1,200,000. And now began the long task of building up the country. No sooner was a mile of road finished than the need of building other miles became apparent. Before Minnesota had filled up, the tide of immigration was passing even the famous Red River valley country and flowing into Dakota. By 1880 it had become necessary to

add a line down the Dakota side of the Red river, to plan for many extensions and branches, and two local companies, building lines in western Minnesota, were purchased.

"Only a detailed history of the railroad could follow step by step the progress of track extension and the financial arrangement by which capital was furnished for these constant and always growing demands from this time on. Gradually year by year the lines were extended.

"In 1889 the Great Northern Railway Company was organized, to bind into a compact whole the various properties that had grown too large for the charter limitations of the old Manitoba. It leased all the property of the latter company, and was prepared to finance the undertakings about to be completed or in contemplation. By 1893 the line was opened through to Puget Sound. In the next five or six years many improvements were made by relaying track with heavier rails and by changes in equipment and large additions thereto. Branches and feeders were built to round out the system.

"In 1907 the subsidiary companies controlled by the Great Northern, including fourteen railway companies operated as a part of it, were purchased and incorporated into the Great Northern System, making of these related parts one homogeneous whole. In the same year I resigned the presidency of the system, and became chairman of the board of directors,—the office that I lay down today."

The First Railroad to St. Cloud. September 1, 1866, witnessed the arrival at the depot in East St. Cloud of the first passenger train over the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Among the passengers on the train were United States Senator Ramsey, Judge Nelson, State Auditor McIlrath, representatives of the St. Paul press and a few others. Regular daily trains were continued, coming from St. Paul at noon and leaving half an hour later. The running time between the two cities, a distance of seventy-five miles, was four hours and a quarter, but when the road should be fully ballasted it was expected to reduce this to four hours. This train was in charge of J. B. Rice, conductor, with Engineer Gardner at the throttle, John Clark fireman, Jeff J. Mead express messenger, John Keyes mail agent and Martin Castner baggageman.

The formal celebration of the completion of the road to St. Cloud took place September 13. The train of five cars, bringing the city's guests, some three hundred in number, with a section of the Great Western Band, was met at the station on the East side, by Mayor Gregory, the members of the city council and Fire Company Pioneer No. 1, with A. B. Curry, marshal of the day. An address of welcome was given by the Hon. N. F. Barnes. The procession, headed by the St. Cloud Brass Band, crossed the river at Wilson's Ferry, and going through the city streets was escorted to "Pine Garden," a beautiful grove on the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the ravine. The company was taken to seats at tables where a great banquet had been prepared. Among those present were Senator Ramsey, Congressman Donnelly, Major Generals Sanborn and Sibley, Brigadier Generals Thomas and Gorman, Surveyor General Nutting, Ex-Governor Miller, Mayor Prince of St. Paul, George L. Becker, president of the road; W. B. Litchfield, its main financial supporter; F. R. Delano, assistant superintendent; Captain R. Blakely, of the

Minnesota Stage Company, and many others prominent in business and political circles. The newspaper press was well represented.

At the banquet toasts were offered and responses given as follows, Seymour Smith acting as toastmaster: "The President of the United States," Gen. H. H. Sibley, St. Paul; "The Congress of the United States," U. S. Senator Alexander Ramsey, St. Paul; "The Army and Navy of the United States," General John B. Sanborn, St. Paul; "The Governor of Minnesota," Ex-Governor Stephen Miller, St. Paul; "The State of Minnesota," William J. Parsons, St. Cloud; "The Railroad System of Minnesota," E. F. Drake, St. Paul; "The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad System," Hon. Edward Rice, St. Paul; "The President and Officers of the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad," Hon. George L. Becker, president of the road, St. Paul; "Engineers of the Work," Colonel William Crooks, St. Paul; "The Press of Minnesota," Dr. Thomas Foster, St. Paul; "The Western Pioneer," Hon. E. M. Wilson, Minneapolis; "Woman," I. V. D. Heard, St. Paul; "Minnesota Stage Company," Captain Russell Blakely, St. Paul; "St. Cloud," A. B. Curry, St. Cloud.

The celebration was unanimously declared to have been an entire success and it was after six o'clock before the train started on the return trip.

The railroad authorities had proposed to build a bridge and make the crossing from a point on the east side of the Mississippi river, almost directly opposite the present normal school campus, but by reason of radical disagreements with the owners of the Wooley-Emerson property on that side, which was wanted for railroad purposes, the plan was changed and the depot was located on a part of school section No. 36, a mile or more further up the river. The railroad was also extended to Sauk Rapids but no further on the east side, and the use of this "stub" was soon abandoned. This enforced change of plan was regarded as a very unfortunate one for St. Cloud, although not operating as a detriment to the county as a whole.

The following year a suit was begun by the town council to compel the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to cross the Mississippi river and run its trains into St. Cloud. The decision in the district court was adverse to the town and on an appeal to the supreme court this decision was sustained, it being held that the completion of the road to the east side of the river was a substantial compliance with the charter requirement that it should be run "to St. Cloud."

W. W. Wright, who had been one of the pioneer agents of the company, serving at each successive station as the construction work progressed, was the first agent at St. Cloud, entering upon his duties immediately upon the completion of the road to this place. George D. Gregory was ticket seller; J. C. Hamilton and F. Allen clerks; and H. Dam watchman. The first conductors were J. L. Winder and "Dan." Barstow; the first baggage masters, Martin Castner and John Keyes.

St. Cloud remained the terminal point of the road until 1872, stages carrying passengers and the mails from here to the north and west, while freight shipments were transferred at this place and forwarded to their destination by teams.

The delay and inconvenience of backing the heavy coast trains which came up on the west side (or Osseo) line from the place where this line formed a junction with the original road which crossed the Mississippi from the east side, led the railway authorities to decide upon changing the location of the passenger station to this junction or "Y." Work was begun October 27, 1898, by Timothy Reardon, of St. Paul, the contractor, and the building was completed February 23 of the following year. It is constructed entirely of St. Cloud granite, with slate roof, is 40 by 148 feet in size, and is architecturally a credit to the company and the city. The interior is oak finish and the division of the space meets admirably the wants of the public as well as of the officials in charge. A pavilion 137 feet long extends to a covered platform, 16 feet wide, running 240 feet along the Osseo track. Anticipating the completion of the new station the coast trains began January 1, 1899, stopping at the "Y," using a temporary structure in the interval.

A new freight depot, 200 by 40 feet in dimensions, of brick, was built the same year, being completed September 7, to take the place of the old frame building.

In 1904 the extensive grounds at the new passenger station, between the two tracks, was beautifully parked. Twenty train loads of earth to raise the tract to a higher level and enrich the soil was brought from New London. Grass seed was sown, producing a fine sod, while plants and shrubbery were planted, being renewed each spring and carefully attended, making the grounds most attractive and giving travelers on passing trains a favorable impression of the city and of the officials of the company to whose generous spirit this very desirable improvement is due.

W. W. Wright, who had been the St. Paul & Pacific agent at the St. Cloud station since the road was completed to this place in 1866, retired October 1, 1893. Captain Wright was first placed on the pay roll of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad July 1, 1864, when he became agent at Anoka, at that time the terminus of the road. As the road was pushed further westward, he was successively agent at Elk River, Big Lake and East St. Cloud in 1866, and in 1873 when the railroad crossed the river, he became agent at the west-side station. At first he was both passenger and ticket agent, but as the city grew the duties of the two offices became too onerous for one man, and E. H. Wright, his son, was put in charge of the ticket office.

Captain Wright, who was retired on full pay, was succeeded by A. J. Caswell of Wadena, who had been connected with the Great Northern for thirteen years, first as operator, then as station agent at Paynesville, and when the road was completed to Wadena he was given that station.

Ed. H. Wright, after nineteen years' continuous service with the railroad company, resigned the position of ticket agent February 15, 1894.

H. R. Neide, who had been assistant ticket agent of the Great Northern at Grand Forks, was appointed February 24, 1894, passenger and ticket agent at St. Cloud. In harmony with its general policy the Great Northern Railway Company consolidated its freight and ticket offices at St. Cloud August 17, 1896, making H. R. Neide, then ticket agent, the general agent, having charge of the entire business of the company at this place. Joseph Michael-

son became ticket seller, and George McQueen was put in charge of the freight office. A. J. Caswell, who retired from service as freight agent, was made a traveling freight agent for the state of Michigan, with headquarters at Detroit. Mr. Neide has been in charge from the date when his appointment took effect until the present time, with added duties and responsibilities, serving with equally satisfactory results the railway company and the business and traveling public.

Minneapolis & St. Cloud Railroad. This was one of the first early chartered railroads which reached the period of actual construction. Its charter was originally granted by an act of the territorial legislature approved March 1, 1856, which made John H. Stevens, William Hanson, Franklin Steele, Alfred E. Ames, R. P. Russell, J. P. Wilson, J. L. Crocker, George F. Brott, J. M. Winslow, A. M. Fridley and John Banfel—all or nearly all the names of men active in territorial affairs—a body politic and corporate to be known as the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Railroad Company, to construct and operate a line of railroad with one or more branches from Minneapolis to St. Cloud. By an amendment approved February 23, 1864, the company was given a more distinctively St. Cloud flavor. The first section was so amended so as to make F. M. Tobey, Francis Morrison, B. B. Meeker, H. C. Burbank, T. P. Wilson, O. S. Freeman, H. C. Waite, R. C. Corbett, Charles A. Gilman, R. M. Richardson, J. J. Porter and Henry Hill the incorporators and directors. An amendment to the second section made some changes in the lines of the proposed road, providing that it should be located and constructed from Minneapolis to St. Cloud and from St. Cloud to the navigable waters of Lake Superior, with a branch road from St. Cloud to some point on the Minnesota river.

The original charter which was secured through the efforts of J. P. Wilson, who was a member of the territorial legislature, is a perpetual charter, and is said to be one of the best ever granted in any state, giving the company the right to connect with all other railroads without any further legislation.

Aided by the support of others associated with him, Mr. Wilson was able to keep the charter alive during the succeeding years until the time came when it could be made to serve at least in part its original purpose. A direct connection with Duluth was secured in 1882 when under this charter, which had been purchased by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, the line from St. Cloud east to Milaca and Hinckley was built, being opened for operation December 17 of that year. This branch carried with it a land grant of ten sections per mile. Its construction not only gave St. Cloud a short line to Lake Superior ports, but put it in close touch with a number of the most prosperous and growing towns in Benton county, to the advantage mutually of the city and the people of these towns. The building of the road has added materially to the development of the southeastern part of our neighboring county.

The line of railway up the west side of the Mississippi river from Minneapolis to St. Cloud, sometimes known as the Osseo branch, was built by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company under the charter of the Minneapolis & Northwestern Railway Company. It was built as far as Clearwater in January, 1882, and completed to St. Cloud and opened for

operation December 17, 1882, the same date as the branch to Milaca and Hinckley.

The line southwesterly from St. Cloud for a distance of twenty miles to Richmond was built by the St. Cloud, Mankato & Austin Railway Company, a sub-organization of the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Railway Company, and exercising its powers under the charter of the latter company.

This property was purchased by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company in 1886, and during the fiscal year 1887 the line was extended from Richmond to Willmar, a distance of thirty-eight miles, by the Manitoba Company. There was a land grant of four sections per mile attaching to the twenty miles of this road from St. Cloud to Richmond, but neither the St. Cloud, Mankato & Austin Company nor its successors were able to have their claims to this grant recognized by the state authorities.

A branch line from Sauk Centre north was built as far as Browerville in Todd county by the Sauk Centre Northern Railway Company, being completed and opened for operation March 27, 1882.

All of these branches, as well as the line first constructed, from St. Cloud up the Sauk valley to Melrose, Sauk Centre and Alexandria, thence on to the Pacific coast, being the main line of the road, are parts of the Great Northern Railway Company's magnificent system. They give St. Cloud and the towns and other cities in the county on its line direct connection not only with St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and the cities of the Pacific coast and intermediate country, but with some of the chief markets of Iowa and South Dakota.

The advantages offered by two transcontinental lines, with their myriads of branches penetrating newly-developed as well as thickly-peopled localities, cannot be overestimated, and St. Cloud's industries, as well as such industries as pertain to other parts of the county, are responding to the opportunities for growth presented by the means thus afforded to enter profitable markets. This is especially true as regards the granite industry, and St. Cloud granite is in demand in almost all parts of the West and Southwest.

The St. Cloud & Willmar Branch. As is briefly referred to elsewhere, this branch was built under a charter secured by a minor organization controlled by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company. The survey was made by engineers of the Manitoba Company, beginning in July 1885, and before the close of the month a number of carloads of steel rails to be used in laying the track had arrived at the St. Cloud depot. The contract for building the road as far as Cold Spring was let in September to D. C. Shepard & Co., of St. Paul, with Foley Brothers of St. Cloud, sub-contractors for a part of the distance. Grading was promptly begun and by December 12 the track had been laid as far as Rockville. It was completed the following year, reaching Richmond in the spring. A train ran to Zion July 11, 1886, the only regular station at that time being at Cold Spring, with James Beaty, formerly of Sauk Rapids, agent.

A free excursion train consisting of sixteen passenger coaches, the superintendent's car and a baggage car, furnished by the railroad company, run to celebrate the completion of the road to Willmar, brought to St. Cloud Au-

gust 11, 1886, by actual count 1,766 persons. They were met at the station by a committee of citizens with conveyances and taken about the city and to the fair grounds. Here the Willmar band was joined by the Princeton band which had been engaged for the day. A bountiful lunch had been provided, which seemed to be fully appreciated by the excursionists. A speech of welcome was made by the Hon. H. C. Waite on behalf of the city, with responses by Judge Maynard, of Willmar, and George Geer, of Burbank. The afternoon was filled in with races, baseball, etc., the train starting on its return trip at six o'clock.

The road was regularly opened for business September 1, a mixed passenger and freight train leaving St. Cloud daily at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Willmar at 8 P. M.; returning it left Willmar at 6:30 A. M., arriving at St. Cloud at 11 A. M.

There was filed in the office of the register of deeds of Stearns county, June 16, 1886, a deed from the St. Cloud, Mankato & Austin Railroad Company to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company whereby the former conveyed to the latter that part of its line located between St. Cloud and Hutchinson, in McLeod county, and built as far as Richmond. The consideration was $295,000.

The franchises and the property of the Willmar and Sioux Falls road, which was a continuation of the St. Cloud and Willmar line, were September 23, 1887, transferred to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company. The road was a Manitoba enterprise from the first, being built with that company's money. The work of construction was completed to Sioux Falls, S. D., October 26, 1888, providing for the running of through trains between that city and Duluth via St. Cloud. The distance from this city to Willmar is forty-eight miles and from Willmar to Sioux Falls 146 miles, making a total distance between St. Cloud and Sioux Falls 194 miles. Connection has also been made via Willmar and Garritson with Sioux City, Iowa.

An excursion to formally celebrate the completion and opening of the road to Sioux Falls was organized at Duluth and a special train, passing through St. Cloud, was run June 27, 1889. A number of St. Cloud business men accompanied the excursion as guests, meeting with a hospitable reception at Marshall, Pipestone and other places en route. The excursionists reached Sioux Falls that evening, where they had royal treatment during their stay returning on the twenty-ninth.

Removal of the Division. In 1896 the division headquarters of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad were removed from St. Cloud to Melrose, where the necessary grounds had been secured and the preliminary arrangements made the year before. In 1885 the division headquarters at the first division terminal westward had been removed from Fergus Falls to Barnesville and it had been found that by this change the work was not equally distributed, the distance between St. Paul and St. Cloud being too short and that between St. Cloud and Barnesville too long for the economical handling of train crews, rendering a change necessary.

A suitable building for the division superintendent and his assistants, with roundhouse and all necessary equipment, was provided. The removal was

the occasion of regret on the part of St. Cloud, as it took away a number of skilled and desirable citizens. On the other hand it was welcomed by Melrose which thereby acquired a valuable addition to its population, calling for the erection of a number of new buildings, with a corresponding increase in its general business.

The Railroad Strike. At midnight of April 16, 1894, all the trainmen on the Fergus Falls division of the Great Northern Railway, affiliated with the American Railway Union, went on a strike, the order being issued by L. D. ("Dad") Foster, president of the union, living at St. Cloud. The purpose of the strike was to secure a restoration of the scale of wages which had prevailed prior to August, 1893. The tie-up was complete, no trains, except those carrying the United States mails, being permitted to pass the station.

On the eighteenth an order was obtained for the United States Circuit Court forbidding the strikers to interfere with the operation of the road. A train from St. Paul brought Deputy U. S. Marshal Sheehan with twenty deputies, and an order of the court was read to the strikers, requiring L. D. Foster, five more mentioned by name "and others" to appear in St. Paul on the first Monday in June and answer the bill of complaint filed by the Great Northern Railway Company. As trains arrived from time to time they were taken possession of by the strikers, the engine and mail car being cut off and given permission to proceed, but the company declined to send them forward without the other cars. The railroad officials asked for protection from the chief of police and sheriff, but could not obtain it. A mass meeting at the opera house the evening of April 18 was largely attended by railroad men and citizens. Two days later United States Marshal Adam Bede arrived with a large force of deputies with warrants for the arrest of ten of the leading strikers, including L. D. Foster, president of the local union. No resistance was offered. Another mass meeting was held at the opera house on the evening of April 20, which was addressed by Eugene V. Debs, president, and George W. Howard, vice-president of the American Railway Union. President Debs, who was the principal speaker, urged the men to keep within the law and commit no violence, predicting that the strike would be settled in a few days and settled in the interest of the men. Further meetings were held, one on Sunday evening, April 22, being addressed, by request of the strikers, by several of the ministers of the city. About half the men employed at the car shops, mostly car repairers and blacksmiths, joined the strikers, which came as a surprise as no reduction had been made in their wages.

Attempts made to effect a settlement having failed, the overtures for arbitration offered by President Hill being rejected by the men the strike was ordered April 27 to be extended to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

As the result of arbitration conducted by a committee of business men of St. Paul, a satisfactory adjustment of the wages of the men affected by the proposed reduction was agreed upon, and May 2 the strike was officially declared to be at an end and the men were authorized to return to work, no employees being affected by the part they had taken in the strike. This result was hailed with delight by all parties concerned, including the business men of the city, who had been heavy losers by the tying up of traffic. The

conduct of the men throughout had been free from violence or destruction of property, which made an early and favorable settlement the more possible. Unfortunately some of the business men of St. Cloud, in their zeal to show their sympathy with the strikers, engaged in acts of interference with the railroad company's operation of its trains, which later resulted in serious injury to the city.

Northern Pacific Railroad. This great transcontinental line, following some years after those traversing the more southern routes, received its charter from congress July 2, 1864, the act granting it being signed by Abraham Lincoln. Among the incorporators were General U. S. Grant, John C. Fremont, first Republican candidate for the presidency; J. Edgar Thompson and Alexander Mitchell and S. S. L'Hommedieu, prominent business and railroad men of that day. The road was to extend from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude, with a branch via the valley of the Columbia river to Portland, Oregon. It was given a rich grant of lands, twenty alternate sections per mile in the states and territories through which it should pass. Work was begun at the eastern end of the line, near Thompson Junction, September 15, 1870. The crossing of the Mississippi river, at Brainerd, a distance of ninety-one miles, was reached March 6, 1871. Jay Cooke, the great financier, was the chief factor in carrrying forward this stupendous enterprise, but financial reverses came and the road was sold under mortgage foreclosure. Henry Villard is the prominent figure in the days which followed and under his management the work of construction was carried to completion, the last spike being driven at Gold Creek, Montana, September 8, 1883, General U. S. Grant being one of the witnesses of the event.

The road had been built in two section, and the junction was made at Gold Creek on the date named. This permitted the operation of through trains to the Pacific coast via the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line between Wallula, Washington, and Portland, Oregon. In the early seventies the Northern Pacific had constructed a railroad between Kalama and Tacoma; a line from Golbe to Portland was built in 1884, and in 1887 construction between Pasco and Tacoma was completed. This gave the Northern Pacific its own railroad from St. Paul and Duluth to Portland via Tacoma.

There had been very confident expectations that the Northern Pacific Railroad when constructed would run from Lake Superior via St. Cloud, the Sauk valley and Alexandria to Fort Abercrombie, thence continuing to the coast. From St. Cloud had started in 1854 into the then wilderness the first exploring expedition for the Northern Pacific. I was sent out by the war department under the act of congress which provided for the exploration of four routes to the Pacific and was commanded by Isaac I. Stevens, who took with him his commission as the first governor of Washington territory, and for whom it was intended a year later that Stearns county should be named. In a speech in the national house of representatives January 5, 1869, the Hon. William Windom, then a member of congress from Minnesota, had said of the proposed route: "Passing westward from the head of Lake Superior it crosses the Mississippi river at or near St. Cloud, Minnesota. Next it strikes

the Red River of the North." A party of the Northern Pacific officials, headed by J. Gregory Smith, president of the road, arrived in St. Cloud July 3, 1869, on a tour of inspection and were given by the citizens a banquet at the Central House. Speeches were made in which much confidence as to the early building of the road, with St. Cloud, one of the points on the line, was expressed.

In the year following announcement was made that an arrangement had been entered into between the St. Paul & Pacific and Northern Pacific companies, whereby the former would construct its line from Minneapolis to Breckenridge on the Red River, while a branch line would be built from St. Cloud to Pembina.

The route over which the Northern Pacific was constructed had then been decided on, and August 11, President Smith with Gen. Ira Spaulding, the chief engineer, and several of the directors were in St. Cloud, going from here first to the crossing of the Mississippi river where Brainerd now is and then, returning to this city, to the Red river country. During the fall of 1870 surveys were made for the St. Cloud and Pembina branch via Spunk Brook, through Todd county to Partridge river and Red Lake. Surveys were also made for a crossing of the Mississippi river at this place. During this year Gen. Ira Spaulding and Col. W. H. Owen, with their families, made their homes in St. Cloud, and directed surveying operations from here.

The year 1871 had a very rosy look for the people of St. Cloud from a railroad point of view, and they had good reason to expect some important construction and development work, one of the features of which was to be a union depot for two leading lines of railroad. But there is often a wide difference between promise and performance—especially in railroad matters—as proved to be the result in this case.

After a conference at St. Paul between Mayor Kerr and the railroad committee of the common council and President Becker, of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, regarding the running of the lines of that road into the city of St. Cloud and the construction of a union depot, the matter was taken up by the council. A public meeting was called for September 2, 1871, at which the wishes of the company and the interests of the city were fully discussed, resulting in the adoption unanimously of resolutions favoring action along the lines set forth in the proposition outlined below. September 5 a joint committee of the common council and citizens met with Gen. C. A. F. Folsom, chief engineer of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad; William B. Payte, assistant engineer, and Simon P. Folsom, right-of-way agent, and submitted the following proposition:

The city of St. Cloud proposes to the First Division St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company to give to said company the right of way through the city for both the Brainerd and Sauk Valley (or Pembina) branches of said road, free of charge; to donate grounds in said city for a union depot of said roads (not exceeding twenty acres) and to give said company as a bonus the bonds of said city for the sum of $65,000; provided the said railroad company will, within one year from the date hereof, cross the St. Paul line of said road

over the Mississippi river into the city of St. Cloud, at such point as said city may designate; take up and remove the tracks and depot buildings on said line east of the river from St. Cloud to Sauk Rapids; establish and maintain in said city of St. Cloud, at such point between St. Germain street and Cliff street, south of the ravine, in John L. Wilson's survey of St. Cloud, as said city shall designate, a union depot of both the said Sauk Valley (or Pembina) and the Brainerd branches; start and run the said Brainerd branch from said depot up the west side of the Mississippi river, and re-cross said river at Watab; and start and run the Sauk Valley (or Pembina) branch of said road from said depot, as a separate and independent line, in a westerly direction toward Sauk Centre. The city of St. Cloud indicates a decided preference for the crossing of the Mississippi river near the Stearns house (so-called).

The representatives of the railroad company expressed entire satisfaction with the proposition. Gen. Morris stated that the St. Cloud depot on the east side of the river would be used in making the new depot (which would be much larger) on this side; that the Sauk Rapids depot would be brought over and used for a general freight depot; that the turn-table would be brought to this side; that repair shops of different kinds would be constructed here, an engine house with eight stalls at least, a large elevator and other buildings.

Following a visit to this city December 22 by President Becker with a copy of a resolution adopted by the directors of the Northern Pacific Company in New York December 13, which the company desired should be adopted by the city council and approved by the people, a meeting of citizens was held the following evening at which the resolution was unanimously approved. A special meeting of the council was held December 26, to consider this resolution which read as follows:

Resolved, That the crossing by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad of the Mississippi river at St. Cloud be at the "Wilson Crossing" so-called; provided, however, that there be given to the company free of cost, the right of way through the city and twenty acres of land for depot grounds, conveniently located, and a good and sufficient guarantee for the issue to the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company of $65,000 in the city's bonds, bearing interest at not less than seven per cent, payable semi-annually, the principal payable in not less than twenty years; and provided also that the city of St. Cloud shall never, by the action of its city council or otherwise, restrict the speed of that company's trains; and provided also, that the city of St. Cloud shall hold that company harmless for all expense for maintaining gates or flagmen on the line of said road within the limits of said city.

The city council by a unanimous vote accepted and adopted the terms proposed in the above resolution in consideration of the crossing of the railroad at the "Wilson Crossing," at the foot of St. Augusta street, the constructing and running of the railroad to the depot grounds to be selected by the city within its corporate limits, the constructing and maintaining of depot buildings thereon, and the running thence in a westerly direction in as straight a line as possible to a crossing of the Sauk river not north of the south half of section 4, township 124, range 28.

The question of issuing $65,000 of bridge bonds and $15,000 right-of-way bonds was submitted to the voters of St. Cloud at an election held February 26, 1872, the vote being 385 to 17 on the bridge bonds and 401 to 1 on the right of way bonds. The location of the depot grounds had been definitely decided on the previous month.

Crossing into St. Cloud. The construction of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river was begun in the spring and completed June 12, 1872, on the afternoon of which day the first train of cars ever in St. Cloud crossed the new bridge, the full length of which is 686 feet. The train consisted of three flat cars loaded with railroad iron and was drawn by engine No. 9, the F. R. Delano; Ed. Kittridge engineer, and Oscar Johnson fireman. This engine with its flat cars was engaged during the subsequent time in hauling iron for the extension of the track. It was claimed for the new St. Cloud passenger station that it was the finest along the entire line from St. Paul up. Work was begun at this time on the new freight depot.

The first passenger train to come into St. Cloud crossed over from the east side August 26, 1872, and ran to the new station. Trains came directly to this station, whence the engine backed to Sauk Rapids; returning, the cars were pushed over to this station and started on the return trip to St. Paul. St. Cloud was made the terminal station. The track was accepted by the company to the seventy-fifth mile post, which was at this station. The first station west of St. Cloud was St. Joseph; the next, at Spunk lake, was called Avon; and the next Albany.

The schedule gave two trains daily each way, leaving St. Paul at 8:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., arriving at St. Cloud at 1 P. M. and 8:35 P. M.; leaving St. Cloud at 7:20 A. M. and 2:50 P M., reaching St. Paul at 10:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. This would be regarded as a very conservative time table today, when the run from St. Cloud to St. Paul is made by the best trains in two hours.

The road was completed to Melrose and trains began running to that place November 18, when congratulatory messages were exchanged between its citizens and George L. Becker, president of the St. Paul & Pacific. Major Edwin Clark had given the railroad company one-half of the platted townsite in consideration of that village being made a point on the road, this involving a slight change in the line as located. A new time table went into effect, the trains leaving St. Paul at 8 o'clock A. M., reached St. Cloud at 12:35 and Melrose at 3 P. M.; returning leaving Melrose at 6 A. M., reached St. Cloud at 8:40 A. M. and S. Paul at 1:25 P. M. The local fares west from St. Cloud were: To St. Joseph, 35 cents; Avon, 75 cents; Albany, $1.05; Oak, $1.35; Melrose, $1.65.

The last stage for Sauk Centre left here November 18. Passengers for Sauk Centre and above took the stage at Melrose and the through mail went by the cars. A two-horse coach left St. Joseph daily carrying the mail and passengers for points on the old stage line between St. Joe and Melrose. Much of the grain which was previously shipped at Benson, on the main line, came to Melrose. The trains stopped at the old depot on the east side, from which point a "dummy" took passengers and freight to Sauk Rapids.

In May, 1876, a conference was held with J. P. Farley, general manager of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, regarding the $65,000 of bonus bonds issued by the city of St. Cloud and an agreement arrived at which was mutually satisfactory to the representatives of the city and Mr. Farley. As the Brainerd branch had not been built and the St. Vincent branch had been extended only to Melrose, the people of St. Cloud were much dissatisfied, and immediate construction of both these roads having been among the considerations offered by the company for the giving of the bonus. The bonds were at this time held by the First National Bank of St. Paul as collateral security for a loan of $16,700 made to Gen. Becker as president of the road. This amount had been increased by accrued interest to about $22,000. It was proposed that the bonds should be put up at public sale to satisfy this debt, the city to bid them in at the amount stated, issuing new bonds in settlement therefor. A special election was held June 1 at which it was voted to issue $20,000 of city bonds; $5,000 payable in ten years, $5,000 in fifteen and $10,000 in twenty years, bearing eight per cent interest. The sale took place in St. Paul June 8, the bonds being bid in for the city for $21,808.40, the principal of the note with accrued interest payment being made with $1,808.40 cash and the $20,000 in bonds.

A railroad meeting was held in Lancaster & Fry's hall, Sauk Centre, August 30, 1876, which was largely attended from all parts of the upper country, the object being to protest against the failure of the railroad company to complete the St. Vincent extension and the Brainerd branch. The railroad company by accepting the charter had, it was held, entered into a contract, and this contract it should be required to fulfil or forfeit its lands and franchise. Speeches were made by John Waite, of Long Prairie; Governor Barto, of Sauk Centre; C. A. Gilman, of St. Cloud; N. Richardson, of Little Falls; Senator Capser, Capt. J. E. West, and others. Strong resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting along the lines indicated above were adopted.

At the session of the legislature in 1878 a bill was passed extending the time for the construction of the uncompleted portions of the St. Cloud and St. Vincent branch, as follows: From Melrose to Sauk Centre to August 1, 1878; from Sauk Centre to Alexandria, to December 1, 1878; from Alexandria to Fergus Falls to January 1, 1880; from Fergus Falls to Glyndon to January 1, 1881; from Fergus Falls to Glyndon to January 1, 1881.

The section from Melrose to Sauk Centre was completed in July, 1878, and to Alexandria November 4, trains beginning to run regularly to and from that place on the 15th. At Alexandria as at Melrose one-half of the platted townsite had been given to the railroad company as a bonus for the running of the road to that place.

In November, 1879, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company dropped the old names of Main and Branch lines—the former being changed to the Breckenridge division from St. Paul to Breckenridge, and to the Crookston division from Breckenridge to Crookston; the latter, from St. Paul to Fergus Falls, on which St. Cloud is located, to the Fergus Falls division. This was afterwards and is now (1914) designated the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls Division.

Construction of the Brainerd Branch. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific held in New York in August, 1872, it was resolved to complete at once the branch road running from St. Cloud to Brainerd. The grading was reported as being all done except from Sauk Rapids to Watab; ties had been delivered along the line and for much of the distance the bridging was done. However it was not until five years afterwards that the proposed work was actually entered on and completed. In 1877 the construction of the sixty-one miles of the Brainerd branch was begun by the Western Railroad of Minnesota, which had been organized for that purpose, and which was practically owned and controlled by the Northern Pacific Company. The contract was let in June to DeGraff & Co., and October 20, 1877 the last spike was driven, a junction being formed at Sauk Rapids with the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company's line. The first train, starting from Sauk Rapids, went through to Brainerd the next day, taking a small party. Regular trains began running November 1, leaving St. Paul at 7:50 A. M., arriving at St. Cloud at 11:05 A. M. and Brainerd at 1:10 P. M., reaching Bismarck at 6:30 the next morning. Return train left Bismarck at 7 P. M., Brainerd 1:10 P. M. next day, St. Cloud at 3:15, reaching St. Paul at 6:30 P. M.

St. Paul-Minneapolis-St. Cloud Connection. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad held in New York in September, 1878, resolutions were adopted declaring that in view of the necessity of obtaining for that company an independent connection between its road and the railroads centering at Minneapolis and St. Paul; and the further fact that the Minneapolis, St. Cloud & Sauk Rapids Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the state of Minnesota, proposed to construct a first-class railroad from Sauk Rapids to Minneapolis; "unless within sixty days from this date there shall be made suitable and permanent arrangements for the use by this company of the lines of the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company between Sauk Rapids and Minneapolis and St. Paul, this company should aid the said Minneapolis, St. Cloud & Sauk Rapids Railroad Company in the construction of its railroad by means of subscriptions to its capital stock for a majority of the shares thereof," entering into a lease of the proposed railroad when completed for the term of ninety-nine years, "the assent of the stockholders of this company being hereby given to the furnishing of said aid and the taking, entering into and perfection of said lease."

In the latter part of the month immediately preceding this meeting a party of engineers, under General Rosser, who had made the preliminary survey of the proposed Minneapolis, St. Cloud & Sauk Rapids Railroad up the west side of the Mississippi river, arrived in St. Cloud. They desired to know where the citizens wished to have the depot located, and after general consultation a site was selected on St. Germain street, just west of the "Grandelmeyer building," the grounds to be 1,200 feet long, beginning at St. Germain street and running north, and about 120 feet wide, the city to furnish the depot grounds and right of way. The bridge across the Mississippi was to be at or near the "Fishing Rock" on this side. President Wright, of the Northern

Pacific, who was in St. Paul at the time, asserted that the road would be completed and trains running by the first of the next July.

Immediately following the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, active preparations were made by the Northern Pacific officials to carry out the proposed program. General Rosser with a surveying party came again to St. Cloud, arriving October 10, and locating the permanent line of the Minneapolis, St. Cloud & Sauk Rapids Railroad. It came in on Prince street and ran along the edge of Lake George immediately in front of the Cram House. Work had already been done in preparation for a bridge over which the road should cross the Mississippi to the east side.

These vigorous operations had the desired effect. Announcement was made November 18 that arrangements had been completed with the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company for the use of its track by the Northern Pacific between St. Paul and Minneapolis and St. Cloud, and that therefore the proposed construction of the Minneapolis, St. Cloud & Sauk Rapids Railroad would be abandoned. That part of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad lying between St. Paul and Watab was sold May 7, 1879, in St. Paul under foreclosure and was purchased for the stockholders by John S. Barnes of New York who paid $4,200,000 for it. In 1883 the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad Company (a subsidiary corporation of the Northern Pacific) purchased the easterly half of the Manitoba Company's right of way from Sauk Rapids to Minneapolis and graded and laid a railroad between the two places. On account of extensive terminal work required in Minneapolis, including the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river, this line was not put in operation until July of the following year. This became the through line of the Northern Pacific from the Twin Cities to the coast, with St. Cloud one of its most important points, thereby realizing to a considerable degree at least the hopes of the earlier days. Eight passenger trains each way—sixteen in all—pass daily through this city over the Northern Pacific tracks, three each way being through trains to and from the coast, and two each way to Winnipeg.

The Northern Pacific Agents at the East St. Cloud station, from the time it was first opened until the present, have been as follows: Hugh McClean, July 6, 1886, to May 27, 1887; O. N. Darling, May 27, 1887, to November 5, 1887; G. G. Planck, November 5, 1887 to January 21, 1888; G. W. Fowler, January 21, 1888, to February 11, 1888; G. G. Planck, February 11, 1888, to July 2, 1888; G. W. Fowler, July 2, 1888, to July 30, 1888; E. Wolfsberg, July 30, 1888, to September 1, 1900; L. T. Stodder, September 1, 1900, to November 6, 1901; J. E. Cooling, November 6, 1901, to date.

Mr. Cooling completed July 3, 1914, his thirtieth year of service without a break as station agent, and so far as is known holds the record on the Northern Pacific System for continuous service in that capacity.

The Little Falls and Morris branch of the Northern Pacific, eighty-seven miles in length, was built by the Little Falls & Dakota Railroad Company, a Minnesota corporation. Construction was begun at Little Falls in 1881, and track was laid to Spaulding, the first of the three stations in Stearns county (30 miles), August 7, 1862, to Sauk Centre (36 miles), August 14, and to Stiles (42 miles), August 30.

The agents at Sauk Centre have been: G. B. Ogsberg, April, 1884, to March 1890; T. W. Mann, March, 1890, to June 1, 1894; J. W. Ward, June 1, 1894, to June 24, 1894; W. P. Rhoda, June 24, 1904, to December 15, 1904; F. S. Parker, December 15, 1904, to date. There has been no agent at either Spaulding or Stiles.

Statistics. The Northern Pacific completed its first half century this year —1914. The first annual report of the company after the completion of the main line in 1883, points to the increase in the number of passengers carried from 297,680 to 450,987, and in the number of tons of freight carried from 655,075 to 790,006.

During its first year as a transcontinental line the road earned $12,603,000 gross from its 2,547 miles of track, part of which were leased.

The following table shows what has happened since:

1914—Mileage, 6,313; gross earnings, $72,676,188; net earnings, $24,312,632; surplus for dividends, $22,250,000; locomotives owned, 1,416; passenger cars owned, 1,161; freight cars owned, 49,787; passengers hauled, 8,661,645; tons of freight hauled, 649,508,183; rate per passenger per mile (cents), 2.27; rate per ton per mile (cents), 0.903. 1883—Mileage, 2,547; gross earnings, $12,603,575; net earnings, $5,013,420; surplus for dividends, $1,055,000; locomotives owned, 289; passenger cars owned, 174; freight cars owned, 6,868; passengers hauled, 450,987; tons of freight hauled, 790,006; rate per passenger per mile (cents), 3.40; rate per ton per mile (cents), 2.07.

Station. A great improvement was made by this company in 1909, when it constructed a new and handsome passenger station on the west side of the track, enabling passengers to take the cars without being exposed to the danger and inconvenience of crossing the rails. The new station is 170 feet long, is of brown pressed brick, with St. Cloud granite foundation and trimmings. It is artistic in appearance, and the interior is well arranged for the convenience and comfort of the traveling public as well as for the officials in charge. It is entirely surrounded by a vitrified brick platform, 760 feet long and of ample width. The old building on the east side of the track was remodeled for use exclusively as a freight depot.

A new operator's tower has been erected at the crossing of the Great Northern's Milaca branch line with the Northern Pacific main line. It is supplied with a complete interlocking plant and every switch in the yard is connected with the tower so that it can be opened and closed automatically, thus doing away with the danger of collisions.

The "Soo" Line. The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company—popularly known as the "Soo Line"—was organized and incorporated in the year 1884, under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. During the years 1884-1887, lines were constructed and operated between Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a distance of 494 miles.

A line consisting of 288 miles between Minneapolis, Minn., and Boynton, N. D., was constructed in years 1886-1887.

In 1888, the Soo Line began to branch out slowly, but gradually, and fast became a powerful factor in the development of the Northwest. The mileage of the company in 1890 was 782.

Three years later, in 1893, Portal, N. D., situated on the boundary between North Dakota and Canada, was reached, and a junction formed with the Canadian Pacific.

By 1900 the company owned 1,278 miles of road, to which 108 miles were added in 1902, and forty more in 1903. The year following the Winnipeg line was completed, from Glenwood, Minn., to Emerson, Man., a distance of 265 miles. The construction in 1905 was forty miles, largely in North Dakota, and in 1906 it was 149 miles. In 1907 and 1908 the Brooten-Duluth line was completed, being the second of its lines to traverse parts of Stearns county. The next year the entire system of the Wisconsin Central Railway, with a mileage of 1,412, was built, and is known as the Chicago Division. At the present time the "Soo" owns or controls 3,887 miles of railroad.

The first line constructed through Minnesota, from the Twin Cities to North Dakota, constructed in 1886, passed through the southwestern part of Stearns county, establishing stations at Kimball Prairie, Paynesville, Georgeville, Belgrade and Brooten, as also at South Haven, Watkins and Eden Valley, just across the county line in Wright and Meeker counties.

The Brooten-Duluth branch, begun in 1907, and completed in 1909, gave the central and western part of the county an additional outlet both to the Twin Cities and to Lake Superior. The line was completed from Brooten to the crossing of the Mississippi river, east of Bowlus in Morrison county in 1907; from the crossing to Moose Lake, Carlton county, in 1908; and to Duluth in 1909. The stations in Stearns county are Brooten, Elrosa, Greenwald, New Munich, Albany and Holdingford. The track-laying, beginning at Brooten, was completed to Elrosa September 5, to Greenwald September 12, to New Munich September 22, to Albany October 7, and to Holdingford October 23, 1907.

Among the agents at these several stations, with the dates of beginning service, have been the following: Kimball Prairie, W. H. Mane, January 1, 1891; F. C. Bradley, January 14, 1891. Paynesville, A. E. Bennett, January 31, 1891; C. L. Kennedy, March 18, 1892. Belgrade, G. L. Flemming, January 1, 1891; C. H. Runge, June 3, 1891. Brooten, C. H. Runge, January 1, 1891; F. C. Bradley, June 2, 1891. Elrosa, L. U. Jaedles, December 1, 1911; Martin Jesk, April 1, 1912. Greenwald, A. B. Clason, October 6, 1909; Olof Haugen, June 3, 1910. New Munich, F. G. Leach, June 22, 1909; E. R. Bailey, May 11, 1910. Albany, F. A. Burgan, October 7, 1909; C. H. Delacey, June 20, 1910. Holdingford, F. P. Hope, June 22, 1908; F. F. Stevens, September 2, 1910.

Other Proposed Railroads. Had all the lines of railroad for the building of which companies were incorporated, having St. Cloud as one of the points named in the title, either as a terminal or one of the important points on the route, been actually constructed, this city would have rivaled any place west of Chicago as a railroad center. Its favorable geographical location, the richness of the surrounding country in natural resources, its magnificent water power—the development of which was regarded from the first as only a matter of time—made this the most attractive place in central and northern Minnesota, and the builders of prospective railroads realized the importance of securing its contribution of passenger and traffic business.

One of the lines of railroad which early attracted attention and aroused interest was the Mankato and St. Cloud, which would unite the leading Mississippi and Minnesota cities and traverse one of the richest parts of the state. Companies were incorporated and re-incorporated and surveys made showing the practicability of the line so far as natural conditions were concerned. The people along the route were enthusiastic and were willing to vote liberal aid in the way of bonds, but it was impossible to interest capital in the work of actual construction, especially in the face of the strong opposition of the companies whose territory would be invaded and drained by a "North and South" line.

In 1881 a consolidation of companies was made resulting in the formation and incorporation of the St. Cloud, Mankato & Austin Railroad Company. Negotiations begun with the Illinois Central Railroad Company were fruitless. The following year a contract was made between the officers of this company and the Railway Improvement Company of North America, incorporated in New Jersey—the former being represented by W. T. Bonniwell, its president, and J. H. Baker, secretary, and the latter by Gordon E. Cole, at one time attorney general of Minnesota, as its agent, whereby the Improvement company agreed to build the road, about two hundred miles long, whenever bonds to the amount of one thousand dollars per mile approximately should be voted by the towns, cities and villages through which it should pass. The work of construction was to be completed within two years after December 15, 1882. A land grant of four sections per mile was provided by the legislature. The full amount of bonds required was voted, engineers who examined the proposed route reported favorably, negotiations were continued, the two years passed, but nothing was done. The legislature of 1885 extended for two years longer the time for the building of the road as a saving clause for the land grant. Still nothing was done, and the feeling was quite prevalent, whether rightly or wrongly, that the enterprise had been throttled by powerful adverse railroad interests. It is possible that the future holds a date when the hopes of the people whose homes are between these two rivers and to whose welfare a railroad from St. Cloud to Mankato would contribute so largely, shall be realized.

The Duluth, St. Cloud & Yankton Railway Company was incorporated in March, 1873, with a capital stock of $500,000, to construct a line of railroad from the waters of Lake Superior to St. Cloud, and to the western boundary of the state.

The Grantsburg, Rush City & St. Cloud Railway Company, incorporated in November, 1878, was to build a line of railroad starting from a point on the St. Cloud, Grantsburg & Ashland Railroad and running via Rush City, Cambridge and Princeton to St. Cloud. The incorporators were all residents of Rush City, with the exception of one living at Grantsburg. The enterprise excited much interest, a survey was made, local bonds were voted and some material was purchased, but the line was not built.

The St. Cloud, Fort Riley & Fort Dodge Railway Company was incorporated in February 1879, with headquarters at Litchfield, and a capital stock of $3,000,000 to construct and operate a railroad from St. Cloud via Litchfield,

Hector, Fort Ripley, Sleepy Eye, St. James and Fairmont to a point on the southern boundary of the state in Martin county.

The St. Cloud & Traverse Railroad Company, organized at St. Paul, April 28, 1880, with a capital of $1,500,000, had as its incorporators, R. B. Augus, Norman W. Kittson, James J. Hill, R. P. Galusha and Edward Sanger, all of St. Paul. This road was to run from a point on the Branch line of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad between St. Cloud and Alexandria to a point on the western boundary of Minnesota between Big Stone lake and Lake Traverse.

The Lake Superior, Willmar & Dakota Railroad Company, incorporated in April, 1883, had for its object the construction of a line of road from St. Cloud through Willmar and Granite Falls to the west line of the state, the principal office to be at Willmar. Two lines were surveyed in 1885, the more satisfactory being from St. Cloud via Cold Spring, Richmond, Paynesville, New London, and Grove Lake to Willmar, and a liberal amount of bonds was voted. The surveys are still available no doubt whenever some company is ready to build the road.

The Duluth, North Shore & Southwestern Railroad Company, incorporated in 1884, sent a party of its officers to St. Cloud, which was to be the engineering headquarters, the line to start from this city, and their investigations were satisfactory. The proposed route was through the Sauk Valley.

The Mississippi and Leech Lake Railroad Company filed its articles of incorporation July 27, 1886. The incorporators were Little Falls and Minneapolis men, and the road was to run from St. Cloud to Leech Lake via Little Falls.

The Duluth, St. Cloud, Mankato & Southern Railroad Company, with a capital $6,000,000, was incorporated January 14, 1887, as a combination of the Austin, Geneva and Mankato, the Mankato and Albert Lee, and the St. Cloud and Southern Railroad companies. The designated line was from Duluth through St. Cloud, Litchfield, Mankato, Alma City and New Richmond to Austin, with a branch from Alma City via Albert Lea to the state line on the south. The company was so favorably considered that the legislature of 1887 passed a bill transferring the land grant of the St. Cloud, Mankato & Austin Railroad Company—four sections to the mile—to this corporation provided the other company did not construct its line of road during the year 1887.

The charter of the Duluth, St. Cloud, Mankato & Austin Railroad expired December 25, 1892, and no attempt was made to revive it.

In 1889 another attempt was made to secure the construction of a railroad between St. Cloud and Mankato, with a possible extension in the future to Duluth. The prime mover was Captain A. H. Ried, of Glencoe, who interested leading business men in the towns and cities along the route of the proposed Duluth, St. Cloud, Glencoe and Mankato Railroad. The St. Cloud directors were C. D. Grinols, W. B. Mitchell, C. S. Benson and C. L. Atwood. Surveys were made in 1900, and a combination of interests with certain Austin railway enterprises was effected, but without any tangible results. Finally, through changes and consolidations, the line came to be known as the Duluth, St. Cloud, Glencoe and Mankato Railroad (or "Alphabet" for short) and in

1905 passed into the hands of E. L. Tobie & Co., of New York, a construction firm, Captain Reed resigning as president. The road was built from Albert Lea to St. Clair, in Blue Earth county, twelve miles from Mankato, and has been extended no further.

The latest movement in the direction of securing the construction of a north and south road took shape in 1904, when at a meeting in this city, July 9, a proposition was made by President Yarnell and Secretary McKenzie of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, to build a railroad from St. Cloud to Mankato, 110 miles, under the provisions of a charter granted by the state of New Jersey, a construction contract, it was claimed, having been made with Drake, Markell & Co., of Philadelphia, for the building of the entire line; the section from St. Cloud to Litchfield, standard gage, to cost over $300,000, to secure the payment of which amount the railroad company had placed in trust with the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia $700,000 of its first mortgage twenty-year gold bonds, against which the Trust company should issue $400,000 5½ per cent collateral trust certificates dated June 1, 1904, due June 1, 1907. The citizens of St. Cloud were asked to subscribe for $50,000 of these certificates at ninety cents of their par value, to be paid one-third on the completion of the line to Litchfield, with terminals at St. Cloud and sufficient equipment to operate the road; one-third when the road should be completed to Gaylord; and the remaining one-third when the road was entirely finished and in operation to Mankato. It all sounded very attractive, but somehow it failed to materialize and was put to rest in the grave-yard of its many predecessors.

The Minneapolis and Central Minnesota Railway Company has surveyed a line from Minneapolis via Champlin, Monticello, Kimball Prairie, Fair Haven and Maine Prairie to St. Cloud. The right of way has been secured for practically the entire distance, and considerable preparatory work has been done at the southern end as far as Champlin. Late in the fall of 1914 work was begun on the section from St. Cloud to Kimball Prairie and grading pushed as rapidly as possible until freezing weather forced a suspension of operations. It is the intention of the company to resume work as early in the spring of 1915 as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to permit the use of scrapers and push it rapidly forward to completion.

The line passes through out of the richest and best settled parts of the county and will be of great benefit to the settlers along the route. It will touch a number of the granite quarries, giving them a cheap and ready means of transportation for their output. It will give St. Cloud a much desired connection with the Soo railway at Kimball Prairie, the importance of which to this city cannot well be overestimated.

It is the intention of the company to construct a branch line from Maine Prairie junction by way of Marty to Cold Spring, which will be a boon to the farmers in that part of the county.

The power used will be gasoline motors, at least for the present, although at a later date electricity may be substituted.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE GRANITE INDUSTRY.

Location of Deposits—Quality and Availability—Early Efforts at Quarrying—Present Quarry Firms—Manufacturers' Association—Texture and Color—Importance and Possibilities—Opinions of the Newspapers.

Deposits of granite, although somewhat confined in area yet practically unlimited in quantity, are to be found in eastern Stearns and the adjacent parts of Benton and Sherburne counties. It constitutes an element of wealth that has had and will continue increasingly to have an important bearing on the growth of St. Cloud, which is the centre of this industry. While in some instances the opening of a quarry has proved expensive before stone of the desired quality is obtained, yet the cases are exceedingly rare where the outlay has not been fully justified by the results obtained. Not infrequently the outcropping of this crystalline rock is such that merchantable stone can be obtained almost from the beginning. One of the important features of this industry is that the raw material involves the minimum proportion of the cost of the finished product, very much the larger portion of the outlay being for labor, thus giving steady employment at good wages to a large number of men.

The extent of a quarry is not by any means the first, let alone the only, consideration in determining its value. Its accessibility, elevation, and above all, its bed-seam, are of the utmost importance. In the Eastern granite beds the rock lies in layers, the seams running horizontally. The first layer will be an inch or so thick, the next several inches and so on, increasing in thickness as the workman goes down, so that slabs of any extent or of any desired thickness can be found in the different strata. In this region, however, the seaming is, on the contrary, perpendicular and the position and direction of the bed or foundation seam is of great importance. In some of the quarries this bottom seam or crack is apparently wanting, while in others it will be found from ten or twenty to thirty feet below the surface, giving a face of any dimension, while the grain running perpendicular, it may be split off of any thickness. This, quarrymen say, is the easiest formation to work to advantage; it is not necessary to remove a number of surface layers in order to get stone thick enough for monumental or other heavy work. The stone lies in huge outcrops, running back into bluffs and hills on which large trees may be found growing, the soil above the granite being from one to several feet thick. Again a stretch of level country will seem to be all granite, with just a grassy turf for its covering. Or, huge boulders, like the Rockville "haystack," will be found on the prairies, as though they had been missiles hurled by the gods in their battles with the earthly giants of mythical times.

While because of its extreme hardness the use of granite for building purposes is more expensive than is that of the softer varieties, yet its great durability has brought it into wide use in the construction of business and public buildings where solidity and strength as well as general attractiveness of

appearance are desired. Official tests show its strength to be, on edge, from 23,750 to 26,250 pounds per square inch, and on bed from 25,000 to 28,000 pounds per square inch; the weight per cubic foot is 163.1 to 168.4 pounds. This quality of durability is coming more and more to bring granite into use, notwithstanding its higher cost. Some of the more impressive public buildings in Minnesota have been built wholly of granite, as the court house and city hall at Minneapolis, the United States custom house and post office at St. Paul and the new Catholic cathedral in the latter city. The government building at St. Cloud, erected for the use of the post office and the land office, is also wholly of granite, and its use has entered largely if not wholly into the construction of many other buildings in this state as also in other states. It is a matter of general regret and mortification that Minnesota's capitol instead of being reared to its dome with this unsurpassed product of our own state should have been veneered with a bastard marble. The redeeming features of the structure are the massive foundation story and the broad granite steps which furnish the approach.

The prevailing colors of the granite quarried in this vicinity are gray and red, although these are of widely-differing shades, some of the grays being almost black, while the reds vary from a pink to the deep Scotch. The grays consist largely of a quartz, embraced in a matrix of orthoclase, with but a small proportion of mica or chlorite. About one-third of the whole rock is made up of quartz and two-thirds of the remainder of orthoclase; about one-half of the rest is hornblende, and the residue is divided between the other minerals, chlorite predominating. The minerals biotite, muscovite and chlorite, which make the crystalline rock easier to cut, are, in this rock, arranged sometimes with their cleavage surfaces prevailing in one direction, or lie in belts, giving a faintly striped aspect, constituting gneiss, and much facilitating the operations of the quarry by giving the stone a "rift" so-called, the beds being from eight inches to five feet thick. The composition of the red syenite is not very different from the foregoing, but the feldspar is mainly flesh-red and all the grains are coarser. The coarser grain gives it the resemblance to the imported Scotch granites, of which it is practically the equal. The St. Cloud granite is almost wholly free from any of the minerals that show signs of decay or corrosion. It is what is termed "fresh," and while hard to quarry and polish retains its polish indefinitely.

The first granite quarry opened in Minnesota was the so-called Breen & Young quarry at East St. Cloud, in Sherburne county, where the Minnesota State Reformatory now stands. This was in the spring of 1868, the company to carry on the work having been organized in St. Paul the previous winter. The first order, to fill which the quarry was opened, was for the dressed stone to be used in the corners, steps and trimmings of the United States custom house and post office at St. Paul, and at the same time the company received orders from Rock Island for its stone. Granite from this quarry was furnished for the basement of the St. Cloud normal school building. L. Robinson & Son opened a quarry at Sauk Rapids, supplying the stone in 1872 for the railroad bridges on the St. Cloud & St. Vincent branch and on the Brainerd line. A quarry was opened at Watab, and specimens exhibited

at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 by Mr. Guerney received an award, but the quarry was afterwards abandoned.

In the two years from the beginning of 1869 to 1871 the shipments of granite from St. Cloud to St. Paul amounted to 3,200 tons.

In the spring of 1876 at the Breen & Young quarry the stone was gotten out for the elegant residence of Alexander Mitchell, the Milwaukee millionaire. Three years later from the same quarry were taken out four of the largest blocks ever taken from a western quarry up to that time. Each block contained seventy-five cubic feet and weighed about 12,000 pounds. They were shipped to Milwaukee to be used as piers in the "Mitchell Exchange" building, that shrewd business man appreciating the value of granite for such buildings.

The first company organized to operate in granite on the west side of the river, in Stearns county, was the St. Cloud Granite Quarrying & Manufacturing Company, incorporated August 12, 1875, with a capital of $100,000, the offices being at St. Paul. The incorporators were Hiram Rogers, William M. Tileston, David W. Wellman and W. D. Rogers, of St. Paul, and L. A. Evans, of St. Cloud, the latter being the vice-president and the quarry came to be known as the "Evans quarry." It comprised a forty-acre tract in the southwest quarter of section 17, about three miles west of St. Cloud; the stone was the red variety. In the spring of 1886 the quarry, which had been worked by O'Brien & Sons of St. Paul, was sold to Mr. Breen. This quarry has furnished the stone for some of the finest buildings in the Twin Cities, including the New York Life and the Germania Life Insurance buildings in St. Paul and the New York Life in Minneapolis. Some of the blocks when shipped weighed sixteen tons each.

In 1880 a contract was received by Saulspaugh Bros. to furnish the granite for the piers of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's bridge crossing the Missouri river at Bismarck, N. D. Another bridge, known as the Bellefontaine, located a short distance above the mouth of the Missouri, was supported by three granite piers each 90 feet high, which required 600 loads of St. Cloud granite in their construction.

In 1883 W. J. Holes and M. Moriarity, pioneers in the granite business in Stearns county, purchased of Mrs. Streitz the southeast quarter of section 21, in the township of St. Cloud, and opened up a quarry. Their first contract was the stone for the Ladies' Home at St. Cloud Normal school. At that time there was little demand for anything in this line except street curbing and bridge work with an occasional building job. In 1886 G. Otis Holes succeeded M. Moriarity, the firm becoming Holes Bros., which has continued successfully in business ever since.

In 1884 William C. Baxter, of Minneapolis, in company with J. B. Robinson, of St. Cloud, opened a quarry in the northeast quarter of section 32 and employed about sixty men. They got out and dressed the stone for a bridge, and also quarried the granite for the government building at Minneapolis, which was their last job. While this ledge is one of the largest and best in the county for building or bridge work it is situated too far from the railway to be operated at a profit.

In 1886 J. G. Emery and W. C. Stetson, of Minneapolis, purchased of D. B. Searle the so-called Evans and Gwinn tract of 200 acres in section 19 for $4,000, organizing the Minnesota Granite & Polishing Company. Walter Arnold was the superintendent in charge. Several derricks were erected and an up-to-date steam polishing plant was installed. One of the orders filled by this company in 1887 was for thirty-seven polished columns for the state house at Lincoln, Nebraska, and another was for the platform of granite with an unbroken surface of 15 feet 6 inches by 10 feet for the Minneapolis Library building, which was said to be one of the largest granite faces ever quarried in the West up to that date. Another platform taken out at this time for the library building was 7 by 11 feet. After about two years' experience this company was compelled to suspend business by reason of the high price of labor and the excessive freight rates.

In April, 1886, the Drake Company of St. Paul and Sioux Falls, S. D., purchased of N. Scheuer eleven acres in section 11, near the Evans quarry, for $1,100. From this quarry was taken the stone for the Pioneer Press building in St. Paul. Some of the blocks weighed twelve tons each.

In August of the same year Drake & Stratton, a wealthy New York firm, purchased of Henry Krammermeyer the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter section of 28, about two miles west of the city on the Luxemburg road, for $800. From the beginning this firm did a large business, shipping out before the close of the year an average of seven car loads of finished granite blocks per day, and the monthly pay roll was $5,500. It operated but a single year, a strike which was regarded generally as being wholly unjustifiable causing its members to give up in disgust. This was a most unfortunate result for both the granite industry and the business interests of the city, as the large capital which Drake & Stratton were able to command and their widely-extended connections would have enabled them to secure and fill heavy contracts along many lines of stone construction.

In the same year, 1886, John Fraser bought of M. Leim eighty acres of granite land on the south line of section 20 for $4,500. This tract was sold by Mr. Fraser in April, 1887, to Robert Ashworth, of St. Paul, for $7,000.

The next comer to enter the field was the Standard Granite Company, which erected a large steam plant on west St. Germain street, but went out of business after about two years' operation.

In August, 1886, three granite blocks were shipped from the St. Cloud depot for use in the foundation of the new post office at Minneapolis. One block weighed thirteen tons and the other two blocks ten tons each. Special trucks were provided and sixteen horses were required to bring each stone from the quarry to the depot.

In this year the shipment of granite paving blocks began from the Breen quarry to St. Louis, and this branch of the work has since attained large proportions. In 1888 Coates & Freeman had a contract for furnishing 1,600,000 paving blocks for the St. Paul Street Railway Company, and the following year secured a contract for 1,200 cars of blocks for the Minneapolis street car extension. Other granite firms also dealt heavily in paving blocks. The

regulation sizes of paving blocks are 9 to 12 inches long, 3½ to 5 inches wide and 6 to 7 inches deep.

In 1886, the shipments of granite from the St. Cloud depot were 886 cars; in 1887 they were 1842, and in 1888, 1,927 cars.

In 1889 the following granite companies or producers were getting out stone for shipment: Holes Bros., Drake & Co., M. Breen, Coates & Freeman, R. Ashworth, St. Cloud Granite Co., Anderson & Co., Saulspaugh & Co., John Frazier, C. C. Stone, L. Robinson, Allen Cameron, Joseph Burns, Morgan & Flaherty, Larson Bros. & Johnson, Nelson & Larson, D. A. McIver.

In 1892 the Northern Granite Company (successor to Coates & Freeman) got out ten granite columns, each thirteen feet long, on a Chicago order, and the stone for the basement and first story of a new bank building at Springfield, Ill.; the Breen quarry got out the granite for a new public building at Omaha, the contract amounting to $40,000; Hollander, Williams & Co. took from the Anderson & Borwick quarry the stone for the new public building at Duluth; a year later the Northern Granite Company supplied the granite for the Planter's Hotel at St. Louis. This year the Bisenius quarry was bought by Hennessy Bros. & Cox, of St. Paul, for $4,500, and from it was quarried the stone for the new government building in that city, John Clark, of the present firm of Clark & McCormack, being in charge of the work. In October, 1893, the Robinson quarry, in section 29, was bought by Richard Fothergill for Chicago parties. At this time a contract was made with Foley Bros. & Guthrie for the building of a spur track connecting the quarries in the western part of the city with the Willmar branch of the Great Northern Railroad.

It was not until 1895-6 that the granite business in St. Cloud became well established and profitable, and this was when monumental work became the leading feature of the industry. The number of plants, with fully equipped cutting sheds, the machinery being of the most modern patterns enabling the operators to turn out the highest quality of work with celerity, has multiplied rapidly from year to year, and yet all are overcrowded with orders. The fame of St. Cloud granite for monumental purposes has extended not only to the far West but to the East and South, and dealers come personally to inspect the stock and plan their orders.

QUARRY FIRMS.

The following-named companies, firms and individuals were engaged in granite production in St. Cloud and the immediate vicinity at the close of the year 1914:

Holes Brothers. This firm was a pioneer organization in the granite business in Stearns county, having begun business in November, 1886. The members are W. J. and G. O. Holes. Its work is now mainly in the monumental line, with some of the higher grade building work, such as columns, caps and bases. About 35 men are employed, the annual pay roll being approximately $20,000. It has supplied the granite for the Chamber of Commerce building and James J. Hill's residence, St. Paul; Searle & McClure, D. B. Searle and Kerr blocks, and Unity Church, St. Cloud, and a large number of residences.

In 1897 it shipped to Chicago, for the Hans Christian Anderson monument, a granite block weighing ten tons and having 87 square feet of polished surface. At their factory electric power is used, and the plant is equipped with two motors, five polishing machines, one column cutter capable of turning a column 3 feet in diameter and 14 feet long, two column polishing lathes large enough to polish columns 3 by 14 feet, two surfacing machines and the necessary supply of small air tools. Steam power is used at the quarry where are a 60-horse power boiler, a 30-horse power steam hoist, a 20-horse power steam air compressor, a 50-ton and a 10-ton derrick, steam and air drills.

Benzie & Campbell. Organized May 1, 1908, by James Benzie and John F. Campbell. Their work is almost exclusively red and gray granite monuments, with some building work. The average number of men employed the past year was 45 and the aggregate wages $20,000. Their output has been shipped mainly to Illinois, Wisconsin and Kansas, with pieces going to many other parts of the country, including California. The polishing machines, air compressor and surfacing machines are run by electric power, pneumatic tools of every description being used. When Benzie & Campbell began business six years ago it was with but a single helper, a boy.

Simmers & Campbell. Organized in 1898 by A. M. Simmers and William Campbell. The lines of work are monumental and building. The average number of men employed during the past year was 55 and the wages paid totaled $45,000. The finished granite has been furnished for the court house at Bloomington, Ill.; Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg; post office building at Huron, S. D.; addition to the old post office at Minneapolis; Great Northern depot and library building, St. Cloud. Electric power is used at the factory and steam at the quarry.

Black Diamond Granite Company. Organized in 1909, with the following members: Albin Anderson, Charles Schmid, John Anderson and Edward Lauer. The company owns its own quarries of dark red, dark gray and black diamond granite, and ships work to most parts of the United States. Its plant is equipped with the latest modern machinery. The average number of men employed during the past year was 20, and the total of wages was $18,000.

Northwestern Granite Company. Organized in 1890, by Louis Lehmeier, Barney Kaeter and Adolph Fischer. Their product is street curbing, building stone and monumental stock. The average number of men employed during the past year was 16 and the weekly wages $150 to $200. Granite has been furnished for the State Agricultural College, West Publishing Co., G. Sommers, St. Paul; blind asylum, Bathgate, N. D.; Lawrence Hall and St. Mary's School, St. Cloud. Steam and compressed air are used in the work.

Pioneer Granite Company. Organized March 1, 1913, with David Alexander, president; William Alexander, vice-president; Joseph George, secretary and treasurer. Red and dark gray granite are used for monumental purposes, and "pearl gray" for building work. This company purchased in February, 1913, the Baxter quarry, from which was taken the granite used in Minnesota State Capitol. An average of 30 men are employed, the annual wages being approximately $15,000. Granite has been furnished for the

city hall, Aberdeen, S. D.; Security State Bank, Fairview, Montana; Olympic building, Winnipeg; post office, Menomonee, Wis.; Ford Motor Works, building and Gateway Park building, Minneapolis; Union Station, Indianapolis. The machinery includes steam hoists and drills, air compressors and other modern appliances. The cutting plant in the city is operated by electricity and the quarry machinery by steam.

United Granite Company. Organized June, 1908, the members of the company being William Shield, president; C. A. Swenson, secretary; John Erickson, treasurer; Alfred Naugen, Erick Olson, Herman Johnson, Arvid Walberg, Karl Karlin, Karl Anderson, Leonard Engquist. Number of men at work, 26; wages for the year, $18,000. Large monuments have been shipped to Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio and a number of other states. Fully equipped with the latest and best machinery.

National Granite Works. A co-partnership was formed in 1908 by Charles E. Peterson, Gust Peterson, Percy Peterson, Gust Johnson, Axel Peterson, Stephen Kerkowski and Arthur Hagberg. The business was bought March 1, 1912, by L. C. Brown and Frank Ekstrom, the style of the firm remaining unchanged until October, 1913, when it was incorporated with L. C. Brown, president and manager; Frank Ekstrom, vice-president. The company employed 24 men on an average during the past year and paid in wages $20,000. The plant is equipped with the latest improved polishing machines and air compressors, all driven by electric power, its speciality being polished monuments of St. Cloud granite.

Frick & Borwick Granite Company. Organized October 12, 1890, with John Sparry, president; Edward Resell, vice-president; O. Frick, secretary; John Gustafson, treasurer; B. Borwick, director; A. Young and O. Bostrom. The company employed during the past year 22 men, the annual wages being $18,000. The product is monumental work. Electric power is used at the shops and steam at the quarry.

St. Cloud Granite Works. Established in 1894, by Alfred Johnson, president and manager; Emil Peterson, vice-president; Swan Anderson. During the past year an average of 70 men have been employed, with wages amounting to $53,149. The kinds of work turned out include monumental, building, bridge and paving. Monuments of large size have been shipped to Buffalo, N. Y., Harmony, Minn., to Canada and one to Scotland. Steam power is used, with pneumatic machinery.

August Erickson & Company. The members of the company are August Erickson, Charles Carlson, A. G. Skoog and Albert Johnson, who began business in January, 1903. The average number of men employed during the past year was 15, with $12,000 in wages. The business is mainly the production of paving blocks, curbing stone, monumental stock and other lines of granite in the rough. Use steam and compressed air, with complete outfit of modern machinery.

Melrose Granite Company. The company established its cutting sheds at Melrose, obtaining the granite in the rough from St. Cloud quarries, building up a large business. It has recently purchased a very desirable tract of land west of the Great Northern (Osseo) tracks on St. Germain street, to which

place it intends removing its cutting sheds the coming spring. This will enable it to do its work more expeditiously and economically. It is one of the most successful granite firms in the state.

Rockville Granite Company. This company has been in operation for a number of years, having been established by the late Henry Alexander. It produces both monumental and building work, mainly the latter. Some very large and handsome columns have been turned out.

Empire Quarrying Company. This company was incorporated December 31, 1912, by John F. Campbell and James Benzie, of St. Cloud, and Austin B. George, of Dixon, Ill., with John F. Campbell, president; A. B. George, vice-president; James Benzie, secretary and treasurer; capital stock, $50,000. The purpose of the company was to take red granite from their quarry situated four miles west of St. Cloud, being the largest deposit of red granite in this vicinity. The quarry has three openings, and is equipped with the most modern machinery, electric power, derricks, air compressors, etc., and is located on a spur track of the Great Northern Railway. Rough stock in all sizes is furnished to the trade. The company employs an average of 20 men the year around, their wages for 1914 amounting to $11,370.

Hilder Granite Company. Julius G. Hilder was early engaged in the granite business at St. Cloud, having begun in 1886. He conducted it alone until May, 1914, when the firm of Hilder & McGregor was organized. In the following September the Hilder Granite Company was incorporated, the members being Julius Hilder, and Daniel A., Guy H., Murray and Frank E. McGregor (railroad contractors). The business includes monumental work, building stone, curbing, paving stones, and crushed granite. The plant is equipped with up-to-date machinery, the power used being electric, steam and compressed air. An average of 40 men are employed, whose wages for the last four months of 1914 were $9,500.

Sauk Rapids Granite Company. This company was organized April 13, 1911, with a capital of $18,000, the officers being: James Misho, president; C. C. Dragoo, secretary and treasurer. It operated until May, 1914, employing on the average 35 men and paying out approximately $22,000 a year for labor. At the date last named the capital stock was increased to $300,000, with a reorganization as follows: George W. Bestor, of Minneapolis, president and treasurer; C. C. Dragoo, of St. Cloud, vice-president and assistant treasurer; E. R. Kelm, of Sauk Rapids, secretary. Since the reorganization the company has acquired four granite quarries, which it is now developing, employing approximately 75 men in this work. After January 1, 1915, it is expected that from 150 to 200 men will be on the pay roll, with wages running from $100,000 to $125,000 per year. All the plants are on the company's own railroad (5½ miles), on which it has its own locomotive and does its own switching. The quarries are operated by electric current received from the Union Power Company at St. Cloud. Among the more important pieces of work turned out by this company was the crematory and chapel for the Forest Lawn Cemetery at Omaha, Neb., regarded as the finest piece of monumental work ever sent from the St. Cloud district, $30,000 worth of granite being used in its construction.

Simeon A. Jones has been actively engaged in the granite industry at St. Cloud since 1886, manufacturing building, bridge and monumental work from St. Cloud granite. Material has been furnished for the Minnesota State Capitol, Nebraska State Capitol, United States post office at Omaha, Neb., Hinckley State Monument, and erected a statue to the late Col. J. H. Stevens, the first settler at Minneapolis, employs 30 men, whose annual wages are $20,000.

M. E. Jones located in St. Cloud in 1889, and afterwards had charge of the monumental department of the Walter Arnold Granite Works, assisting at this time in erecting a monument, 52 feet 9 inches high, near Hinckley, where in four trenches laid the bodies of 480 victims of the forest fires of 1893. Some three years afterward engaged in the retail monumental business at St. Cloud, with his brother S. A. Jones, the partnership continuing until 1910 when the plant was destroyed by fire. The firm then dissolved, each member continuing in business separately. Has erected a number of Grand Army and other handsome monuments, among the latter being a monument at Humboldt, Iowa, for Frank Gotch, known as the strongest man in the world. The plant is equipped with all necessary modern machinery, doing only finishing work, employing the past year eight men, whose wages were $12,000.

John Kellas. Started business in St. Cloud in 1892, making paving blocks and monumental work. Employed an average of ten men during the past year, paying quarrymen $2.25 per day of eight hours, and paving cutters 4¼ cents per block. Has steam hoist and derrick, steam and air drills. Mr. Kellas came to St. Cloud in June, 1882, to work on the first granite paving contract let in the Twin Cities, taken by Breen & Young and sublet to James Kellas and John Fraser. These blocks were used on the Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, street car line.

L. E. Noren began operating in granite work at St. Cloud in 1889, his lines being monumental and paving. He employed during the past year eight men, their wages totaling $5,000.

Robert Milne opened a shop in St. Cloud for monumental work in 1889. Employs three men, whose annual wages amount to $2,000. Among other monuments specially worthy of notice which have been erected are the McEwen monument in Forest Hill Cemetery, Duluth, and the Becker monument in North Star Cemetery, St. Cloud.

Streitz Brothers. Joseph M. and John L. Streitz began business under the above name November 15, 1907. They employ an average of six men, with wages $4,670. The work is mostly monumental, some building stone being turned out. Have a steam outfit, with air compressor and modern tools.

R. Yaeger & Son. This firm is composed of Rud. and Charles J. Yaeger, who began business in November, 1912, their work being entirely monumental. The average number of men employed the past year was 10, whose wages amounted to between $8,000 and $10,000. Among other important pieces of work turned out was a monument sent to Wibaux, Montana. Electric power is used with a full outfit of surfacing and polishing machinery, air compressor and pneumatic tools.

Clark & McCormack. The plant of this company, located at Rockville, on the St. Cloud and Willmar branch of the Great Northern Railway, is the largest in the county. It has a very extensive and valuable quarry of the gray granite and is equipped to handle contracts of almost any size along building lines. The members of the firm are John Clark and J. B. McCormack, the partnership dating from April 13, 1906. One hundred men are employed on an average during the year, their wages amounting to about $60,000. Among the more notable buildings for which it has furnished the granite are the St. Paul cathedral and the Minneapolis pro-cathedral, also the handsome columns in the interior of the chapel of the Benedictine Convent at St. Joseph, this county.

Central Minnesota Granite Works. Preparations are completed for the opening of another granite producing plant at the beginning of the new year, to have this name. The proprietors are A. E. Hagquist and Fred Hagquist. The senior member of the company is an experienced granite man, having been one of the original stockholders of the St. Cloud Granite Company and was later connected with the Granite City Granite Company. The new plant will be equipped with the latest improved machinery.

There are a number of other producers, most of whom operate on a small scale, but whose output would add materially to the total.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Northwestern Granite Manufacturers' Association. The granite producers of St. Cloud met at the Grand Central Hotel June 10, 1890, and organized the Northern Granite Producers' Association, electing officers as follows: Thomas Breen, president; Walter Arnold, vice-president; W. J. Holes, secretary. Meetings were held with more or less regularity during the two succeeding years, but without any subsequent election of officers, and then its activities ceased.

A later organization was formed December 20, 1901, and whether the general conditions were more favorable or the importance of maintaining an association of this character was more fully realized, it has had a sturdy and satisfactory existence, being stronger today than ever before. The name is that given above, and the first officers were: W. J. Holes, president; William Campbell, vice-president; F. T. Davis, secretary; A. M. Simmers, treasurer. The firms represented at the first meeting were Holes Bros., St. Cloud Granite Company, Simmers & Campbell, Brooks Granite Company, L. Noreen & Son, Misho Brothers, Rockville Granite Company, George Bloxam, Northwestern Granite Company, G. J. Hilder and Robert Milne. The officers for 1914 are: William Shields, president; Alvin Anderson, vice-president; A. M. Simmers, secretary; Charles P. Ahlgren, treasurer.

This association, which now includes in its membership practically all of the leading granite producers in the St. Cloud district, besides holding its regular business meetings has an annual banquet, which is attended not only by representatives of the different plants, but by a number of invited guests, including local city officials and business men, prominent outside representatives of the trade, railway officials and others. The attitude of the Manufac-

turers' Association is one of cordial co-operation and friendliness toward the general development of the business. Underhanded, cut-throat operations to ruin competitors are not tolerated. It is believed that what is for the good of one is for the good of all, and what is for the good of the granite industry is for the good of St. Cloud and such other localities as may be directly interested. At these annual social gatherings a review of the year's business is given, the figures presented being both interesting and valuable. The banquet for 1914 was held at the Commercial Club rooms in St. Cloud on the evening of December 30. The report of Secretary A. M. Simmers showed that the total value of production from the St. Cloud quarries during 1914 was $1,015,415 as against $1,009,338 in 1913. The report also showed that in 1914, 2,445 people were directly supported by the granite industry as against 2,421 in 1913; that in 1914 1,147,000 paving blocks were shipped with a value of $90,000, an increase of $10,000 over 1913; that the building work shipped in 1914 amounted to $140,000, a decrease of $35,000 from the figures for 1913; that the monumental work shipped in 1914 was valued at $785,415, an increase over 1913 of $31,077.

In commenting on this report W. J. Holes, the toastmaster, said: "Despite the business depression for five month of this year, when factories were retrenching, railroad extensions at a standstill and the big steel mills shut down, the granite industry in St. Cloud has exceeded its total production of the prosperous year of 1913. Only the push and energy of our members could have made this possible."

TEXTURE AND COLOR.

In a paper on the Building Stones of Minnesota, published in Volume I of the Geological Survey of Minnesota, Professor A. N. Winchell, state geologist, speaks at length on the granites of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids. From that paper the following paragraphs are taken:

"The East St. Cloud stone, now generally used, is of a gray color and uniform texture. The crystalline grains are rather fine, so that the texture is close. The color, however, is disturbed sometimes by the sudden appearance of greenish spots of the size of butternuts, or even as large as six inches in diameter, caused by the abundance of a greenish, rather softer, mineral; which seems to imply that the whole rock was originally a conglomerate containing rounded pebbles and stones of different composition, and that, on metamorphic crystallization, some of the pebbles refused to become wholly obliterated or absorbed into the homogeneous mass. Some of these may be seen in the water-table of the union depot building at St. Paul. In the most of the rock, however, these spots are not seen; and this is particularly true of the quarries at Sauk Rapids.

"The fine-grained gray granite consists largely of quartz, embraced in a matrix of orthoclase, with but a small proportion of mica or chlorite. The dark mica is biotite, and there is but occasionally a grain of hornblende. This last sometimes prevails largely over all the other minerals in small areas or veins, making a very dark-colored, and also generally a coarser-grained, rock.

There is also occasionally a grain of triclinic feldspar and of magnetite and some minute crystals of pyrite.

"These minerals have a relative hardness when expressed on the scale of ten, as follows, seven being the hardness of an ordinary knife-blade, and one the hardness of soapstone: Quartz, 7; triclinic feldspar, 6-7; orthoclase, 6-6½; hornblende, 5-6; biotite, 2½-3; muscovite, 2-2½; chlorite, 1-2.

"About one-third of the whole rock is made up of quartz and two-thirds of the remainder of orthoclase. About one-half of the rest is hornblende, and the residue is divided between the other minerals, chlorite predominating. The minerals biotite, muscovite and chlorite, which make the crystalline rock easier to cut, are, in this rock, arranged sometimes with their cleavage surfaces prevailing in one direction, or lie in belts, giving a faintly striped aspect, constituting gneiss, and much facilitating the operations of the quarry by giving the stone a "rift" so-called, the beds being from eight inches to five feet thick. These minerals, however, in much of this variety of the East St. Cloud rocks, are evenly scattered through the whole rock, rendering it as a mass slightly softer, but requiring the guidance of the plug-and-feather in reducing the large blocks to sizeable and desired dimensions.

"The composition of the red syenite from East St. Cloud is not very different from the foregoing, but the feldspar is mainly flesh-red, and all the grains are coarser. It also has a higher percentage of silica, a fact that has been discovered practically by the owners who have given up the general use of it because of its being more costly to work. In some of the outcrops west of St. Cloud, in Stearns county, it becomes coarser-grained, somewhat resembling the red Scotch granites imported to the United States. In the winter of 1874-5 a block weighing ten tons was taken out of the red granite quarry about three miles west of St. Cloud for a monument base. It was polished at St. Cloud and was delivered to its purchaser at Chicago. This was very fine and greatly resembled the Scotch granite in color, grain and polish. At the point where this was taken out the granite rises about twenty feet above the general surface and spreads over more than an acre. A similar red granite, found at Watab, has furnished several handsome monuments, some of which were put on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia, by Mr. Gurney, the owner.

"The other gray granite which is found at the East St. Cloud quarries has been noticed at several other places, and it is probably largely distributed wherever the red granites are found. In some places it passes by a gradual change into the red, in such a way as to suggest that the whole was originally gray, and that the red color has been superinduced since its formation by some difference of exposure to the elements. The true composition of this rock is not readily ascertained by simple ocular inspection, since the quartz and the feldspar are very similar in color and luster. When freshly quarried they both appear glassy; the cleavage of the feldspar is not evident, though that mineral exhibits an irregular parting or stepstone fracture, and when in compact mass it seems to be translucent. Hence the general aspect is very much like that of the gabbro of Duluth when freshly quarried. It has a clear, bluish-gray, uniform color, and is feebly translucent. The whole con-

tent of silica in this rock is 74.72 per cent, being a little more than that in the red syenite, and for the same reason it has ceased to be wrought at East St. Cloud.

"At East St. Cloud and Watab there is still another variety of syenite, which, however, is probably only a coarser crystalline condition of the fine-grained gray syenite, since on analysis it has about the same content of silica, alumina and iron. It contains more lime and magnesia, but less potash and soda. It consists essentially of the minerals quartz, orthoclase, plagioclase, hornblende and biotite. At East St. Cloud this rock was opened by Messrs. Saulpaugh Brothers in 1881, for use in the Northern Pacific railroad bridge at Bismarck over the Missouri river.

"The granites of Minnesota are adaptable to a wide range of architecture. That which is most used from St. Cloud is of a neutral gray color, of rather fine, inconspicuously granular texture, and has a resisting strength of over twenty-five thousand pounds per square inch. It resists fire and the sudden cooling produced by cold water thrown upon it, better than the more quartzose, and more coarsely granular rocks quarried at East St. Cloud and Watab. The other varieties, however, are more showy in construction, on account of their lighter color as well as their more close crystalline texture. Some of them will take and preserve a better polish, and are to be preferred for that reason for fine work, such as monuments or tablets, and for all inside trimmings.

"These crystalline rocks have been used in some of the principal buildings in St. Paul and Minneapolis for trimmings, and have been sent for the same purpose to several other cities, particularly to Milwaukee, Chicago and Des Moines. At Sauk Rapids the fine-grained gray syenite is made into monuments. Stone from the Sauk Rapids quarries was used in the trimmings of the state capitol at Des Moines, and constitutes the entire front wall of the block of Nicols & Dean, at St. Paul. It is used for paving at Minneapolis and St. Paul. The trimmings of the United States custom house and post office at St. Paul were taken from the East St. Cloud quarries, and embrace all the principal varieties there found. Much of the stone put into the bridge over the Missouri river at Bismarck for the Northern Pacific Railroad came from East St. Cloud, but at a point further southeast than the quarries of Breen & Young, and consists of another variety of syenite."

IMPORTANCE AND POSSIBILITIES.

In a published article on Minnesota Building Stone Professor Emmons, of the department of geology in the University of Minnesota, called attention especially to the granite produced at the St. Cloud and Ortonville quarries. The following extracts from his article will be of interest:

"If we mistake not, the next ten years will witness important developments of the building and monumental stone resources of Minnesota, and this business, when developed more fully and exploited as it should be, will spread the fame of the state as it never has been spread before.

"Minnesota has a wealth of building stone, particularly of the harder and more ornamental varieties, that can defy competition. One has only

to study the interior of the capitol to appreciate the state's wealth in ornamental stone. It is a lasting pity that the exterior of the capitol was not built of native stone, and that Minnesota quarries were not drawn upon more freely for other large public buildings throughout the state. Tennessee marble is being used in the new public library in St. Paul, and Vermont granite in our own art museum. Of the half-dozen great churches built in the Twin Cities in recent years, only two, we believe, used Minnesota stone.

"The old main building of the University of Minnesota was constructed of local limestone, as were many of the early public, business and home buildings. In the new building era of the university, brick has taken the place of stone and even Bedford stone has replaced Minnesota stone for trimming. Minnesota, it seems, cannot afford her best granites for her own monumental buildings.

"The minute a tool is put on a block of granite, that minute its cost begins to multiply. That is one reason why Minnesota granite of superior quality, even with cheaper freight, cannot compete with Vermont or Tennessee marbles, or even with their granites. As yet, Minnesota quarrymen are not equipped to compete with the others in dressing stone; and some do not even have adequate shipping facilities.

"The day is coming when Kasota stone and St. Cloud granite will be shipped in self-propelled river barges; when the quarries will be equipped with as good dressing machinery as any other quarry; when the St. Cloud quarries will increase their output from $1,000,000 annually, what it is now, to many millions; and when Minneapolis will be a clearing house for Minnesota stone as it is for lumber and grain."

The following extracts are taken from an extended and fully illustrated article on the Granite Industry of St. Cloud which appeared in the October number of the Chicago Reporter, a publication devoted exclusively to the granite and marble monumental trade, this article having been prepared by a member of that paper's staff, after a personal visit to the quarries and finishing plants in this city and vicinity:

"St. Cloud. 'Busy, gritty, granite city,' as the official trademark of the city says. And truly, it is a busy place, at least in the granite industry, which is the feature of its activities in which we are interested.

"Started later than the eastern plants, there is a total absence of the old-fashioned circular 'sheds' still to be found in the east, the buildings being of the modern straight type, generally with a lean-to or an ell for the office, engine and supply rooms. Nearly all the plants are arranged for the most economical handling of stock in its progressive stages during its passage through the different processes of manufacture; and there is no plant in the district that does not do its own polishing, and most of them have one or more lathes in which they polish their own columns and rolls after they have been turned.

"Though its development extends back over a period of less than twenty years, the granite industry of St. Cloud has enjoyed a steady, healthy growth, owing to the excellence of the stone for all purposes for which granite can be used, and the straight-forward, honorable way in which the businesses

of its manufacturers have been conducted. There have been no wildcat schemes, no stock-jobbing or watering, and also the business has in most every case started in a small way and developed from profits and not from large initial investments of capital, so that while all the ventures have not been successful, the proportion of failures to the total number who have started in the business is much smaller than can be shown in any of the eastern quarry districts.

"With two lines of railroad radiating in four directions, the shipping facilities are ideal for service to any points, and all the cutting plants are located on sidetracks of one or the other of the railroads—the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. The quarries are not at present so fortunately situated, lying from two to six miles out from the town, and there are yet several of them that have no trackage facilities, though this will come in a very short time.

"Unlike the formations in the eastern states, the deposits in the St. Cloud district occur in practically level country, and consist of outcroppings of the stone above the surface, and extending down no one knows how far, so that all the properties being worked consist of 'holes in the ground,' some of which have required the removal or stripping of perhaps only a few wheelbarrow loads of dirt to uncover the workable granite.

"The manufacturing is all carried on in modern, straight-line sheds, built tight and well roofed, and heated in winter, the prevailing practice being to have the surfacers at one end, partly or entirely in the open, then the cutting department, and at the other end the polishing wheels, all served by one or more traveling cranes, some hand driven and some electrically driven. In lean-to ells are housed the engine rooms and offices.

"Railroad rates are somewhat of a handicap to the industry, the eastern producers being able, for instance, to deliver granite to Chicago, 1,000 miles, for about the same rate as can the St. Cloud district, 500 miles; and when this discrimination shall have been overcome St. Cloud will have no difficulty in increasing its annual output to a value of two million dollars.

"The exhibits of the St. Cloud manufacturers at Milwaukee convention were a revelation to some of the eastern dealers who had never before seen the stone, and caused many expressions of admiration. Some of the firms had been a little doubtful of the success of the venture for them, but their sample jobs were all sold, and many of them over and over again, one job being sold eighteen times.

"The manufacturers are Scotch, Germans and Swedes, with a few Americans to maintain an equilibrium, and all are hard working conscientious men who take pride in seeing that nothing goes out of the district that will not reflect credit on the industry as a whole."

From the Minneapolis Tribune: "The Glory of St. Cloud. The granite quarries of St. Cloud produced last year stone valued at more than one million dollars. This was an increase of about $200,000 over the previous year. The fact that the million mark had been reached was duly celebrated at the annual banquet of the St. Cloud Granite Manufacturers' Association, held a few days ago. And well they might rejoice, for any industry that produces so useful

a product as granite to the amount of one million dollars is an asset of which any city might be proud. Minneapolis, with great industries of her own, compliments St. Cloud on this one.

"One trouble with the St. Cloud stone is that it is too good for everyday use. It is a magnificent building stone, as the capitol up to the marble superstructure, the new St. Paul Cathedral, and Plymouth Congregational Church in this city abundantly prove. But the stone is so hard, so difficult to dress, making it expensive, that few builders can afford to use it. About three-fourths of the output of the St. Cloud quarries last year was for monumental work, for which it was beautifully adapted.

"If ever the reaches of the upper Mississippi are available for a commerce that can be carried in barges; if ever the quiet waters above the high dam at the Soldiers' Home and the Coon Creek dam become harbors for fleets of barges; we hope that St. Cloud granite will come in endless procession as long as navigation is open, beautifying Minneapolis and all the cities to the south."

From the Duluth News-Tribune: "Minnesota's Granite City. The production of granite in the St. Cloud district this last year passed the $1,000,000 mark. The Minneapolis Tribune fittingly takes this occasion to congratulate that city. But it strangely fails to include that heartiness which signalizes a 'boost.'

"It calls granite 'too good for everyday use,' 'far too precious to use by any but the wealthy,' and intimates that it must come by barges down the Mississippi before it can be extensively used by the Twin Cities. The Tribune does not know granite.

"Time was when it was an expensive stone to prepare for the builder. In those days it was dressed by hand. This is the reason that St. Paul exercised such political pressure when the capitol was built as to compel all the granite used in the foundation and approaches to be shipped in the rough to that city and dressed there. It was not satisfied to get the building, it must have all the labor toll.

"The output of the Granite City would long ago have passed $1,000,000 annually if the people of this state, and especially of its larger cities, had been loyal to this state product; if they had promoted its use and had recognized its value as a state asset. Instead of this it has been antagonized as 'too precious,' and opposed for no other earthly reason than that it was a home product.

"As a result there is a marble capitol with a dirty face, in a region and climate where marble distinctly does not belong. We have a lot of hideous boxes with holes in them on the university campus, lacking every factor of art or beauty. As a fact, the finest public building in the state, the truest in design, the most satisfactory architecturally, the most substantial in structure, the most enduring and altogether the most beautiful is the Minneapolis court house, which is of granite, but so located as to be hidden.

"Granite is no longer the expensive building material it once was. It is now dressed by machinery; huge columns are turned on lathes and the machine has greatly cut the cost of the chief factor entering into its price.

It is time the state was aroused to an appreciation of this stone as a state asset, as a basis for great industry.

"It has developed, as it has by the sole efforts of the people of St. Cloud, who have refused to be discouraged and almost alone have financed the industry, and without help have unlocked the markets which are mostly found outside the state.

"It is the most beautiful granite in the world. It is pronounced even superior to the famous product of Scotland. It can be produced in any size and runs in color from a light gray to black and from a pink to a rich, reddish brown. In texture it varies from almost the fineness of jasper to the coarse flakes of the Rockville stone.

"Now that St. Cloud has made this one of the really great industries of the state, the rest of us should join in making the annual output not $1,000,000, but $10,000,000, and this can be done in a decade, if we will all merely 'boost.' "

CHAPTER XXIX.

BENCH AND BAR.

Fourth Judicial District and Its Judges—Seventh Judicial District and Its Judges—The Probate Court—Municipal Courts—Early Cases and Lawyers—Bar Association—Leading Cases—Conclusion—By James E. Jenks.

The original constitution of Minnesota provided that the state should be divided into judicial districts of as nearly as practicable equal population. Six districts with one judge each were established by the constitution.

Stearns county was in the Fourth district, which comprised practically the whole state north and west of St. Paul. The other counties were Hennepin, Carver, Wright, Meeker, Sherburne, Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Itasca, Pembina, Todd and Cass. Later Anoka county was added making fifteen in all. Practically the whole district had to be covered by means of horses, either in saddle or with vehicle of some sort. In order to hold court in each county the judge must needs travel in this manner from fifteen hundred to two thousand miles annually.

The first district judge was James Hall of Little Falls who was appointed May 24, 1858, and served until October 1, the same year, at which time he resigned. Judge Hall sat in Stearns county but once and then only for business in chambers.

E. O. Hamlin of Sauk Rapids succeeded Judge Hall. Judge Hamlin was one of the first lawyers to come to this section, if not the first. He settled in Sauk Rapids in 1854, where he and a land surveyor, named Lancaster, had an office together. After his appointment to the bench he came to St. Cloud to live and he presided over the first general term of the state district court held in Stearns county. This was in March, 1859.

It appears from the clerk's records that prior to this, two terms of the Territorial court were held at St. Cloud; the first in June, 1855, and the

second in May, 1856. At these terms the Hon. Moses Sherburne, United States district judge, presided.

Judge Hamlin was an able man and although he served but a short time he made an enviable record. The country was new. There were few precedents and it was necessary to make law at first hand. Bishop Henry D. Whipple, in a paper read at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, November 15, 1899, on "Recollections of Persons and Events in the History of Minnesota," narrated the following incident:

"I could call over a long roll of the legal profession of our state, the peers of their brethren of the most favored cities of the East. Let me mention one name, that of Edward O. Hamlin of St. Cloud, the honored judge of that circuit. A murder had been committed, and the exasperated citizens judged the criminal by mob law, and hanged him. Some of the most prominent citizens of the county notified Judge Hamlin that he must not charge the grand jury with reference to this deed, and that if he did he could never again be elected. Judge Hamlin paid no attention to the threat, but charged the jury in one of the most manly appeals which ever came from a judicial bench. When I read it, I said to my friend, 'Hamlin, I would rather have made that charge of yours than to be President of the United States.'" This occurrence was in the adjoining county of Wright, and led to what is known as "The Wright County War." A company of militia was sent up by the governor to quell the disturbance. Judge Hamlin resigned after the fall term in 1859 and entered private practice in St. Cloud. He remained one of the leading practitioners until some years after the Civil War. In common with many of the lawyers of the county he took a lively interest in public affairs and was the first mayor of St. Cloud upon its organization as a city in 1862.

Judge Hamlin was succeeded by Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh. Judge Vanderburgh was a Yale graduate, taught school, studied law, was admitted in New York, came to Minnesota in 1856, and was made judge in 1859 at the age of 29 years. Notwithstanding his youth he made good and was the first of three judges who sat upon the Stearns county district bench to ascend to the Supreme bench of the state. Judge Vanderburgh held general terms in St. Cloud twice each year from April 2, 1860, to April 12, 1866, except that the September term in 1861 was held by Judge Thomas Wilson, and Judge C. E Palmer presided at the April term in 1863.

When the Seventh Judicial district was established by the legislature of 1866, Judge Vanderburgh remained judge of the Fourth district until 1881 when he went to the Supreme court and served as a justice of that court till 1894.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND ITS JUDGES.

The new judicial district included everything west and north of St. Cloud to the Canadian line. The total population was only 14,000, of which about half lived in Stearns county, except for Stearns, Benton and Morrison counties the entire district was guiltless of lawyers. The first judge of the new Seventh district was James M. McKelvy, who was appointed in 1866, and

served until 1883, during which time he presided over ninety-six terms of court, general and special, in Stearns county. Judge McKelvy came to St. Cloud from Pennsylvania in 1858, so he was among the early arrivals of those in his profession. He was appointed by Judge Hamlin at the second general term in Stearns county as acting county attorney. In 1859 he was elected county attorney, and served till 1862 when he resigned to enter the army. He was again elected county attorney in 1865 and served till August, 1866, when he again resigned, this time to go upon the bench. As stated by one of his contemporaries, he was a mere boy in appearance even when he went upon the bench, but he was an exceptionally brilliant man and was long regarded as one of the ablest district judges in the state. Judge McKelvy resigned as judge in April, 1883, to enter private practice.

There appears elsewhere in this work an extended account of the life and work of Judge McKelvy, as well as the lives and works of all his successors to the present time. It is inappropriate, therefore, to give here more than a few general facts and side lights with reference to any of them.

Upon the resignation of Judge McKelvy, Lorin W. Collins was made judge and held his first term in April, 1883. He was the second Stearns county district judge to be honored with a seat upon the state supreme bench. This was in 1887, so Judge Collins served only about four and a half years upon the district bench. Judge Collins was very methodical in his work and followed a practice which many of the lawyers of today would find to their profit to follow. He made it a rule to prepare his cases thoroughly a long time in advance of trial. When county attorney he always prepared his indictments immediately after the preliminary hearing. At the same time he took statements of all his witnesses and reduced them to writing. These statements together with the indictment and a list of authorities bearing on the case were placed in his file. When the grand jury met everything was in readiness and he was not hurried or worried.

He served as county attorney in 1867 and 1868, and again from 1870 to 1872. A story is told of Judge Collins when he first went upon the bench which, though something of a "grind," was enjoyed by the judge as much as by anybody. It is invariably true that when a strong advocate goes to the bench, he finds it difficult for a time to hold his conclusions in abeyance. Judge Collins had been an exceptionally strong advocate and he was no exception to the rule. At an early term held in Sauk Rapids, a criminal case was on trial, Oscar Taylor being for the defendant. Judge Collins was convinced of the guilt of the defendant and his charge was somewhat favorable to the prosecution. The jury after consideration, acquitted the defendant. At dinner that day a number of lawyers were together at the hotel table and Judge Collins expressed his disapproval of the verdict. Captain Taylor wore a long silky beard, reaching to his waist. He had a habit of combing this beard with his fingers as he talked, and he was noted for his caustic tongue. "Well, Judge," said the captain, combing his beard, "I don't think you ought to complain. It's the first case you've lost this term." Judge Collins carried his careful methods of preparation to the bench and he ranked high as a jurist. He retired from the supreme court to become a candidate for

governor. This led to the famous Dunn-Collins fight, in which he was defeated. He then opened an office for private practice in Minneapolis, where he remained until his death. He was always loyal to St. Cloud, however, and retained his legal residence here. For a time, also, he had a branch office in this city, in charge of James A. Martin, under the style of Collins, Martin & White.

When Judge Collins was made Supreme court justice D. B. Searle became judge at St. Cloud. Judge Searle was county attorney from 1882 to 1884. Prior to that time he had been city attorney of St. Cloud, and was for a time United States district attorney. He had been unusually successful as a practitioner and he made an excellent judge. He was re-elected several terms without opposition and was in continuous service on the bench longer than any of the other judges elected from this county, a period of nearly twenty-one years. Judge Searle was not only a good judge, but a genial and hospitable host. It was his custom for many years to entertain all the lawyers of the county at his home, and these occasions were always thoroughly enjoyable. Like Judges McKelvy and Collins, Judge Searle served in the Union army in the Civil War and was always active in the affairs of the G. A. R. It was on the occasion of an address on Memorial day at Long Prairie in 1906 that he was stricken almost unto death. In fact he never recovered so that he was able to resume his duties on the bench. He resigned in November, 1906, and died in the winter of 1907.

The seventh judge to sit in St. Cloud and the third to go from the District court to the Supreme court was Myron D. Taylor. Judge Taylor was born in Maine, but came to Stearns county when only three years old, so he was almost a native son. He was elected in November, 1906, to succeed Judge Searle, but as his regular term would not begin in due course until January, 1907, he was appointed by Governor Johnson so as to be able to hold the December term. Judge Taylor was and is pre-eminently a general-principle lawyer, and, therefore, particularly well fitted for judicial work. He has a wonderful power of concentration and when he sets himself to a task, he can digest and assimilate more law than any man ever known to the writer. He has also an exceptionally retentive memory. The writer has seen him turn to a whole series of cases bearing upon a given point, running through a number of volumes of Minnesota Reports, without looking once at either a digest or an index. Judge Taylor served his apprenticeship with Sylvester Kipp at Henderson and Mr. Kipp always took a lively interest in him. In rendering his decisions when on the district bench he used frequently to add notes which were most illuminating. His decisions were rarely reversed by the Supreme court, and commenting on this Mr. Kipp said, "Just as long as M. D. (he was always known among his intimates by his initials) keeps writing those notes to keep the Supreme court straight, he isn't going to have any trouble." Judge Taylor was city attorney of St. Cloud for twelve years and is the father of the best part of the city charter and most of the ordinances. He was register of the United States land office at the time of his appointment to the bench. The legislature of 1913, in order to relieve the burden of work resting upon the Supreme court provided for two additional judges under

the title of Commissioners who should be selected by the court itself. Judge Taylor and Judge Dibbell of Duluth were the two men chosen. A farewell banquet was given in St. Cloud in honor of Judge Taylor before his departure for St. Paul, which was attended by representatives from the bar of every county in the district and by Chief Justice Brown of the Supreme Court. In speaking of the selection of Judge Taylor the Chief Justice said that the majority of the court were not personally acquainted with Judge Taylor but they had all learned to know him through the decisions he had rendered which came to their court for review, and they knew he was the man they wanted as an associate to help keep the calendar clean. That was certainly a fine tribute to Judge Taylor's judicial ability, and his work upon the supreme bench has proved it to be well founded. Judge Taylor's appointment was in March, 1913. His first intimation that he was being considered was a long distance call from the Chief Justice, offering him one of the new Commissionerships. That afternoon as many of the members of the bar as could be reached were called together and they were informed of the offered appointment.

After expressions of regret that the district was to lose Judge Taylor's services, the lawyers present fell to discussing who was best qualified to succeed him. After canvassing the situation up one side and down the other, it was finally agreed by all present that John A. Roeser should receive the unanimous endorsement of the bar for appointment to succeed Judge Taylor, and a committee was appointed to inform Mr. Roeser who was not present at the meeting but was attending to some business in Minneapolis; and if he would accept to present his name to the Governor. After some difficulty, Mr. Roeser was located and apprised of the action of the bar, and after the first shock of surprise, for he knew nothing of Judge Taylor's appointment, he said he would accept if appointed. Senator Sullivan was in St. Paul and he was communicated with by telephone, as was also Governor Eberhart, with the result that Judge Roeser was appointed that same evening, March 15. Judge Roeser assumed his official duties April 1, 1913, and held his first term of court in Mille Lacs county.

Judge Roeser is a fine example of a self-educated and self-made man. His only opportunity for schooling, except in the common schools and in the University of Experience, was at the Normal School in St. Cloud between the ages of twelve and fifteen. At fifteen he was obliged to earn his own living and contribute to the support of others; and he then taught his first school. After some years of teaching he came to St. Cloud and worked for a time at the fiber mill in lower town, then in the German American National Bank, then for a short time with John D. Sullivan, and finally with George H. Reynolds, with whom he remained as a clerk until he was admitted to the bar in 1898, and then as a partner until Mr. Reynold's death. Judge Roeser is a close student and a hard worker. Thoroughness has always been his watchword and it was this fact which singled him out as the man for judge. His appointment was purely on merit and he has ratified the judgment of the bar by service upon the bench of a high character. At the November, 1914, election, he was elected for a six-year term without opposition and bids fair to be

a most worthy successor to the line of illustrious judges who have preceded him.

THE PROBATE COURT.

The statutes do not require that a judge of probate shall be a man "learned in the law." This has resulted in many counties in an unfortunately weak administration of the affairs of this most important court. Stearns county, however, has been fortunate in this regard. Practically all its probate judges from the very beginning have been lawyers and some of them among the most capable in the state.

The first judge of probate in Stearns county was N. N. Smith, who served in 1855 and 1856.

He was succeeded by Henry C. Waite. Judge Waite was the first lawyer in Stearns county and next to Judge Hamlin was the first lawyer in this section of the state.

When he came to the state the law practice was largely in Justice court and before the United States land office, and Mr. Waite in pursuit of his professional duties to clients used to travel to Little Falls and as far as Crow Wing, on foot, and following the custom of the pioneer community, as well as for the sake of economy, he carried his shoes in his hands, between courts. Mr. Waite served as a Democratic member of the Constitutional Convention and was the first county attorney of Stearns county. He was judge of probate from 1856 to 1860. He went into business shortly after retiring from the Probate court, and while he was always active in the affairs of the county and state, and never forgot that he was a lawyer, he did not again engage in active practice.

W. D. Davis succeeded Judge Waite.

Following Judge Davis, L. A. Evans became probate judge and holds the record for long service, having been judge of that court from 1862 to 1882, with the exception of two years when the office was held by Peter Brick. Judge Evans had his office in the Broker block, which was the big building of the town in the early days. The Broker building burned in 1872 and with it all the probate records up to that time. Judge Evans was the eleventh man admitted to the bar in Stearns county. He was city justice for many years, but was not in active practice during the later years of his life.

Peter Brick was elected judge of probate in 1876, defeating Judge Evans, but only served two years at that time. He was again elected in 1882 and was Probate judge until 1887. Judge Brick was county attorney from 1872 to 1876 and was very active both in politics and business for many years. He is still in practice in St. Cloud.

Theodore Bruener became judge of probate in 1887 and served for seven years. During Judge Bruener's term some very important cases were determined in his court and he proved himself a most competent judge.

Just prior to his election as judge of probate he had served two terms as county attorney and he resigned his judgeship to become register of the

United States land office. Since leaving the land office he has been in active practice and is still so, being the senior member of the firm of Bruener & Ahles.

Judge Bruener had to fight for his office of county attorney after he was elected, as did J. D. Sullivan. When elected Mr. Bruener was only twenty-seven years old, and was persona non grata with the then chairman of the board of county commissioners. In order to bring the elections on even years, provision was made for holding three years instead of two and young Bruener presented for approval a bond for three years. The county board refused to recognize the bond for the reason that it covered three years. Mr. Bruener promptly obtained an alternative writ of mandamus to compel them to approve the bond. The statute provided for service on the chairman, which was done. F. E. Searle was retained by the board and asked for a dismissal on the ground that since a writ of mandamus was enforceable by contempt proceeding, there must be personal service on each member of the board. This contention was sustained, but Mr. Bruener, nothing daunted, proceeded to sue out a new writ, which was served on all the members of the board and resulted in his bond being duly approved as originally presented.

Following Judge Bruener, A. Barto served by appointment for the remainder of the former's term. Judge Barto had formerly lived in Sauk Centre and had been active and prominent in public affairs. He was at one time lieutenant governor and was also register of the land office.

Hubert Hansen succeeded Judge Barto in 1895. He was defeated by D. T. Calhoun in 1900, but was again elected in 1904 and served in all eight years. He was an excellent judge and is now in practice in St. Cloud, making a specialty of probate law.

It is no discredit to any of the men who have served as judge of probate to say that D. T. Calhoun was the strongest man who ever acted in that capacity. He was the acknowledged leader of the bar of this county for a number of years and the following just tribute was paid him by George H. Reynolds in a published article in the 1907 Jubilee Number of the Journal Press:

"Without any desire to disparage the ability or standing of any of the present or past members of the bar of Stearns county, we are constrained to say that David T. Calhoun was the profoundest lawyer that does now or ever has practiced at the St. Cloud bar. His character was so many-sided, and his literary and legal attainments so diversified and numerous, it is almost impossible to give any idea of the man in a few words, no matter how well chosen they may be. Mr. Calhoun, or 'Cal.,' as his fellow-members of the bar were wont to call him, was in every field of thought explored by him, broad-gauged and liberal-minded. He was a voracious reader, not only of the books generally pertaining to his profession, but also an ardent student of the sciences, philosophy, religion and politics. Mr. Calhoun's studious habits along all lines of ancient and modern thought, and his profound knowledge of the principles of the common law, plus his technical knowledge of the law of evidence, gave him an equipment which specially fitted him for the field of advocacy, where his success was marked, and almost phenomenal. Mr. Cal-

houn was a great lawyer, a ripe scholar, a courteous gentleman, a patriotic citizen, a kind, tender and loving husband and father."

Judge Calhoun was succeeded by A. H. Klasen, who was elected in 1906 and served until January 4, 1915. Judge Klasen is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and was for a time associated with Judge Bruener under the style of Bruener & Klasen. He is a native of Stearns county, having been born at Freeport. During his incumbency of the office he served as president of the Probate Judges' State Association. He has been attentive to the duties of this important office and has made an excellent record.

Joseph B. Himsl assumed the office of Probate judge January 4, 1915. He is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Minnesota, and in addition to his present office he has been assistant county superintendent of schools and county attorney, holding the latter position for two terms, from 1909 to 1913. Judge Himsl's experience and training have well qualified him for his present office and he will make an excellent Judge of Probate.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

There is but one Municipal court in Stearns county, that at Sauk Centre. This was established by special act of the legislature approved March 28, 1889, and it continued to operate under this special law until 1897 when the City council adopted the provisions of Chapter 229 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1895. The court is still working under the provisions of this latter law.

The regular terms of the Court are held on Tuesday of each week. It is a court of record with jurisdiction for Stearns county in all criminal matters which may properly come before a court of a justice of peace and in all civil matters in which the amount in controversy does not exceed $500. The business of this court has at all times been handled by competent and efficient men and the court is well regarded throughout the county. The minutes, dockets, and filings have been well kept at all times and furnish many interesting facts relative to the history of the citizens of Sauk Centre. During the thirty-six years of the existence of this court its business has been presided over by only five judges. The first judge was Lyman R. Barto, who was appointed by Governor Merriam in March, 1890, and was elected judge in April, 1890. He served until 1894, when he took up the active practice of law and was succeeded by David Wilcox who presided over the Court until the date of his death in the latter part of 1906. W. A. Morse was appointed by Governor Johnson to complete the unexpired term of Judge Wilcox and served until June, 1909, when he resigned.

W. S. Dean was appointed by the governor to complete the unexpired term of Judge Morse and held office until April, 1913, when he removed from Sauk Centre and resigned his position.

The present judge, the Hon. Cary Diehl, was appointed by Governor Eberhart, April, 1913, and was elected to the office in the following year. He is a man of wide experience and in addition to his office as municipal judge, he holds the office of court commissioner of Stearns county at the present time. He was born in 1854 in Ohio and received a post-graduate normal school edu-

cation at Grinnell, Iowa. He taught school for a few years and then served in the operating and accounting departments of the Northwestern Railway Company for twenty-five years. In 1900 he moved to Ruthton, Minnesota, and from there to Sauk Centre.

EARLY CASES AND LAWYERS.

The first case filed in the District court of Stearns county was an appeal from the Justice court of J. F. Noel, and was entitled James F. Kennedy, Plaintiff, vs. R. A. Smith, Defendant. This was an action for "Work and labor bestowed at the defendant's request for him in the sum of forty-nine dollars and forty-five cents on or about the thirteenth day of November, A. D., 1858." The defense was a counterclaim for lime and other articles sold and delivered amounting to $57.00. Stephen Miller, afterward governor of the state, represented the plaintiff, and Henry C. Waite, the defendant. The case was evidently hard fought on both sides in the Justice court, as there are several written rulings of the Justice in the file, but apparently it was not tried at all in District court.

Under date March 15, 1859, is noted the first general term, which was held in "Wilson's Hall." Court came in and proceeded to business. The district attorney being absent, the Court appointed C. C. Andrews prosecuting attorney for this term." All jurors both grand and petit who were absent were fined $5.00 each. The first case called was S. J. Wheeler vs. Anton Edelbrock and by consent judgment was entered for plaintiff, this being the first judgment ever actually entered in the District court. This first general term lasted four days. There were apparently but four attorneys in attendance, viz., Henry C. Waite, J. C. Shepley, C. C. Andrews and William H. Wood. Two were admitted at this time.

The record says under date of March 15: "Moved by H. C. Waite, Esq., that Thomas C. McClure be admitted as an attorney to practice in the courts of this state, and moved by William H. Wood, Esq., that Stephen Miller be admitted to practice in the same. The court ordered that the following gentlemen be a committee to examine the above applicants, viz., H. C. Waite, William H. Wood and C. C. Andrews." "March 16, court in session. The committee appointed to examine applicants for admission to the bar reported favorably as to Stephen Miller and Thomas C. McClure, and they were duly admitted as attorneys and counsellors at law."

Neither Mr. McClure nor Mr. Miller ever practiced law for a livelihood. Mr. McClure was deputy clerk of the district court when N. P. Clarke was clerk and was afterwards clerk himself. After leaving the clerk's office he and Mr. Clarke were in business, and for many years he was one of the prominent figures in Stearns' county history.

Mr. Miller came to St. Cloud in 1858 and was engaged in the Justice court cases which comprised the principal litigation of the time. His principal occupation was in the mercantile line and he remained in business in St. Cloud until 1861, when he left to enter the Union army. He was lieutenant colonel of the First Minnesota and was later made colonel of the Seventh regiment. Shortly after his promotion he suffered a severe fall from his horse. While

recovering from this injury he was elected governor of Minnesota. Governor Miller was prominent in public affairs for a number of years and died at Worthington, where he had made his home in later years.

Of the other lawyers at this first term only three were Stearns county men. Mr. Wood was a Sauk Rapids man, and although he practiced in this county, he never lived here.

Mr. Shepley was Mr. Waite's partner, the firm being Waite & Shepley. He was a native of Maine, and a nephew of Chief Justice Shepley. He came to St. Cloud shortly after Mr. Waite and they were both prominent in the affairs of the new state and both were talented men. Mr. Shepley served, as did Mr. Waite, in the Democratic wing of the Constitutional Convention.

Following the custom in pioneer communities, one of the principal social events was the weekly lyceum or debating society. Both Mr. Shepley and Mr. Waite were active in this lyceum and at times the discussions waxed so warm that the entire community was likely to be torn asunder.

General C. C. Andrews, now state Forestry commissioner, came to St. Cloud in the summer of 1857.

He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1850 and to the bar of the United States Circuit court in Washington, D. C., in 1857. Prior to coming to St. Cloud he was for two years in the office of the solicitor of the United States Treasury department and came to Minnesota as a special attorney for the government in an action then pending in the United States District court for the district of Minnesota. General Andrews was not only the first acting county attorney as shown by the record above quoted, but he was the first city attorney, having been appointed by the council in 1857. He was attorney for the successful litigant in the first case called for trial in District court and also in the second case called, which was the first case to be tried by a jury. General Andrews entered the Union army as captain of Company I, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to be lieutenant colonel and afterwards colonel of the regiment. He was promoted to be a brigadier general and was brevetted major general. After the close of the war he was a candidate for congress in the famous Ignatius Donelley fight, but was defeated. He was then appointed as United States Minister to Sweden, where he served nine years and thereafter served two years as United States Minister to Brazil. General Andrews is still living, being now a resident of St. Paul, and in recent years he has done a great work in protecting the forests of the state.

In the fall of 1857 George Barstow, who was an eloquent orator and who had been prominent in New Hampshire politics, came to St. Cloud. His wife was a sister of Mr. Shepley and he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law. Mr. Barstow remained in St. Cloud only about a year, and then moved to San Francisco, and later became speaker of the House of Representatives of California.

Following Mr. Barstow came James M. McKelvy in 1858; and William J. Parsons also in 1858. Mr. Parsons came here from Minneapolis, where he had practiced for some time. He was defendant and appellant in the first reported case which was appealed from Stearns county to the Supreme court.

It is traditional among attorneys that however ardent they may become in their cause, they do not permit their ardor in a client's cause to stand in the way of pleasant personal relations and friendships. Sometimes, however, attorneys as well as others have differences between themselves. As expressed by one of the men now practicing in St. Cloud, "Usually I get mad only for my client, but in this case I got mad for myself." It is interesting to note, therefore, that this first case to go to the Supreme court was a fight between lawyers. It appears that some time after Judge Hamlin retired from the bench, he loaned some money to his brother attorney, William J. Parsons. For security Mr. Parsons gave a mortgage on his house and lot, said lot being numbered six. Mrs. Parsons owned lot seven, adjoining lot six. For reasons best known to himself, Mr. Parsons moved the house from lot six to lot seven. This left lot six vacant, unoccupied and unimproved, and as such not of sufficient value to pay the mortgage. Thereupon Judge Hamlin evidently "got mad for himself," for he sued Mr. Parsons and his wife in an action to foreclose the mortgage on lot six and have it declared a lien on the house then standing on lot seven. The District court so ordered and the Parsons appealed to the Supreme court, which held the house to be still subject to the mortgage and that it could be sold to satisfy the debt.

This first appeal from Stearns county was not until 1866, eight years after the District court was established. It is reported in 12 Minnesota, Page 108, "Edward O. Hamlin vs. William J. Parsons and wife."

Since that time many cases of first impression have been decided on appeals from this county, some of them involving very important and far-reaching principles of law.

The only admissions to the bar noted upon the records prior to the war, in addition to those already mentioned, were William A. Caruthers and Milton S. Slocum, both of whom were admitted on order, September 19, 1859.

Mr. Slocum never practiced here.

Mr. Caruthers was register of the United States land office, first at Sauk Rapids and then at St. Cloud, but left at the beginning of the war to join the Confederate army. Mr. Caruthers was a very ready speaker and it is told of him that once he became so eloquent in the defense of his client in a criminal case that the defendant took advantage of the spellbound attention of the Court, the auditors, and the sheriff, and made his "getaway." After the close of the war Mr. Caruthers practiced in the South where he died a number of years ago.

The last of what may be termed the first generation of lawyers in Stearns county was William S. Moore. He was a Yale graduate, and noted for his subtlety and technical knowledge. Woe to the lawyer who appeared against Mr. Moore with imperfect pleadings. An amendment with $10.00 costs was the rule. Mr. Moore succeeded James M. McKelvy as county attorney being appointed in August, 1862, and serving until January, 1863. S. B. Pinney having been elected in November, 1862.

Mr. Pinney was county attorney for one term, and was followed in the office by Mr. Moore, who was elected in 1864.

The first clerk of the District court evidently thought the county an ex-

ceedingly law-abiding one, for he began marking his criminal files by letters instead of numbers. Case "A," the first criminal case in the files, is one in which Thomas Blaney was arrested on the complaint of Amos Dodge for "feloniously shooting said Amos Dodge with both barrels of a double barrel shot gun." The primitive manner of living is indicated by the testimony which is written in long hand.

Amos Dodge testified: "Yesterday about noon we stopped upon the hill to cook some dinner, and I throwed my blanket on the ground and lay down a few minutes when he, Blaney, commenced to abuse me in language." The story goes on to relate how he got up, put the gun in the wagon and started off with his ox team but was followed by Blaney, who started to take the gun out of the wagon. Dodge in trying to prevent this got shot in the arm.

The defendant conducted his own cross-examination which was as follows:

"George (meaning Mr. Dodge) were you sober when you laid down there?"

"I was sober."

"Had you drinked a quart of liquor that day?"

"No, nor a gill."

"Did you drink out of the jug?"

"No, out of a small bottle."

"How many times was that bottle filled?"

"I don't know."

"Did you see me pay for a gallon of whiskey?"

"I did."

"That's all."

The other witnesses were Sam Arseneau and "a girl of seven years and a half."

The defendant was found guilty and committed to jail.

Criminal case No. 1 was an appeal from Justice court, wherein the defendant, Phillip Spinaweaver, had been convicted by Joseph F. Noel, justice of the peace, "for having on the 27th day of November, 1858, in St. Cloud Town, in said County, did willfully and metitiously and unlawfully steal one buck deer from M. P. Noel, supposed to be about eight months old and the value of about $10.00." The evidence was purely circumstantial and consisted, so far as connecting defendant with the crime, in comparing tracks in the snow with defendant's boots. The jury in the District court found defendant "not guilt."

SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATIONS.

After September, 1859, no attorneys were admitted to practice law in Stearns county for a period of nearly five years, the next name appearing on the roll being that of R. Channing Moore, admitted in 1864.

Oscar Taylor was also admitted in 1864 and remained in continuously active practice longer than any other man at this bar. Mr. Taylor first came to this section of the state in charge of a United States Government surveying party in 1857 or 1858. He was in the Union army during the war and was made

captain. After the war he settled in St. Cloud for the practice of law and remained in practice here till about 1900, when failing health demanded his retirement. Captain Taylor was county attorney, succeeding Mr. Moore in 1866, and was again county attorney from 1886 to 1891, having succeeded in keeping J. D. Sullivan out of the office for one term. He had a notoriously caustic tongue, and his associates did not always approve his methods, but he was a brilliant man and probably the most gifted man in the history of this bar, as an orator.

Following Oscar Taylor the record shows seventy odd admissions down to 1891. Many of these men never practiced their profession, or if so, for only a short time, but a list of the men with the dates of their admission to the bar is of more than passing interest.

E. M. Wright, April 14, 1864; Charles D. Kerr, October 4, 1865; Clinton B. Robinson, October 4, 1865; L. A. Evans, October 27, 1866; George L. Hays, August 29, 1868; A. Barto, June 22, 1870; Charles Walker, June 22, 1870; Joseph Mitchell, July, 1870; John Brophy, February, 1871; Dolson B. Searle, June 17, 1871; Peter Brick, June 26, 1871; J. V. Brower, June 26, 1873; John M. McNair, December 8, 1873; Charles F. Sawyer, December 8, 1873; Alvin M. Crowell, June 12, 1874; Frank E. Searle, June 25, 1876; Lorentz Weir, June 24, 1876; C. A. Gilman, L. T. Storey and A. F. Storey, December 16, 1876; James R. Bennett, Jr., February 3, 1877; R. P. Briggs, June, 1879; David T. Calhoun, December 11, 1877; Frank E. Hamlin, June 22, 1878; William L. Wilder, June 22, 1878; D. D. Webster, June 22, 1878; Oliver K. Chance, June 22, 1874; Theodore S. Stiles, December 7, 1878; Charles S. Mitchell, December 6, 1881; Frank Tolman, December 6, 1881; Henry Dressler, June 24, 1882; W. A. Gates, June 24, 1882; John C. Foster, June 17, 1882; Theodore Bruener, December 8, 1879; E. H. Morse, and L. R. Swift, June 24, 1882; D. C. Van Camp, June 24, 1882; L. M. Davis and M. C. Kelsey, December 20, 1882; D. W. Bruckart, June 16, 1883; William Westerman, June 16, 1883; John M. Galtz, June 19, 1883; O. W. Baldwin, June 20, 1883; Charles L. Hinckley, June, 1883; Harry S. Locke, June 22, 1883; C. A. Lindbergh, June 22, 1883; Fred E. Redick, September 29, 1883; H. M. Dye, December 17, 1883; Simon J. Barnes, February 1, 1884; George W. Stewart, December 9, 1884; George S. Spencer, June 19, 1884; P. B. Gorman, December 9, 1884; L. R. Barto, December 9, 1884; E. W. Taylor, December 23, 1885; George M. Bennett, January 30, 1886; E. G. Mills, March 24, 1886; J. D. Sullivan, July 7, 1886; Charles W. Hoyt, December 1, 1886; T. H. Van Dyke, December 14, 1886; David Burrows, July 19, 1887; Edward R. Lynch, July 19, 1887; John W. Shepard, July 19, 1887; L. S. Thomas, December 23, 1887; Charles H. Foot, July 3, 1888; William H. Thompson, July 3, 1888; Nathan B. Wharton, December 10, 1888; Benjamin F. Wright, January 4, 1889; John E. C. Robinson, March 3, 1891.

It would appear from the records that Mr. Robinson was the last of those admitted under the old system of examination by a committee appointed by the Court. The other lawyers of the county have been admitted either upon diploma or after examination by the State Board of Law Examiners. A few were admitted in other counties or states and later came to practice in Stearns

county. Prominent among these were N. H. Miner, for many years the leading lawyer of Sauk Centre, and George H. Reynolds, who came here from Douglas county.

The present bar of Stearns county comprises practitioners of what might be termed three generations or periods.

Eight of those named in the foregoing list are still in practice in Stearns county: Peter Brick, James R. Bennett, Theodore Bruener, P. B. Gorman and J. D. Sullivan of St. Cloud; D. C. Van Camp and M. C. Kelsey of Sauk Centre, and F. Tolman of Paynesville. Of the same generation are M. D. Taylor, R. B. Brower and Hubert Hansen, all of whom were admitted to practice upon the diploma of the State University; Judge Taylor in 1879, Judge Hansen in 1882 and Mr. Brower in 1890.

The next generation comprises John A. Roeser, James E. Jenks, J. B. Himsl, John B. Pattison, and James H. Maybury, of St. Cloud; W. F. Donohue and W. J. Stephens, of Melrose. Of these Judge Roeser and Mr. Jenks were admitted by the State Board of Examiners in 1898; Messrs. Klasen, Himsl, Pattison, Donohue and Stephens all graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School; Messrs. Donohue and Stephens both in 1896; Mr. Pattison in 1900, and Judges Klasen and Himsl, both in 1903.

Mr. Maybury graduated from Wisconsin and practiced for several years at Crookston, whence he moved to the Pacific Coast on account of his health, but returned to his native town of St. Cloud about two years ago for the practice of his profession here.

Mr. Donohue is the senior member of the firm of Donohue & Stephens of Melrose and served four years as county attorney and also as a member of the legislature during the session of 1899. He is now city attorney of Melrose.

The third and last generation of present day practitioners are the following: Paul Ahles, the present county attorney, Henry H. Sullivan, son of J. D. Sullivan; Warren H. Stewart, son of George W. Stewart; L. L. Kells of Sauk Centre, son of Lucas Kells, and James J. Quigley. Of these Mr. Kells and Mr. Quigley are graduates of the University of Minnesota, in 1908 and 1910, respectively; Mr. Sullivan attended the University for a time but finished his studies in his father's office and was admitted through the Board of Law Examiners, as was Mr. Stewart, who is a Michigan graduate. Mr. Ahles was a teacher for some years after graduating and then became county superintendent of schools, which office he held for eight years. He was admitted on examination of the State Board of Examiners.

Mr. Kells is the present city attorney of Sauk Centre and is taking an active part in the development of his section of the county.

Mr. Quigley was born at Minneapolis. After graduating from the law school he went with the legal department of the Great Northern Railway Company and was in the Great Northern employ when he came to St. Cloud in 1913.

It used to be said that the only requisite for admission to the bar in the old days of committee examination, was the wherewithal to buy a dinner with a few trimmings, for the members of the bar. That this is a base libel, however, is amply proved by the high class of men who were so admitted. Some

of them have been recognized as among the strongest lawyers not only in the county but in the state.

It is impossible to give individual sketches of all of the men who have been admitted in the county. Some never practiced and some moved elsewhere; but a goodly number remained in the profession and for the most part, to its honor.

E. M. Wright was county attorney from 1868 to 1870, practiced in St. Cloud for a considerable time and then moved to Fergus Falls.

Charles D. Kerr was in practice in St. Cloud for some time and then removed to St. Paul, where he was made judge of the Ramsey County District court by the unanimous endorsement of the bar of that county, and served in that capacity for many years.

George L. Hayes was a brother-in-law of Judge Kerr. He came from the south and formed a partnership with Judge Kerr, but he only remained in St. Cloud about a year.

J. V. Brower was the father of R. B. Brower, now in practice in St. Cloud, and has been in many ways a remarkable man. His work, however, has not been along the line of the law and is more fully treated elsewhere in this history.

Frank E. Searle is a brother of Judge Searle. He practiced both at Sauk Centre and St. Cloud and is now in New York City.

C. A. Gilman has helped make history from the beginning of things in this county. He had for a time as a partner a man named Barrett, who was a brilliant man but not altogether dependable and who returned to New York after a short period of practice. Mr. Gilman has occupied many public offices and is now at eighty-two years of age in the legislature, as active and energetic as many of the men who are much younger in years.

L. T. Storey and A. F. Storey both practiced in Sauk Centre.

James R. Bennett, Jr., has the distinction of being the only man ever admitted to the bar in this state by a special act of the legislature. He had completed his studies and passed his examinations before he was twenty-one years of age. On the recommendation of Judge McKelvy, who was then on the bench, the legislature passed a special act for his admission. Mr. Bennett is still practicing in St. Cloud, being the surviving member of the firm of Calhoun & Bennett. He served for some years as city attorney, and has been a prominent leader in politics.

Charles S. Mitchell never practiced law, but he has been prominent in the affairs of the state and is now editor of the Duluth News-Tribune.

Frank Tolman studied law in the office of D. B. Searle and after admission to the bar was associated with D. B. Searle and his brother under the style of Searle, Searle & Tolman. He was also a member of the firm of Tolman & Baldwin, the other member being O. W. Baldwin, now of Minneapolis.

Mr. Tolman removed to Paynesville, in this county, some years ago, where he now enjoys a very good practice covering the towns in Western Stearns and along the Soo and Great Northern lines into the adjoining counties.

E. H. Morse and L. R. Swift were admitted together and practiced together

for a time. Mr. Swift is still living in St. Cloud and is now city assessor, but has not been in practice for some years.

D. C. Van Camp is a native of West Virginia, was first admitted to the bar in Indiana and came to Sauk Centre in 1882, at which time he was admitted. He is now in practice at Sauk Centre.

M. C. Kelsey settled at Sauk Centre and is still practicing in that city. He was born in Pennsylvania and came to this county in 1867, being then seven years old. He was a member of the first class which graduated from the Sauk Centre High School. After graduating he studied law with Searle & Storey and Searle & Tolman.

D. W. Bruckart was one of the picturesque figures of St. Cloud for a good many years. He was an able jury lawyer and an all-round good fellow. He was associated with George Reynolds at one time and also with R. B. Brower. He removed from St. Cloud to the North Pacific Coast, where he died some years since. He was at one time mayor of St. Cloud.

William Westerman was for many years the general agent of the McCormick Harvester Machine Company and while he never practiced on his own account, he did much of the legal business for his company. He died in California in the spring of 1914.

Harry S. Locke is now practicing in St. Paul. He served for many years as city justice in St. Cloud.

C. A. Lindbergh was a student in the office of Searle & Searle and was admitted here although he practiced at Little Falls. He is the present member of Congress from the Sixth District.

George W. Stewart was one of the very able lawyers of Stearns county at a time when the Stearns county bar was recognized as the strongest bar in the state outside of the three large cities. Mr. Stewart was graduated from the State Normal School, taught for a time and then studied law in the office of D. B. Searle, with whom he was at one time associated as a partner. He was a diligent worker and a stubborn fighter, albeit he was a very pleasant man in the trial of a lawsuit, being always courteous and genial. He was a member of the board of education for twenty years. He was city attorney for a number of years and served as a member of the State Reformatory Board till it was displaced by the Board of Control.

Mr. Stewart died very suddenly while hunting, October 8, 1911.

Mr. Stewart was the fourth eminent member of this bar to be stricken in apparent health, the other three being Judge Searle, Judge Calhoun and George H. Reynolds.

Ripley B. Brower was for eleven years associated with Mr. Stewart as a partner under the firm name of Stewart & Brower. He is a son of J. V. Brower, who has played a very prominent part in the history of Minnesota. He is a graduate of the State Normal School as well as of the Minnesota University and is one of the leading practitioners of the present time, being an exceptionally able jury lawyer. Mr. Brower served two terms in the state senate, where he was counted as a leader and was for a short time city attorney of St. Cloud.

George H. Reynolds was a son of Judge Reynolds of the Eleventh Judi-

cial District, of Minnesota, and was a Michigan University man. He began practice at Alexandria as a partner of the Honorable Knute Nelson, now United States senator. After coming to St. Cloud he was associated first with Mr. Bruckart, then with Mr. Stewart, and finally with Judge Roeser. Mr. Reynolds was not only a first-class lawyer but he took a lively interest in the higher things of life and was literary to a marked degree. He never served in public office, except as a member of the Library board, but he always took an active part in the affairs of the community and his death was a distinct loss. On the day he died, he had argued a motion in a matter then pending in District Court. He went home at noon apparently in his usual health; an hour later he was dead.

George S. Spencer never practiced law but he was one of the well-known and well-beloved citizens of St. Cloud until he moved to New England some four years ago.

P. B Gorman was county superintendent of schools for some years before he began to practice law. He served several terms in the legislature and has always been specially interested in civic affairs. He is the sole remaining veteran of the Civil War, in the ranks of the Stearns County Bar.

E. W. Taylor was a son of Oscar Taylor and is now practicing in Kansas City.

Since the death of D. T. Calhoun it has been difficult to place with exactness the leader of the Stearns County Bar, but that distinction would probably be conceded at the present writing to John D. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is a Canadian by birth and was educated in Canada. He was elected to the office of county attorney in 1890. Oscar Taylor was then county attorney and denied the right of Mr. Sullivan to take the office because he was not qualified under the constitution to hold the office at the time of the election in November. Mr. Sullivan conceded that on account of his Canadian birth he was not qualified in November to hold the office but contended that he would not under the statute take the office until the following January, and that before that time he had complied with the naturalization laws and so was eligible. The matter was considered by the Supreme Court, Taylor vs. Sullivan, 45 Minn., 309, and is one of the leading cases. They decided that he must have been qualified at the time of the election in order to hold the office, and that the subsequent qualification was not sufficient. As a result of this decision Capt. Taylor held over. At the next election, however, Mr. Sullivan was elected and was re-elected for five successive terms. He was city attorney for some years and is now serving his second term in the State senate, where he is recognized as one of the strong men of that body.

Charles W. Hoyt was a brother of Dr. F. A. Hoyt, of St. Cloud. After practicing in St. Cloud and Duluth he moved to Spokane, where he died some years ago.

T. H. Van Dyke left St. Cloud shortly after his admission and is now practicing at Long Prairie.

L. S. Thomas practiced in St. Cloud a few years and then went to Seattle.

Charles H. Foot was at Royalton for a time, and is now in Montana.

W. H. Thompson never practiced on his own account but he was for a

good many years in the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company and the International after the reorganization, in charge of collections.

John E. C. Robinson was born in Ireland in 1865. After coming to this country he served in the United States army; and in the Ute campaign in New Mexico and Colorado, he was made first sergeant of his company. He studied for the priesthood but decided to take up law instead, and registered in the office of Taylor, Calhoun & Rhodes. He was a member of the library board, city assessor, mayor of St. Cloud four terms, state senator and city attorney. He died in February, 1912.

There were a number of lawyers who have at one time or another practiced in this county who were admitted in other counties.

Perhaps the most picturesque among these was H. L. Gordon, known as "Thundering Gordon." He came to St. Cloud from Wright county and was very successful as a criminal lawyer. He was not only a lawyer but a poet, and some years ago published a volume of his writings, among which are a number of poems written while in St. Cloud. He is now living in Los Angeles.

N. H. Miner was for many years the leader of the Sauk Centre Bar and one of the strong men of the county. He was born in Vermont in 1833, admitted to the bar in 1856 in New York, and died at Sauk Centre, in 1905. Mr. Miner was a member of the famous First Minnesota Regiment in the Civil War, but did not come to Sauk Centre until 1866. From that time until his death, a period of nearly forty years, he practiced law in this county. D. T. Calhoun was, as a young man, associated with Mr. Miner, and speaking of him, Mr. Calhoun said: "If, as has been said, the law is a jealous mistress, she had no cause for complaint against N. H. Miner. During his long life he devoted himself to the business of his profession and to no other. Financial rewards seem to have had but little temptation for him. He had a fine legal mind, was modest, unassuming, and though non-assertive for the most part, no lawyer was ever more loyal to the interests of his clients. No man ever left Sauk Centre more generally and genuinely regretted." Mr. Miner was at one time mayor of Sauk Centre and served two terms in the legislature.

Andrew C. Robertson was, for many years, a practicing lawyer in St. Cloud. He was extremely methodical in all his work and conscientious to a fault. From choice he never appeared in a contested case, but by reason of his painstaking care in all details he acquired a large clientage in probate practice and real estate law. He removed to Los Gatos, California, some years ago on account of his health and died there.

James A. Martin, now practicing in St. Paul, was for twenty years or thereabouts, a prominent figure in local and state politics. He was graduated from the St. Cloud State Normal School and for a time taught in that institution. He was city clerk and city justice for a number of years and in active charge of several political campaigns. He was executive clerk to Governor Van Sant and for a time a member of the State Board of Control. After the Collins campaign for governor Mr. Martin opened an office for the

practice of law in St. Cloud, the firm being Collins, Martin & White, but soon he moved to St. Paul, where he has a very good practice.

The latest man from abroad is W. W. Barron, formerly of Brainerd, who came to Albany two years ago to conduct the county seat fight in behalf of that enterprising village, and still remains there.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

On April 25, 1885, pursuant to a call issued by A. Barto, L. R. Storey, N. H. Miner, Oscar Taylor, and D. B. Searle, practically all the lawyers then practicing in this county met and organized the Bar Association of Stearns County. The meeting was called to order by Captain Taylor, Governor Barto was temporary chairman, and after the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, officers were chosen as follows: N. H. Miner, president; F. E. Searle and L. T. Storey, vice-presidents; O. W. Baldwin, secretary; Peter Brick, treasurer. The object of the association, as stated by the constitution, is: "To cultivate the science of jurisprudence, to promote proper reform in the laws of this state; to facilitate the administration of justice; to elevate the standard of integrity, honor and courtesy in the legal profession; to encourage a thorough and liberal education; and to cherish a spirit of brotherhood amongst the members thereof." For a period of something over ten years regular annual meetings were held, at which various matters of interest and value to the legal fraternity were discussed in papers and addresses, and the association took an active interest in promoting the objects stated in its constitution. A banquet was a regular feature of the annual meetings and the following account clipped from a newspaper of the period indicates that these occasions must have been both pleasant and instructive:

"In the evening twenty of the legal lights attended a banquet at the West house in honor of the memorable occasion. Col. Peteler had prepared a very tempting array of good things with a little something at intervals to sharpen the appetite, and a very happy evening was passed. F. E. Searle presided as toast master and called upon the following gentlemen: Judge Collins, "The Judiciary;" H. Jenkins, of Alexandria, "The Bench and Bar;" Senator Waite, "The Lawyer and the Statesman;" the Hon. D. B. Searle, "The Federal Court;" L. T. Storey, "The Senior Bar;" Capt. Taylor, "The Junior Bar;" D. W. Bruckart, "The Bar of Stearns County;" Col. C. D. Kerr, of St. Paul, "The Seventh Judicial District;" Col. Westerman, "The Bar at the Bar;" the Hon. A. Barto, "The Ladies." The other attorneys present were: Messrs. Steel, M. D. Taylor, Miner, Baldwin, Locke, Tolman, Gates, Street, and Judge L. A. Evans."

Following Mr. Miner the following have acted as president under the old regime: Oscar Taylor, D. B. Searle, A. Barto, D. W. Bruckart, Theodore Bruener, D. T. Calhoun, John D. Sullivan, and George H. Reynolds. The secretaries during the same period were: O. W. Baldwin, Hubert Hansen, E. G. Mills, R. B. Brower, J. E. C. Robinson, James A. Martin, and John A. Roeser.

From 1895 down to December, 1914, no regular meetings were held. The association was called together on the occasions of the death of members

and a few times for social occasions, most notable among these being the banquet tendered to Judge Taylor upon the occasion of his retirement from the District Bench to become Commissioner of the Supreme Court. Aside from these occasional meetings the association was inactive, though the regular organization was kept up for many years by George H. Reynolds.

On December 23, 1914, at the suggestion of Judge Roeser, the association was resuscitated. R. B. Brower was elected president and James E. Jenks secretary.

An effort is now being made to obtain for St. Cloud the annual convention of the State Bar Association for 1915 and it is hoped that in June, 1915, there may be a regular old-fashioned annual meeting with a feast of reason and a flow of soul.

LEADING CASES.

Stearns county cases appear with considerable frequency in the State Supreme Court Reports after Volume 12. Some are of considerable importance as leading cases and others are of interest by reason of the peculiar facts involved. An interesting and instructive volume might be written reviewing these cases but the compass of this chapter forbids more than a passing glance at a few.

The county of Stearns, as a municipal corporation, does not often appear as a litigant in the printed reports. Most of the cases where it does are tax cases. One, however, out of the ordinary, is County of Stearns vs. St. Cloud, Mankato and Austin Railroad Company, 26 Minnesota, 425, in which it was held that the county had the right to enjoin a railroad company from constructing and maintaining its road along and through an established and traveled highway.

The City of St. Cloud appears as a litigant in a variety of cases. One of these is Wright vs. City of St. Cloud, 54 Minnesota, 94. In the opinion in this case the rule is practically established that if one insists on living in a country where weather conditions are as uncertain as they are here, he must take a chance on what will happen, and cannot recover from the city for injuries sustained in falling on a slippery sidewalk.

One of the most important decisions involving the City of St. Cloud is that reported in 88 Minnesota, 329—City of St. Cloud vs. Water, Light and Power Company. This was an action to annul the franchise granted to the defendant, for the reason that the water furnished to the city and its inhabitants was not pure. The franchise ordinance provided that the water should be obtained from the Mississippi or Sauk rivers, or from springs, and be filtered or purified before being pumped into the mains. The water company contended that the city must show a standard of purity established by the State Board of Health and failure to meet that standard before forfeiture could be enforced; and that the city had put up with the same kind of water for fifteeen years, during which time the company had greatly extended and improved its plant at great expense, so that it could not now be heard to complain. The Supreme court held with the city, that the water company must furnish pure water or quit; and that it was not necessary to have specifications from the

Board of Health. The result of the litigation was that the city itself took over the waterworks plant at an extremely favorable figure.

Another branch of the same controversy was involved in Sykes vs. City of St. Cloud, 60 Minnesota, 442. Here the court held that the failure to supply pure water did not relieve the city from paying for water furnished for fire protection.

Powell vs. Heisler, 45 Minnesota, 549, involves an interesting situation. In 1878 a special law was passed enabling the town of Lake Henry to issue town bonds for the purpose of raising money to supply seed wheat to sufferers from the ravages of grasshoppers. These bonds were issued and sold to Charles F. Powell by Martin Heisler, acting as chairman of a committee for the town. The money except $256 was used by Heisler to buy seed wheat, which was distributed to the Lake Henry farmers. Powell sued Heisler to recover the whole sum, but the court held he could only recover the amount not spent for wheat, as he was not individually responsible.

Another bond case of interest is Rumsey vs. Sauk Centre, 59 Minnesota, 316. In this case the town of Sauk Centre issued bonds for $12,000 to aid in the construction of the Little Falls and Dakota Railroad Company's line. When the village of Sauk Centre was organized in 1875, the legislature apportioned the burden of these bonds between the town and village in proportion to taxable values. In 1889 the city of Sauk Centre was organized out of the territory formerly occupied by the village, and 880 acres of the town outside the village. It was contended by the city of Sauk Centre that the special law apportioning the burden of the bonds was void; and further that it was impossible to ascertain what part the 880 acres in the city, but not in the village, should bear. The Supreme court held the city liable.

One of the most hotly contested cases in the records is Will vs. Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, 67 Minnesota, 335. This case went through six different courts before final determination and is a leading case. Sister M. Julia Will was a member of the Order of St. Benedict at St. Joseph. Prior to her death she made a will, giving all her property to the order. This was contested by her brother, Frederick J. Will, on the ground that the will was made pursuant to a vow of the order that she should serve without compensation and give all her property to the order; and further that it was witnessed by two sisters of the order, and that as they were members of the corporation and therefore interested, the corporation could not take. The Supreme court held that since the witnessing sisters had under their vows given all their property present and future to the order, they could have no such personal interest as would disqualify them as witnesses. It further held that the vows of the order were taken freely and voluntarily after three years of probation, and that there was nothing to indicate that she would not have made the same will in any event, so that the making of the will pursuant to the vows of the order was no indication that it was made under undue influence or duress.

Perhaps the most celebrated case from Stearns county is that of Kray vs. Muggli, 77 Minnesota, 231 and 84 Minnesota, 90. This arose out of an attempt of some forty farmers living along the Sauk river above the Cold



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Spring dam to remove the dam, thus draining and reclaiming a vast quantity of land. In one phase or another practically all the lawyers in the county were involved in this law suit. The main action was tried twice in the District court and twice in the Supreme court. It was eventually held that the dam could not be removed. Judge Searle, when the case was first tried in the District court, held that the dam could not be removed. On the first appeal Judge Searle was reversed on a three to two decision, the majority holding that the dam could be taken out. Judge Collins, then on the Supreme bench, wrote a very vigorous dissenting opinion, insisting that the dam could not be removed. The case was sent back for a new trial and after the second trial in District court, was again appealed. On the second appeal the Supreme court adopted the reasoning of the Stearns county jurists, Judges Collins and Searle, and held that the dam could not be removed. On pages 93 and 94 the court says: "When the action was here on the former appeal it was determined adversely to plaintiff on the theory of comparative equities. * * * The reasoning of the opinion on the former appeal we are satisfied, after mature reflection, was erroneous and cannot be followed. * * * To follow the reasoning of the former decision would result in confusion and flagrant inconsistencies." The dam was built more than forty years before the law suit and the final determination was that the right to maintain the dam was acquired by prescription and that there grew out of the relations beween the parties reciprocal rights and privileges—the right on the part of defendants to maintain the dam, and the right on the part of the plaintiff to insist that it be maintained.

The most recent leading case from Stearns county is State ex rel Stearns County vs. Klasen, 123 Minnesota, 382, which was a proceeding to test the validity of the so-called Mothers' Pension Law The decision sustains the law and outlines the methods of its application. It is of interest to note, as stated in 49 L. R. A., N. S. 597, that this case is the first in the United States in which a law of this kind is passed upon.

CONCLUSION.

In the course of sixty years a multitude of incidents have arisen in connection with administration of the courts of this county; some sordid, some dramatic, some humorous, many of more than passing interest. It has been impossible to give in this article much attention to the side lights, which are often more interesting than the main facts. Only an outline account of the courts, the judges, the lawyers and the cases has been attempted.

The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the practicing lawyers of the county for help in various ways; and to General C. C. Andrews and Governor C. A. Gilman for accounts of early day conditions and men.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dolson Bush Searle. When in the history of any locality, there is a certain individual who goes his quiet, unostentatious way; conscientiously, faithfully, cheerfully, following his duty; and by so doing, infuses his own splendid personality into the very spirit of the community, attains the highest suc-

cess in his chosen profession, excels in several other lines, and puts into his own life and the lives of those with whom he comes in contact, the fullest and richest of meanings; it becomes the duty of his contemporaries to preserve for future generations the details of his career; that young men and young women, in the years to come, studying his aims, motives and results, may be inspired as was he, to make the world a better and happier place in which to live. To do his work day by day, never shirking that which was difficult, to lend a hand wherever help was needed, to give brightness, cheer and succor whenever he found the necessity, even though himself bowed with sorrow and care; to put into every task the best that was in him, to carry everyone a little further along the path than he found them, to bring every venture to a higher development than when he first undertook it; and to do all with the most modest self-effacement—this was the spirit that prompted the career of Dolson Bush Searle, jurist, stock-raiser, and useful citizen. His record was replete with honorable achievement, his character irreproachable, and in his judicial capacity he was acknowledged to have no superior in the state.

Judge Searle came from the sturdiest stock, his two grandfathers, Elijah Searle and John Scott, both of whom were pioneers of Whitehall, New York, having fought in the War of 1812, while two of his great-grandfathers participated in the Revolutionary and Colonial wars. His father, Almond D. Searle, was a prosperous farmer living near the village of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York. The Searle family is of English descent and was prominent in the history of England, the first Lord-Mayor of London having been a Searle. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Jane Ann (Scott) Searle, was of Scottish extraction, a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Scott, and lived to the good old age of eighty-four years.

Dolson B. Searle was born June 4, 1840, on the family homestead near Franklinville, New York. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and in attendance at the district school, as well as in the academy, in his native town, from which he graduated. He was one of the first to respond to the call for men when the Civil War broke out, and enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in Company I, 64th New York Volunteer Infantry. During his term of service, which continued for about two years, he was engaged in the following battles: The Seven Days' Fight Before Richmond, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, the Second Battle of Bull Run, the Battle of Antietam, and other notable engagements. At the Battle of Fair Oaks he was acting as orderly sergeant of the company and stood close to General O. O. Howard, then in command of the brigade, when that officer lost his arm from an exploding shell, and had a horse shot from under him. He helped to carry the general to the rear. Then, the three commissioned officers of his company being disabled, he assumed command. The fight began early in the morning and lasted until the middle of the afternoon, when the Confederates were driven from the field at the bayonet point. The losses on both sides were severe, his company went into the fight with eighty men, and only eighteen answered to the roll call at the close. In the spring of 1863 he received his discharge by reason of dis-

ability. Although naturally possessed of a strong, sound and vigorous physique, the two years of exposure, privation and hardship such as are always found in the strenuous life of the soldier in time of war, necessitated a rest. In the following June, he re-enlisted in the regular army, and was soon thereafter assigned to duty in the War Department at Washington, D. C. After a year he was discharged from the military service by order of the Secretary of War, to accept a civil position, and was then placed in charge of an important bureau in that department. In his official position he was brought in close relations with President Abraham Lincoln, Secretary-of-War Stanton, the Adjutant General of the Army, and others at that time prominent in public life. He was in attendance at Ford's Theater, April 14, 1865, and witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln, an event which ever thereafter remained vividly in his memory. While discharging his duties in the War Department he entered the law department of Columbian College, at Washington, and in 1868 graduated with high honors, standing near the head of a class of over one hundred. The same year, before his graduation, he was examined, and admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and thereafter was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. In the spring of 1871, he was tendered a commission as first lieutenant in the regular army and offered an assignment on the staff of the general in command of the department of California. Though he had a liking for military life, he felt it best to decline this offer. In June, 1871, he resigned his position in the War Department to enter the practice of law.

He immediately came to the Northwest to examine various pine lands. Upon reaching St. Cloud he decided to locate here, and accordingly formed a partnership with Edward O. Hamlin, who had formerly been judge of the Fourth Minnesota Judicial District. Judge Hamlin being at that time advanced in years, retired from practice in the fall of 1873, and returned to his old home in Honesdale, Penn. Mr. Searle continued to practice alone for a few years until he became senior member in the firm of Searle, Searle & Tolman. When F. E. Searle withdrew from the firm in order to engage in the banking business, the law-firm of Searle & Lamb was formed. A year later, it was succeeded by the firm of Searle & Stewart, which continued until November, 1887, when Mr. Searle retired from practice, and went on the bench of the Seventh Judicial District.

Not the least of Judge Searle's activities found expression in the politics of the nation, state, county and city. While always an ardent Republican he was not so firmly committed to party rule that he followed it blindly, but wherever and whenever criticism was due he did not hesitate to criticise, to condemn, and to suggest new lines of thought and action. His political belief was that this is a country of law declared through the medium of party, and that the will of the people finding expression in party platforms should be carried into practical effect by those elected upon such platforms. He held many important political positions and was the recipient of political favors at the hands of the chief executive of the nation, the chief executive of the state, and the people of his district, his county and the city of his home.

In the spring of 1875 he was elected city attorney of St. Cloud, and served continuously for eight years. At the general election of 1880 he was elected county attorney of Stearns county, and though the county was strongly Democratic he received a majority of over eleven hundred. He was appointed United States District attorney for the District of Minnesota, in April, 1882, and served until December, 1885, when he resigned to give President Grover Cleveland the opportunity of appointing his successor. He took an active part in the Republican state and national campaign in the fall of 1884, and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1886 and 1887. On November 12, 1887, he was appointed district judge of the Seventh Judicial District, by his friend, Governor A. R. McGill, and was re-elected without opposition in 1888, 1894 and 1900; and had his health continued would have been elected again in 1906. In 1892, after a vigorous contest with H. C. Kendall, of Duluth, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress at the Congressional Convention held at Duluth. In the district outside of St. Louis county he ran ahead of the state ticket headed by Governor Knute Nelson and the national ticket headed by President Benjamin Harrison, over a thousand votes, but the opposition in St. Louis county defeated him by a bare 254 votes. He made an enviable record on the bench, and won special credit by his decision in the notorious "Pine Land Ring" and other cases. The same qualities which united to make Judge Searle a good lawyer served him equally well in discharging his duties as a judge. He was honest, painstaking and trustworthy. In the investigations essential to a correct decision, he was just as patient and just as thorough as if conducting a case in a court for a client of his own. There was perhaps no judge of his period in this state more industrious in the examination of authorities, and none more desirous of reaching the right conclusions. In the cases of criminals he felt that no man was so bad but what some good could be found in him, he believed that the good could be brought out and developed by right surroundings; he made his sentences as light as was compatible with justice, and he never sentenced a prisoner without words of encouragement as to what he might in the future do with a life of which he had thus far made such shipwreck.

In going upon the bench, Judge Searle sacrificed a large law practice, for aside from his general practice he was local attorney for the Northern Pacific; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Great Northern, and "Soo" Railroads, and his personal clients were numbered by the hundreds.

Judge Searle was ready at any time, and at all times to lend a hand to help any enterprise that promised to promote the material welfare of his fellow man, his city, county, state or nation. The extent of his benefactions will never be known. It was his delight to aid the poor or the needy, without letting the giver be known, and he joyed in finding worthy boys and young men and bestowing help, not in the way of charity, but in a spirit of older-brother helpfulness. His daily progress to and from his office left a trail of cheer and comfort, and no matter how dreary the day or depressing the circumstances, no one ever met the judge without feeling better.

The principal avocation of Judge Searle when not occupied with his law

books, was farming and stockraising. In his boyhood years, in western New York, where he lived on a farm with his father, it was considered the best evidence of thrift, prosperity and character, to be the owner of broad acres of fertile farming lands, and of fine herds of blooded stock. Judge Searle's earliest ambition was to excel in the business of his kinsmen, and the ideals, cherished for so many years, began to bear fruit when he purchased a tract of wild land on the banks of Lake Pleasant. He cleaned off the first brush from this tract, erected houses and barns, and gradually bought other land until his property entirely encircled that beautiful lake. He established one of the finest herds of full-blooded Shorthorn cattle in the Northwest, and won prizes not only at the Minnesota State Fair but also at the International cattle exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892. Everything about the place was in keeping with his cattle. All the stock was of the best, and the judge and his good wife took a deep interest in each individual animal. A splendid herd of Angora goats was another feature of the place. The great tract of Lakeview, stretching away from the picturesque lake on all sides was as beautiful an estate as one could imagine. Neat buildings, beautiful groves, fertile tilled land, rippling brooks, sunlit meadows, and browsing cattle and goats, all tended to make a landscape pleasing to the eye and gratifying to the senses, and placed Judge Searle among the pioneers who had brought the wilderness under control and contributed to the agricultural prosperity of the state. Judge Searle lived to see his hopes for this farm realized in the fullest sense, and after he was stricken, this beautiful place was one of his great comforts and delights, his active mind still directing its work.

Judge Searle was a man of wide experience, of keen intellect, of sound judgment, broad sympathies and forceful character. While his chief work, it is true, was for over forty years the study, practice and administration of the law, and while his farm occupied his spare time in his adult years, nevertheless he always took an active interest in the social, industrial and political affairs of the state and nation as well as in the activities of his own immediate locality. Socially he was a member of the Masonic body, being a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the B. P. O. E. and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the latter organization he was especially prominent. He was a charter member of James McKelvy Post, No. 134, of St. Cloud, and on October 24, 1896, was appointed aide de camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of the commander in chief. During the succeeding year he was a member of the National Council of Administration, and held the position of senior vice-commander of the Department of Minnesota for 1898, and attained the high honor of department commander in 1899.

In the prime of his life, at the height of his success, at the period of his greatest usefulness, Judge Searle was suddenly stricken. Ever mindful of his duty as a patriot he had gone to Long Prairie, in Todd county, to deliver an address on Memorial day to the soldiers and citizens, and in that place, at the hotel, on the night of May 29, 1906, he suffered a paralytic stroke which rendered him unconscious for a time, and from the effects of which he never

fully recovered. The best medical attention, the constant services of a specially trained nurse, the loving care of his devoted wife, to a great extent alleviated the suffering incident to his illness, and these with his own brave spirit, kept him comfortable and hopeful of ultimately regaining his former activity. For three and a half years he and his friends continued their endeavors and their hope for the restoration of his health, only to be disappointed at last, when, after a second and third stroke, the end came at 9:30 o'clock on the evening of December 12, 1909.

The bar, the press and the public united in tokens of esteem and sorrow. Humanity had lost a friend. The world recognized that he was a wise and fearless judge, whose capacities were equal to all demands made upon him. He was a brave soldier and served his country well and faithfully. He was a most excellent citizen, public spirited and progressive. He stood for all that was good in life and against all that was vicious. A wise judge, a brave soldier, an able lawyer, a patriotic citizen has gone to his eternal reward. The world is better for his having lived, and has lost much by his death.

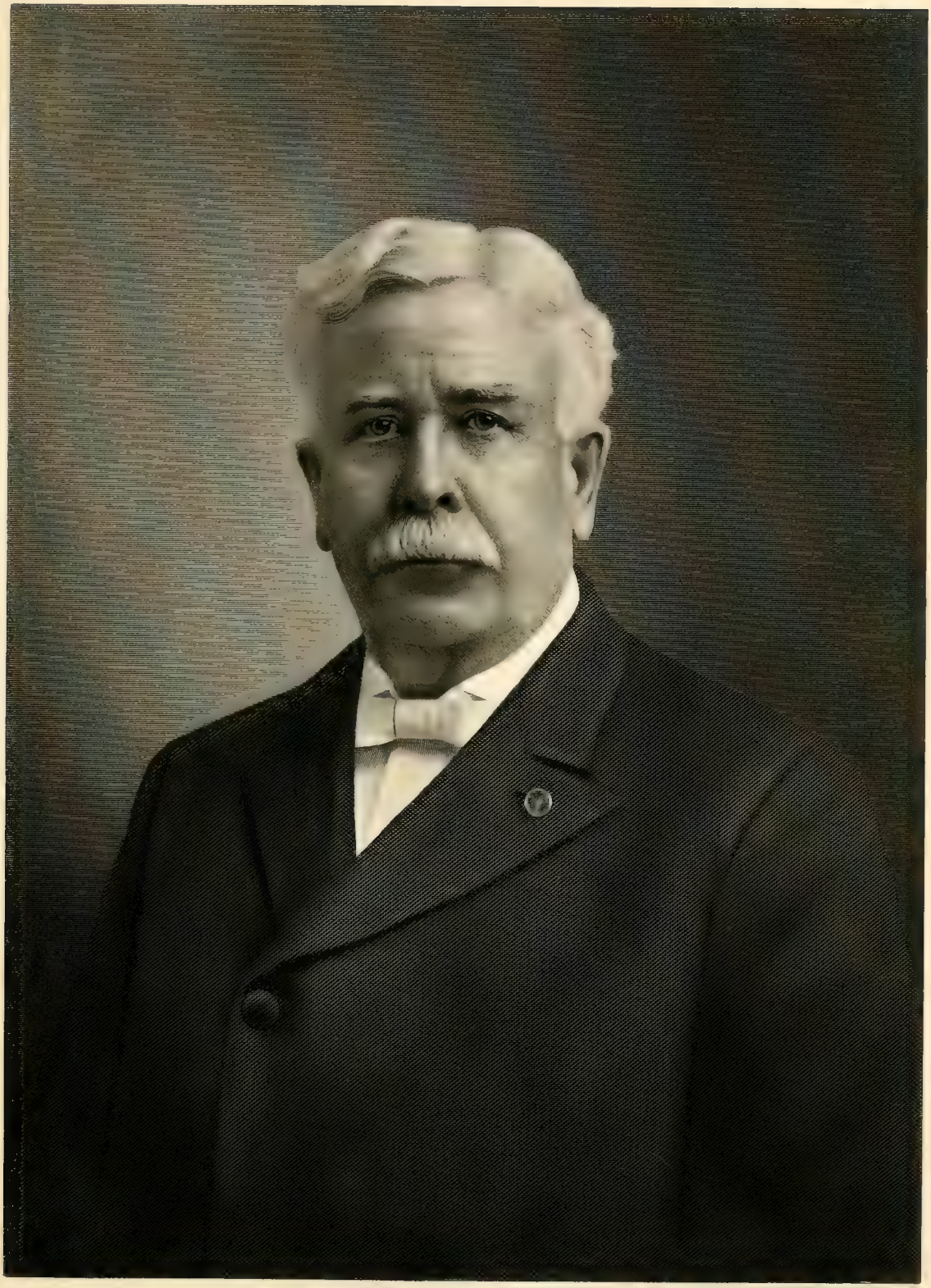
Dolson B. Searle was married February 16, 1875 to Mary Elizabeth Clarke, the daughter of Anson B. and Mary Ann Clarke. She was born in Hubbardston, Mass., and spent her early life in Worcester, Boston and Cambridge, in Massachusetts. In his wife, Judge Searle found an intelligent, sympathetic and understanding helpmeet. They worked and planned together, and it was at the moment which it seemed that all their fondest hopes had reached fruition that the judge was so fatally stricken. The Searle home was brightened a brief time by the presence of a daughter, Ethel Elizabeth. The brightness of her parents' hearts, the sunshine of the neighborhood, she died at the age of three years and a half, and left a vacant place in the home that was never filled.

Loren Warren Collins was born at Lowell, Mass., April 7, 1838, of old New England stock. He was the son of Charles P. and Abigail C. (Libby) Collins, and was descended from Benjamin Collins, who was born in England and settled in Salisbury, Mass., in 1660, and John Libby, who settled near Boston, Mass., about 1638. His ancestors served in the French and Indian War of 1760, King William's War, the defense of Fort Edward and Black Point, and in the Revolutionary war. They also held many positions of trust and responsibility in civil life. One of them was the last colonial governor of New Hampshire.

Charles P. Collins was for many years an overseer in cotton factories at Lowell and at Cabotsville, Mass. The family moved from Lowell to Cabotsville in 1840. In 1851 the family moved to Palmer. Charles P. Collins came west in 1853 after he had returned to Massachusetts from a trip around the Horn and to California. He made the trip around the Horn in the ship Edwin Everett in 1849 and returned by crossing the isthmus of Panama.

In Minnesota Charles P. Collins took government land on Eden Prairie in Hennepin county. His family came west in 1854 and settled on the Eden Prairie homestead.

Loren W. Collins' first business venture was raising water melons and



D. W. Coulter

the market was St. Anthony Falls, now a part of Minneapolis. The transaction netted him $10 and required a three day trip. The cattle were fed in a grove near where the Nicollet hotel now stands, and the river was crossed in a ferry, about where the stone arch bridge now is.

In the fall of 1855 Charles P. Collins and his family returned to Massachusetts. In the spring of 1856 he returned to Minnesota and settled at Lewistown on the Canon river about five miles from Northfield. There he built a hotel. In the fall of 1856 Loren Collins returned to Minnesota and joined his father at Lewistown. In the fall of 1858 the boy obtained a position as teacher of a small country school about two and one half miles up the river from Canon Falls. For teaching a four-months' term he received $60 and with this as his sole asset he went to Northfield in the fall of 1859 and began the study of law in the office of Smith & Crosby.

In 1862 the firm of Smith & Crosby dissolved and Loren Collins remained with Judge Crosby until August when he enlisted as a private in Company F of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The company had been recruited at Hastings by Captain John Kennedy. Ten days afterward he was commissioned second lieutenant of the company, the men having indicated their choice by ballot.

Loren W. Collins served through the entire war with the Seventh regiment. With the command he participated in the first and second Sibley campaigns against the Sioux Indians. The first expedition ended with the battle of Wood Lake, where the Indians were routed, five white captives recovered and several hundred Indians taken prisoners. Among the prisoners were the 38 Indians afterward hanged at Mankato. Company F was on duty at the execution. In the spring of 1863 the regiment participated in the second Sibley campaign, marching into North Dakota.

At the close of the Indian war, in the fall of 1863, the regiment was ordered south. At St. Louis Lieutenant Collins was detached from his regiment and detailed to the provost guard military police. The city was at this time under military control and for three months Judge Collins served as head of the military police, a position of great responsibility. He then rejoined his regiment in the south and until the close of the war was engaged in the operations against the Confederate forces.

At the decisive battle of Nashville, Lieutenant Collins was on the staff of Colonel S. G. Hill, commander of the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and was with Colonel Hill when the colonel was killed. Shortly after the battle Colonel William R. Marshall of the Seventh regiment recommended the promotion of Lieutenant Collins for gallantry and efficiency in the service. His recommendation was acted upon and Lieutenant Collins, who had become a first lieutenant January 8, 1863, was made a brevet captain.

Mustered out with his regiment in St. Paul in August, 1865, Captain Collins returned south and for six months served in Alabama as an agent of the Federal department of the treasury. He then returned to Minnesota and settled in St. Cloud in May, 1866, forming a nominal law partnership with Seagrave Smith, who later moved to Minneapolis and became a district judge.

In 1868 Captain Collins formed a law partnership with Colonel Charles D. Kerr which continued until Judge Kerr moved to St. Paul in 1872. He was also associated in the practice of law with Theodore Bruener.

In the fall of 1866 Captain Collins was elected county attorney as a Republican in the face of a heavy Democratic majority. He served three terms. He was city attorney for four years and mayor of St. Cloud in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1880. In 1881 and 1883 he was a representative in the Minnesota legislature. In the term of 1881 he was chairman of the Normal School Committee and had an important part in the location of the Normal School at St. Cloud. In the session of 1881 he was one of the house board of managers in the impeachment proceedings against Judge E. St. Julian Cox. In 1883 he was chairman of the committees on finance and temperance.

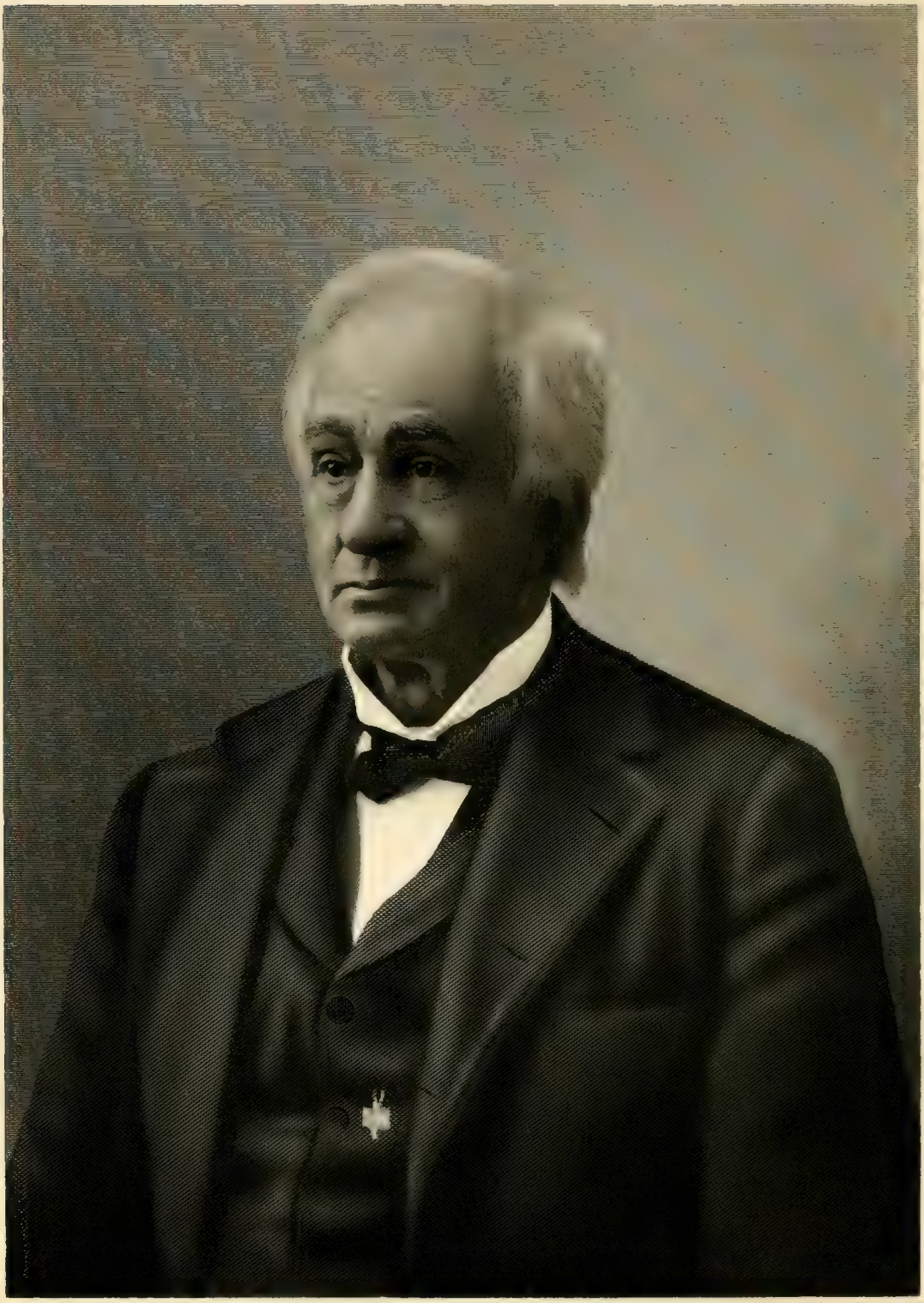
In April, 1883, Captain Collins was appointed judge of the Seventh Judicial district by Governor Lucius F. Hubbard to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge James M. McKelvy, his personal friend. In 1884 he was elected. In November, 1887, Governor A. R. McGill appointed him associate justice of the Supreme court to succeed John M. Berry. In 1888 he was elected by a majority of 46,432. Judge Collins increased this majority in 1894 to 49,684. In this campaign he ran against Judge John W. Willis who was nominated on a fusion Populist and Democratic ticket. These were the largest majorities that any candidate on the state ticket had received up to that time. His work on the supreme bench for the 17 years of his service is embodied in more than 1,500 written opinions.

On December 28, 1900, Judge Collins was tendered the office of United States senator to succeed Senator Cushman K. Davis. The offer was made by Governor John Lind following Senator Davis' death. The high honor Judge Collins refused for personal and political reasons.

Judge Collins resigned from the bench in 1904 to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. He was defeated in a bitter preconvention campaign which resulted in the election of John A. Johnson, a Democrat.

Retiring from the bench at the age of sixty-six, Judge Collins took up the active practice of the law in Minneapolis. He served one year as president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, but resigned to devote his entire time to his law practice. At the time of his death he was in partnership with Leo K. Eaton.

While returning from the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Los Angeles in September, 1912, Judge Collins was stricken with a recurrence of heart trouble. Two years before he had recovered from a serious attack of the same disease, but although he made a brave fight he died September 27 in his Minneapolis home. The funeral services were held in Unity Church, St. Cloud, September 29, and interment was in the North Star Cemetery. At the funeral services, conducted by Rev. Paul Dansingberg of the Unitarian Church, assisted by Rev. E. V. Campbell, of the Presbyterian Church, addresses were made by Judge Ell Torrance, of Minneapolis, former commander in chief of the Grand Army and one of Judge Collins'



M. L. Waite

closest friends; S. H. Towler, commander of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion; W. P. Robers, state commander of the G. A. R.; C. F. Macdonald, commander of James M. McKelvy post, G. A. R., of which Judge Collins was a member; former Governor S. R. Van Sant and United States Senator Knute Nelson.

Judge Collins was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution. He served as state commander of the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion and as judge advocate general of the Grand Army. For many years he was a member of the nation council of administration of the Grand Army and at the time of his death was a member of the executive committee of the council.

Judge Collins was a Mason and an Elk. He was a Unitarian and served as president of the State Unitarian Society.

October 22, 1912, the state supreme court held a memorial session for Judge Collins. Addresses were made by Chief Justice Charles M. Start, Marshall B. Webber, Wallace B. Douglas, Charles W. Farnham, J. N. Searles, Ell Torrance and L. K. Eaton.

In his address Judge Torrance said, "He was a learned, clear headed, right minded, honorable and just judge. He met all the requirements of his great office. He had great capacity for work, and was a man of extraordinary industry. Patient, tireless, painstaking, he could not rest content with a single duty unperformed. He had an attentive mind and retentive memory. He grasped with readiness the facts in a case, even to the minutest detail, and with ease arranged them in orderly sequence so that, with the law clearly in mind, he could speedily reach a conclusion.

"Among the illustrious names that have adorned the bench and bar of Minnesota none will shine with a clearer or steadier radiance than that of Judge Collins. He was a lovable man, a good citizen, a true patriot, a devoted husband, an affectionate father and a sincere friend. He was a many sided man, but at all times and everywhere he was sincere, steadfast, and dependable. He had a sane and wholesome mind, always hopeful, optimistic and of two evils he rejected both. He looked upon the bright side of life and the windows of his soul opened to the south and to the sunshine. He did not, as many do, regard the age in which he lived as a sordid one. While recognizing the evils in society and the importance of their correction, he believed that the world was growing better every day and that belief helped to make the world better."

Judge Collins married Ella Stewart, a member of the St. Cloud Normal School faculty September 4, 1878, at Berlin, Wis., Miss Stewart's home. Three sons were born to them: Stewart Garfield, a civil engineer of Duluth; Louis Loren, city editor of the Minneapolis Journal, and Loren Fletcher, an architect of Minneapolis. Mrs. Collins died in St. Cloud May 31, 1894. A daughter, Estelle, the eldest child died in St. Cloud May 31, 1894.

Henry Chester Waite. Minnesota was fortunate in the type of men who were in charge of her destinies in her formative period. The territory escaped the lawless life that has been a part of the early history of so many of the

western states. The men who came here were for the most part, not transient adventurers, but men of worth, ability and probity, looking for a place to establish themselves permanently. Some of the best of the sons of the Eastern states found their way to the upper Mississippi valley, and with courage and high resolve set about establishing communities where education, righteousness and character should be the foundation stones. Among these men, the subject of this sketch deserves a prominent place. The first lawyer in St. Cloud, an early miller, merchant and investor, a member of the Minnesota Constitutional Convention, occupying a seat at different times in both houses of the Minnesota Legislature, a deep reader and student, a poet of considerable ability, and a man of spotless character; he was a gentleman of the old school, and the real extent of his influence on the growing city of St. Cloud can never be measured.

Henry Chester Waite was born June 30, 1830, in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, and was taken as a boy of four years to Chautauqua county, in the same state, spending his youth in Pomfet and Gerry. He prepared for higher studies at Fredonia and Jamestown, and in 1849 entered the junior class of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated at the age of twenty-one. He read law with Emory F. Warren, of Sinclairville, and was admitted to the bar at the term of court held at Angelica, Allegheny county, in 1853. He at once came west to Wisconsin, and made the acquaintance at Madison of Alexander Botkin and Thomas Hood with whom he formed the law firm of Botkin, Hood & Waite. In the spring of 1855, he came to St. Cloud, and was the first attorney to open an office here. He at once became interested in public affairs, and was sent to the constitutional Convention, taking his seat on the Democratic wing of that famous body. Soon after his arrival in St. Cloud, he joined his brother-in-law, Thomas C. McClure, in a private banking business. In 1865 he became registrar of the United States land office. Four years later he engaged in milling operations at Cold Spring. With this beginning he branched out into numerous enterprises, and his interests were extensive. He was a member of the firm of Clarke, Waite & McClure, which operated extensively in dealing and contracting in the northern part of the state. He was interested in several mining ventures, he had mining interests, he engaged in merchandising, he invested in many lines, and in connection with all this made a hobby of managing and operating his splendid farm of 640 acres near the city limits of St. Cloud. He sat in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature in 1863 and in the upper house in 1870, 1871, 1883 and 1885. He also occupied various other offices of private trust and public honor. Mr. Waite was one of the pioneer settlers of central Minnesota, and being a man of strong convictions and force of character, was one of the leaders in the development of this part of the state. Although his business activities were extensive, he was in reality a student, and his greatest pleasure was found in the fields of literature. He was fond of poetry and wrote verse of no inferior merit. His last years were spent on his farm, where he passed away November 15, 1912, holding the respect and esteem of all who knew him. On New Year's day, 1860, Mr. Waite married Mrs. Maria D. Paige, daughter



MYRON D. TAYLOR

of Dr. Shepard Clarke, of Hubbardston, Mass. She died in St. Cloud, June 27, 1909. Their elder son, John Chester, died in November, 1887. The younger son, Clarke, lives in St. Cloud.

Myron D. Taylor. The problem of how to enable the court of last resort to handle the increasing volume of litigation is a difficult one. One of the means taken by the state of Minnesota to facilitate the handling of cases before its Supreme court was to authorize that court to appoint two Supreme Court Commissioners, to assist them in the performance of their duties, thus, in effect, adding two additional members to the court. To Stearns county came one of these new seats unexpected and unsolicited. Busy with his judicial duties on the district bench, Judge Myron D. Taylor was not even aware of the introduction of the legislative act until he learned of its passage, and a few hours later he was informed by Chief Justice C. L. Brown that he had received one of the two new appointments. When the news became known, a St. Cloud newspaper said: "This is an appointment eminently fit to be made. Judge Taylor, during his term upon the district bench, has made an excellent record. His decisions have been uniformly able and sound, and seldom reversed by the higher tribunal. He has essentially a judicial mind, and his presence upon the Supreme Bench will add to its strength." Commissioner Taylor assumed his new duties, April 1, 1913.

Myron D. Taylor was born in Byron, Oxford county, Maine, December 30, 1855, son of Morvalden A. and Sarah J. (Bernard) Taylor. He was less than three years old when his parents brought him to Minnesota in 1858. They located at Albion, in Wright county. In 1862, the family moved to Melrose. Myron D. received the education that the district schools afforded, and later entered the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1878. Then he became principal of the schools at Henderson, Minn., for two years. While engaged in school work he studied law in the offices of S. and O. Kipp, there being at that time no law schools in Minnesota. Early in 1881 he was admitted to the bar, and came to St. Cloud. During his practice here he had as partners, Oscar Taylor, D. T. Calhoun and James E. Jenks. He was city attorney for twelve years and register of the land office at St. Cloud for eight years. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1888. Elected in November, 1906, to take office on January 1, 1907, Judge Taylor commenced service as district judge one month earlier by appointment from Gov. John A. Johnson, Judge Searle being ill, and the local attorneys having expressed their desire for the appointment of Judge Taylor. He was re-elected, but had served only three months of the six year term when he took his place on the Supreme Court bench. Judge Taylor belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine of the Masons, and to the Elks, the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias. Myron D. Taylor married Anna Frank, a native of Neusalz, Province of Silesia, Germany. They have two children, Zama and Louise.

Morvalden A. Taylor was born at Roxbury, Maine, April 13, 1830, came to Minnesota in 1857, brought his family the following year and located at Albion, in Wright county, where he resided until the winter of 1861-62 when he settled upon a homestead in the town of Melrose, Stearns county. At

the Indian outbreak he joined the company organized at Sauk Centre for mutual protection. Then he removed his family to Anoka, joined them there later, and resided there for about two years, when he returned to the homestead. Then he assisted in organizing the first school district and in building the first school house in that locality, also in organizing the town of Melrose of which he was one of the officers from its organization until he removed from the county. He was a member of the legislature in 1875. Upon leaving Stearns county he removed to Clifton, Wisconsin, where he resided for about five years. Then after a short residence in Minneapolis he removed to Denver, Colorado, and a few years later to Monterey, California. In 1892, he and his wife, Sarah J. (Bernard) Taylor, visited the old home in Maine. On their return to California they stopped for a visit in Minnesota where his wife died and was buried in North Star Cemetery at St. Cloud. Mr. Taylor then returned to California and soon thereafter removed to Gridley in that state where he resided until 1907 when he took up his home with his son in St. Cloud. The following spring, however, he returned to his old home in Maine where he still resides.

John A. Roeser, jurist, is the first native of Stearns county to rise to the dignity of the district bench in Minnesota, and the first native Minnesotan to preside over the court of the Seventh Judicial District. John A. Roeser was born in St. Augusta, this county, January 28, 1867, son of Nicholas and Margaret (Kraus) Roeser, the former a native of Luxemburg, and the latter of Wisconsin. John A. attended the district schools, and later took the full course at the St. Cloud State Normal School. Then he taught in the rural districts for seven years. In the nineties he began the study of law with George H. Reynolds, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1898. He practiced with his preceptor until the latter's death, August 17, 1910, since which time he has been alone. In March, 1913, just fifteen years after he was admitted to the bar, he was, upon the unanimous recommendation of the bar of St. Cloud, appointed to the vacancy on the district bench, his term of office to expire at the close of 1914. At the time of his appointment it was said that Judge Roeser was the most profound scholar and student in the legal profession in Stearns county. He has been an officer rather than a trial lawyer, and took his seat on the bench well qualified to maintain the honored traditions of the position. Judge Roeser is a member of the Bar Association, the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen and the Modern Samaritans. John A. Roeser was married November 4, 1894, to Mary Thomey, and they have two sons, Arnold N. and Waldemar C.

George Warren Stewart. The life of the subject of this brief sketch constitutes one of those stories of success under adverse circumstances which demonstrate the sturdiness of American manhood, and form an inspiration to those of the younger generation who are less fortunately placed than their fellows,—the story of a boy who at ten years of age was left without a father, who labored to support his mother at an age when most boys are scarcely more than infants, and who at the age of fifty had become a distinguished lawyer, an able official in educational matters, a man whose spotless character made his friends better, and an estimable advisor whose services were sought



JOHN A. ROESER

through the state in legal matters and in the administration of some of the affairs of the commonwealth.

George Warren Stewart was born at Bellevue, Morrison county, Minnesota, June 18, 1859, son of Joseph and Joanna H. (Hill) Stewart. Joseph Stewart was a true pioneer. In 1853 he left his home in Prince Edward's Island, Canada, and finding his way into what was then the wild country of the upper Mississippi river, he located in Bellevue, and for the next ten years engaged in farming and in lumbering, meeting with many thrilling adventures, and laying the foundations for modern civilization. In 1863 he heard the call of his adopted country, and enlisted in the Union army. He went south with the Seventh Minnesota, Volunteer Infantry, and gave his life for his country, dying of smallpox at St. Louis, Mo. He was of Scotch blood, having been born in Greenock, Scotland. His good wife came of American Colonial stock, her parents having moved from Maine to New Brunswick, Canada, where she was born. George Warren Stewart, left fatherless at the age of ten, helped his mother, and made his way in life as best he could. When circumstances permitted he attended the district schools. Possessed of great energy and determination, willing to work hard for what he obtained, he was finally enabled to enter the St. Cloud State Normal School, and there he completed the advanced academic course. Inspired by his reading, and determined to emulate some of the heroes whose achievements had fired his youthful imagination, he entered the law offices of Taylor & Taylor at St. Cloud. His ambition was realized December 14, 1882, when, having passed the examination with honors, he was admitted to the bar. He tried and won his first case the following January. From that time until his death which occurred October 8, 1911, he practiced his profession to a highly successful degree. He was the junior member of the law firm of Taylor & Stewart until he entered the office of Judge D. B. Searle. In November, 1887, when Judge Searle went on the bench, Mr. Stewart formed with George H. Reynolds, a partnership which continued for three years. From January 1, 1891, he practiced by himself until 1900 when the law firm of Stewart & Brower was formed. Mr. Stewart was a Republican and took an active interest in the affairs of St. Cloud. He was a member of the State Reformatory Board until that board was abolished. He was also a member of the board of governors of the Minnesota State Bar Association. For nineteen years he was a member of the St. Cloud Board of Education, and during that time held every office on the board, such as president, treasurer, secretary, and committee chairman. He was for six years a member of the city council, and for one term sat as president of that body. From 1898 to 1901 he was city attorney of St. Cloud. Mr. Stewart attained the position he held in life entirely through his own efforts, and it can be truthfully said of him that he was a great lawyer. A life such as his is a potent influence in any community, and its memory is a treasure to be cherished. George Warren Stewart will long be remembered by the citizens of St. Cloud, as a man who served well his day and his generation, one who was held in honor and esteem, and who left a name without spot or blemish. Mr. Stewart was married, August 23, 1888, to Mary L. Huntsman, and there are two sons, Warren H. and Donald.

David T. Calhoun. Descended from a line of pulpit orators, the son of a noted clergyman, and the grandson of one of Minnesota's devout missionaries to the Indians, it was inevitable that David T. Calhoun should be designed for one of the learned professions. He chose the bar, and for a quarter of a century his voice was heard in the courts pleading the causes which he believed to be just and right. In all the relations and duties of life, he aimed at what was true, pure and good and his dignified character and fraternal spirit made him generally beloved by all his associates. His intellectual gifts, liberal culture and great learning made him a prominent member of the bar of the state. Mr. Calhoun was all his life a voracious reader, not only of books pertaining to this profession, but also of books of general literature and he brought to his profession a thoroughly cultivated mind. On account of his intellectual attainments, nobility of character, profound judgment, and keen and highly developed sense of humor, his companions and friends recognized his leadership while living, and the irreparable loss of his death. David T. Calhoun, sixteenth Worshipful Master of North Star Lodge, No. 23, St. Cloud, was born at Pikesville, Tenn., June 22, 1853. At the age of four years he came with his parents to St. Cloud, where he spent his young boyhood. In 1864 the family moved to Iowa, and in 1870 to Pierce City, Missouri. David T. attended the public schools, took courses at McGee College, North Missouri, and graduated from Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., being admitted to the bar in 1874. Thus equipped, the young lawyer opened an office in Pierce City, Missouri. But his thoughts turned towards the county where his boyhood had been spent. Consequently he returned to Stearns county in 1877 and located at Sauk Centre, where he practiced his profession until 1879, when he moved to St. Cloud, and entered into partnership with Captain Oscar Taylor. In 1881 he went to Little Falls, Morrison county, and practiced in partnership with A. F. Story. While there he became county attorney of Morrison county. In 1884 he once more returned to St. Cloud, and in 1885 formed a partnership with M. D. Taylor, the two gentlemen continuing to practice together for a little over half a decade. In 1886 he was elected county attorney for Stearns county. In 1887-89 he was mayor of St. Cloud, and for a time was a member of the board of education. In 1890 he was a Democratic nominee for the office of attorney general, but was defeated by a small majority, by Moses E. Clapp. He was judge of probate for four years. In 1895, Mr. Calhoun entered into partnership with James R. Bennett, Jr. Mr. Calhoun died October 19, 1906, after a useful life, well spent. With all his busy life he found time for fraternal association, and was a member of the Elks, the Masons, the Royal Arcanum, and the Old Settlers Association, as well as of the Bar Association. He was especially enthusiastic as a Mason, serving his lodge with conspicuous ability. A perfect ritualist, he presided with grace, dignity and great efficiency, and under his watchful care the lodge attained a high state of perfection. Mr. Calhoun was an initiate of North Star Lodge, No. 23, raised June 4, 1881. He withdrew January 9, 1882, and affiliated with Little Falls Lodge, No. 140, of Little Falls, Minn. On February 13, 1893, he again affiliated with North Star Lodge, No. 23. He became prominent in Chapter and Commandery Masonry. He was



DAVID THOMAS CALHOUN



JAMES E. JENKS

appointed Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, in 1900, and at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held in St. Paul in 1901 he delivered an oration which commanded the closest attention of all present and was highly commended.

Mr. Calhoun was married June 29, 1886, at Mobile, Alabama, to Lida B. Toomer, a native of that place, daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda (Huddleston) Toomer. There are two children, Robert L. and Thomas Edward. Robert L. was born December 30, 1896, and is now studying theology at Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn. Thomas Edward was born June 1, 1900, and attends the St. Cloud schools.

Rev. David Lowry, grandfather of David T. Calhoun, was a Presbyterian missionary minister among the Winnebago Indians in this locality in the early fifties. It was his son, General S. B. Lowry, who was the Indian trader, who established the trading post called Winnebago, in what is now the township of Brockway.

Rev. Thomas P. Calhoun was also a clergyman, and his wife, while they were stationed at Prairie du Chien, Wis., was a teacher to the Indians. He met with a tragic end, being killed in crossing the ravine in St. Cloud. He and his wife were driving in a sleigh, and there was but little snow on the bridge. For some reason, possibly the breaking of a part of the harness, the horse gave a sudden start, the sleigh collided with the railing and Mr. Calhoun was thrown to instant death in the ravine. His wife received injuries from which she never fully recovered.

Benjamin Toomer was born in Charleston, South Carolina, September 22, 1805, son of Joshua Toomer. The Toomers came from Wales in 1693, settled in Charleston, S. C., and became interested in cotton plantations. Benjamin Toomer received a thorough education in Charleston. As a young man he moved to Mobile, Alabama, where he became a successful cotton broker. He died there at the age of eighty-four years. It is worthy of note that on the Georgetown road, ten miles from Mt. Pleasant, opposite Charleston, South Carolina, stands the old Toomer residence built in 1742. On the same road, seven miles away, is the famous Trapaton church, built in Colonial days, about which are buried members of the Toomer family dating back to the founder of the American branch of the clan. Henry Toomer, a brother of Joshua Toomer and uncle of Benjamin Toomer, was a major in the Revolutionary war under General Marion. Benjamin Toomer married, May 2, 1833, Lucinda Williams Huddleston, who was born May 8, 1814, and died December 23, 1904. The Huddlestons came from Yorkshire, England, in 1748, and became identified with the business life of Georgia. The family is noted for the longevity of its members. Elizabeth Huddleston, mother of Lucinda W. Huddleston Toomer, lived to be ninety-six years old, and saw her great-great grandson, Edward T. Toomer, the oldest son in a family of nine of which Mrs. Robert T. Calhoun, of St. Cloud, was the youngest.

James E. Jenks, of the firm of Jenks & Quigley, St. Cloud lawyers, was born in Clearwater, in Wright county, this state, August 9, 1871, son of James and Sarah E. (Noyes) Jenks, pioneers. James Jenks, the father, was born in

Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, and was there reared. In 1856 he and his wife came west and located at St. Anthony Falls, in this state. From there they moved to Fair Haven where he was postmaster for a time and thence to Maine Prairie in this county. There in the old log fort of which he superintended the building they underwent the terrors of the Indian uprising. After the Civil War they moved to Clearwater, where they lived till 1889 when they came to St. Cloud. James Jenks died in St. Cloud in July, 1903. His wife died in 1895. James E. lived on the home farm until fifteen years of age when he came to St. Cloud to school. He received his common and academic education in the public schools of Clearwater, the St. Cloud State Normal School, and Carleton College at Northfield, Minn. He taught for two years and then went to Washington, D. C., where he received his law degree from Columbian in 1897. In 1898 he began the practice of law in St. Cloud in the office of Myron D. Taylor with whom he was associated under the firm name of Taylor & Jenks until Mr. Taylor became District judge in 1906. From 1906 until June, 1913, Mr. Jenks practiced alone. On June 16, 1913, he formed a partnership with James J. Quigley who came to the new firm from the legal department of the Great Northern Railroad at St. Paul. Mr. Jenks is a good lawyer and a public-spirited and useful citizen. He has served as a member of the school board and has been active in the work of the Commercial Club for a bigger and better St. Cloud. He is at this writing secretary of the Charter Commission and city attorney of St. Cloud.

Mr. Jenks was instrumental in organizing and is the president of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, an organization affiliated with the Extension Division of the University, and aiming toward greater economy and efficiency in municipal administration throughout the state. He is also a member of the governing board of the State Automobile Association and has been for twelve years a member of the State Board of Law Examiners. As a member of this board he has successfully prosecuted a number of disbarment cases before the Supreme court, which have resulted in weeding out some of the unconscionable practitioners of the law.

Fraternally he is a member and past master of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and a member of St. Cloud Lodge, No. 516, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Jenks was married, June 13, 1900, to Marion S. Shaw, daughter of O. W. and Sarah (Rollins) Shaw, of Austin, Minn.

James McGown McKelvy was born in Wilkensburg, near Pittsburg, Penn., April 19, 1835, son of James and Rosanna (Swisshelm) McKelvy, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German blood. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Wilkensburg. He attended such schools as the neighborhood at that time afforded, and with the aid of private instruction he was enabled to enter the Allegheny College at Meadville, Penn., in 1850. He was graduated with honors at the head of his class in 1854, and was awarded the distinction of preparing the Latin essay of that year. During his vacations he had studied law in the office of E. M. Marshall, of Pittsburg. In 1856 he was graduated from the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York. In 1857 he came to Minnesota, and settled in St. Cloud, where he began at once the practice of his profession. In 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney of



THEODORE BRUENER

Stearns county, and filled that position until he went on the bench, with the exception of the time he was in the Civil War. On April 14, 1861, he was married to Margaret Garlington, of St. Cloud. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service as first lieutenant of that company. Later he was promoted to the position of captain. He was wounded at the Battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864, and after being confined to the hospital until March, 1865, he resigned his commission and returned to St. Cloud, where he resumed the practice of law. In May, 1865, he was reinstated as county attorney. On August 1, 1866, he was appointed first judge of the Seventh Judicial District by Governor William R. Marshall. He was elected to the position several months later, and served by re-election until April 19, 1883, when he resigned by reason of ill health and was succeeded by L. M. Collins. After he retired he attended to such private practice as his health would permit. Though not a strong partisan, Judge McKelvy voted the Republican ticket. He was one of the most popular men in the county, and it was said that he could have been elected to any office within the gift of the people of Stearns county. He died July 31, 1884.

Paul Ahles. Among those who are taking an important part in the modern progress of Stearns county, there is an active, energetic group of young men who are distinctively products of the county, born, reared and educated here. The sons of pioneers who have helped to make the county, these young men have a deep appreciation of local conditions, and an inbred loyalty which gives them a keen insight into present needs and future possibilities. In this group is the county official about whom this brief mention is made.

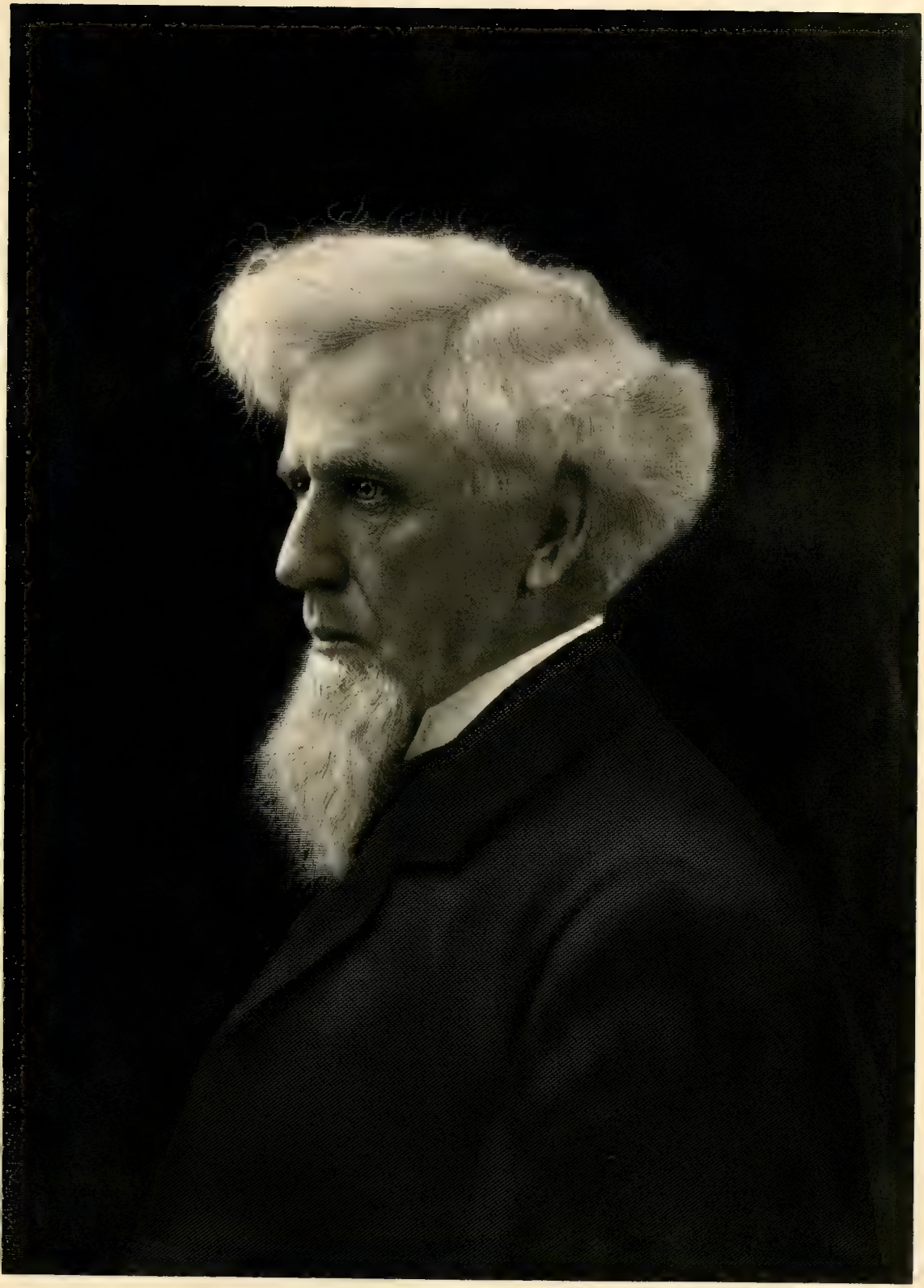
Paul Ahles, county attorney, was born at Rockville, this county, May 26, 1872, son of John and Lucy (Bauer) Ahles. He was reared on the home farm, and attended the district schools until sixteen years of age. By home study and wide reading he prepared for the teaching profession, and presided over rural schools in various districts for some fifteen years. His ability won recognition, and he was made county superintendent of schools, a position he occupied for eight years. After having taught for a number of years he was enabled to once more become a student, and in 1901 he graduated with honors from the St. Cloud State Normal School. For some years he took the correspondence course in law with the Sprague School, of Detroit, Michigan, and supplemented this with studies in the law office of Theodore Bruener. He was admitted to the bar in 1910, and on January 1, 1911, became a partner in the firm of which he was a member for two years. He was elected county attorney in 1912, and is giving excellent service in that position. Mr. Ahles is district deputy for the Knights of Columbus, a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and a member of the State Federation of Catholic Clubs. Mr. Ahles married Marie A. Bruener, daughter of Theodore and Mary (Kuntz) Bruener, and they have two children, Louise Marie and Wilfred Theodore.

Theodore Bruener. The years immediately following the Centennial celebration, have often been designated as the halcyon period of the St. Cloud bar. The lawyers then practicing here, or who soon afterward located here, constitute a distinguished body, and bore names that became well known in

the courts of the county, the state, and even the nation. They were lawyers of the old type, the family friends who settled many a difficult matter out of court, and who brought to their practice not only a kindly human charity, and an acute legal mind, but also a broad culture, and a wide acquaintance with an extensive range of literature and science. The names of these men are readily recalled. Among them may be mentioned the one whose name heads this sketch, now the second oldest lawyer practicing before the Stearns county bar.

Theodore Bruener was born in Recklinghausen, Westfalen, Germany, April 11, 1856, son of Bernard and Annie (Fischer) Bruener. He came to America in the spring of 1874, and after a short stay in Illinois became professor at the Normal School in St. Francis, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. In 1877 he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the law course there in 1879. He opened an office in Milwaukee, but a few months later determined to seek the wider opportunities that opened in St. Cloud. Since that time, with intervals of public office holding, he has been in continuous practice here. After a few weeks he became associated with Judge L. D. Collins, and remained with him until 1882. Then he practiced alone. January 1, 1910, his son-in-law, Paul Ahles, became his partner, which partnership continued until January 1, 1913. Judge Bruener has been judge of probate for eight years, county attorney three years and register of the United States Land Office for four and a half years. He is president of the Bar Association. Theodore Bruener was married August 12, 1880, to Mary Kuntz, a native of Milwaukee. They have seven children: Marie A., Theodore B., Clara, Louise, Albert, Celia and Rosa. Marie A. is the wife of Paul Ahles, and they have two children, Louise and Wilfred. Theodore B. married Caroline Stewart and lives at Aberdeen, Washington. Louise is the wife of William J. Seifert, of Oakes, N. D.

Patrick Brandon Gorman, attorney at law, St. Cloud, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, March 10, 1845, son of Mark and Mary (Brandon) Gorman, who came to America in 1848, lived for a while on the banks of the Niagara river, near Lewiston, N. Y., and then moved to a farm in Ash township, Monroe county, Mich. The subject of this notice lived with his parents until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served through the Civil War, being discharged honorably in July, 1865. After the war he returned home. The next few years he spent in teaching and in study, taking lessons at the Ann Arbor High School, from which he graduated in 1868, and having also the advantages of a two years' literary course in the University of Michigan. In 1873 he was appointed principal of the schools of Lanesboro, Minn. Four years later he came to Stearns county, and after teaching for some years, was county superintendent for two terms. He read law in the office of Judge James M. McKelvy, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1884. Since then he has been in constant practice in St. Cloud. In 1886 he was appointed register of the United States Land Office at St. Cloud, and served for four years. In 1892 he was elected to the lower house of the Minnesota legislature and served one term. He is a member of the Stearns County Bar Association.



P. B. Gorman

Mr. Gorman married Jane Abigal Miller, now deceased, daughter of Dr. Luke Miller, a native of Peterborough, New Hampshire, one of the leading citizens of southern Minnesota, and a prominent lawyer of Minnesota in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Gorman have four children: Louise, Mary G., Lydia M. and Arthur M. Louise lives with her father. Mary G. teaches in St. Paul. Lydia M. taught for several years, and is now an accountant in the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota. Arthur M. is secretary to Congressman Charles A. Lyndburgh, in Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the academic department of the University of Michigan, and is spending his spare time studying law at the Georgetown University, at Washington.

John D. Sullivan. In the early days of the United States, it was considered necessary that the expounders of the law should be the law makers of the country. The law was a stepping stone to high political honors, and the presidents, the leading senators and congressmen, and the influential assemblymen and legislators of the states had all been trained in the law. With modern times circumstances have changed. Educators, business men and farmers occupy high positions and have a leading part in framing national, state and local legislation. But the lawyers still have their place; and their experience, education, and keen legal minds are a necessary accompaniment of the councils which terminate in the enaction of new laws. Among the lawyers who have, in recent years, had an important part in the legislation of Minnesota is the attorney whose name heads this sketch.

John D. Sullivan, lawyer and statesman, has been one of the most successful prosecutors in the state of Minnesota. He was born November 25, 1862, at Peterboro, Ontario, and as a boy attended the public schools of his native town. Afterward he graduated from the Collegiate Institute there. After teaching school for four years he resumed his studies by taking a law course. In 1884 he came to St. Cloud, and took up the study of law in the law office of Taylor & Taylor. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1886, and has since remained in continuous practice in St. Cloud. A Democrat in principles, he began to take an active part in politics soon after his admission to the legal profession. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated by his party for the office of county attorney and was elected by a plurality of about 1,000. But by a defect in his citizenship he was deprived of the office that term. But two years later, his friends elected him by a majority of about 3,600. He held the office of county attorney eight years and was also city attorney three years. In 1910 he was elected state senator and has made an excellent record. Mr. Sullivan was married in 1886 at St. Augusta, Minn., to Elizabeth M. Schmidt, and they have four children: Frank J., Henry H., Charles J. and Margaret E.

John B. Pattison, lawyer, was born in St. Cloud township, this county, December 25, 1876, son of William and Mary (Duncan) Pattison. He attended School District No. 2 (of which his father was treasurer for many years), and graduated from the St. Cloud High School in 1893. In 1898 he went to the Philippine Islands as quartermaster sergeant of Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service with his company,

returned to San Francisco, California, October 3, and was mustered out there October 13, 1899. Mr. Pattison read law in the office of D. W. Bruckert, graduated from the law school of the University of Minnesota in 1900, and was admitted to the bar the same year. Then he entered the office of Ripley B. Brower. In 1903 Mr. Pattison engaged in the practice of law on his own account. In 1913 he married Anna Hartfiel. Mr. Pattison is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Hubert Hansen, attorney, was born June 16, 1858, son of Michael and Mary Johanna (Bormann) Hansen, the pioneers. He was the first white boy born in Rockville, in this county. After attending the public schools, he entered St. John's University, at Collegeville, Minn. He studied at the St. Cloud State Normal School during the terms of 1875, 1877, and 1879, graduating the latter year. During these years he also taught school, and by this means, in connection with hunting and trapping, earned the money to pay expenses. He taught school in District No. 13, Le Sauk; District No. 40, Maine Prairie; District No. 106, Farming; all in this county; and in District No. 5, Minden, Benton county. He graduated from the law course of the Iowa State University, June 20, 1882, and with intervals of public office holding has been in continuous practice in St. Cloud since 1884. Mr. Hansen was city justice from 1892 to 1896; and judge of probate from 1895 to 1901, and from 1905 to 1907. He has a flourishing insurance business and good law practice, and makes a specialty of probate matters. The family worships at the Catholic Church. Judge Hansen was married July 31, 1884, to Mary De Wenter, a native of St. Joseph, this county, born January 9, 1865, the daughter of John and Louise (Evers) De Wenter. They have five children: Marie Louise, John H., Alphonse J., Cyrille J. and Hubert H. Marie Louise was born August 16, 1891. She was married May 12, 1913, to William G. Ryan, of Northampton, Mass. John H. was born March 4 (Inauguration day), 1893, and is located in Great Falls, Mont. Alphonse J., born October 17, 1894, is at home. Cyrille J., born June 10, 1900, and Hubert H., born April 15 (Easter Sunday), 1906, are at home.

Michael Hansen was born in the Province of the Rhine, Prussia, Germany, December 5, 1811, son of that Michael Hansen, who was born in Villa Masingen, Prussia, August 1, 1784. He fought in the French army under Napoleon, and on January 18, 1810, received a pension certificate which is still preserved in the family. The subject of this sketch obtained a good German education, and worked on his father's farm until he was about thirty-two years of age, having in the meantime served from April 1, 1833, to September 28, 1835, in the Prussian army. In 1852 he came to the United States, and after farming in Illinois for three years, he took a claim in Rockville, this county, in 1855. Though by trade, a turner, he devoted a large part of his life to agricultural pursuits. He was a leader in his community, was chairman of the first board of supervisors in his township, and occupied various local offices from time to time. In February, 1864, he was appointed one of the county commissioners by Governor Stephen Miller. Mr. Hansen died March 18, 1882, and his wife died October 2, 1887. Michael Hansen was married February 11, 1840, to Mary Johanna Bormann, and they had four chil-



J. I. DONOHUE

dren: An unnamed daughter (deceased); Susan (deceased); Peter, of Rockville township; Hubert, of St. Cloud.

J. I. Donohue, patent and pension attorney of St. Cloud, was born in Pilot Mound township, Fillmore county, Minnesota, July 30, 1865, son of Jeremiah and Jane (Donavan) Donohue. Like other boys of his neighborhood he attended the district schools, and received a good elementary education. Later he entered the University of Minnesota, being graduated from the College of Science and Art, in 1884, and from the School of Agriculture in 1887. For a time he was assistant chemist to Dr. H. W. Wiley, in the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., and later he became special examiner in the United States Pension Bureau there. Mr. Donohue came to St. Cloud in 1890, and has since devoted much of his attention to patents and pensions, in which particular work he has been especially successful. He has also found time to take an active part in the affairs of the city. From 1893 to 1896 he served as alderman. In 1894 he was elected a member of the school board, and served continuously until 1906, occupying every office on the board. His influence on that body is still felt in many progressive measures for the benefit of the educational system. His terms as county commissioner from 1900 to 1912 were also memorable, and resulted in many forward movements in county affairs. His work as city justice, in which office he has served continuously since 1902, has also met with wide approbation. Mr. Donohue's education, his wide reading, and his extensive experience in Washington have admirably fitted him for a splendid citizenship. He is well versed in the affairs of state and nation, a convincing and easy speaker, and a pleasing conversationalist. By extensive study he keeps well abreast of the times, and his professional opinion as to the real import of various important national laws is often sought. Mr. Donohue married Edith P. Howes, and they have two children: Florence and Dorothy. Jeremiah Donohue was born in Ireland, and came to America about 1846. After living a few years in Cincinnati, Ohio, he came to Minnesota, reaching Fillmore county, October 10, 1856. He secured a farm in section 24, Pilot Mound, and there resided until his death, February 12, 1888. His wife still lives on the old homestead.

Peter Brick, attorney at law, St. Cloud, was born in Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada, December 25, 1848, son of Peter and Katherine (Keiser) Brick. He graduated from St. Jerome's College, of Berlin, Ontario, and entered the office of Mr. Bowlby, the Crown's attorney, where he read law two years. In 1870 he came to St. Cloud and taught school for a short time. Then he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1871. After returning to St. Cloud he was admitted to the bar, in June, 1871, with Judge D. B. Searle. With this preparation he entered upon the practice of his profession. He engaged actively in the work of bettering public conditions, and was honored with various city offices. A still wider field, however, demanded his attention, and he was county attorney four years and judge of probate eleven years. He is a member of the Stearns-Benton County Bar Association, and belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the St. Joseph Society. In 1873, Peter Brick and Peter E. Kaiser started the German paper known as "Der Nordstern." Peter Brick

married for his first wife, Johanna Melenowski, and this union was blessed with six children. Peter E. died at eighteen years of age. John lives in Oregon City, Oregon. Leo is a dentist in Great Falls, Montana. Carl is in the jewelry business in Great Falls, Montana. Rupert is chief clerk in the Great Northern shops at St. Cloud. Katherine M. lives at home. Lizzie is the wife of Edward Armstrong, and has one daughter, Marjorie. The present Mrs. Brick was Marie E. Mueller, daughter of Philip Mueller, of Stillwater. They have two sons, Othmar, who is studying dentistry in the University of Chicago, and Bayard, who is at home. Mr. Brick is one of St. Cloud's prominent women, and has been public librarian for several years.

Albert H. Klasen, judge of probate and attorney at law, was born in Milwood township, this county, April 3, 1870, son of Henry H. and Helen (Luebbers) Klasen. He was reared on the home farm, and attained the usual training of the district schools. After perfecting himself in the academic branches at the Moorehead State Normal School, St. John's University, at Collegeville, this county, and Valparaiso Normal, at Valparaiso, Indiana, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the law course of that institution with the class of 1903. Then he took up the practice of his profession in the office of Judge Theodore Bruener, at St. Cloud. He was elected to his present office in the fall of 1906, and is now serving his fourth term. Eminently fitted by nature and training for the responsible duties entrusted to his care, he has won and retained the confidence and regard of his fellow men. He is a member of the Stearns-Benton County Bar Association, and of the Knights of Pythias. Judge Klasen married Matilda G. Hermann, daughter of John Hermann, and they have two children, Mildred E. and George J., the former born April 28, 1908, and the latter November 19, 1912.

Henry H. Klasen took an active part in the early history of Millwood township, this county. Upon coming to America in 1869, he found his way at once to this county, and took a claim in section 22, Milwood. When the town was organized May 1, 1871, the first election was held at his cabin. Mr. Klasen is now living in retirement in the village of Freeport, in this county. His wife passed away August 2, 1910.

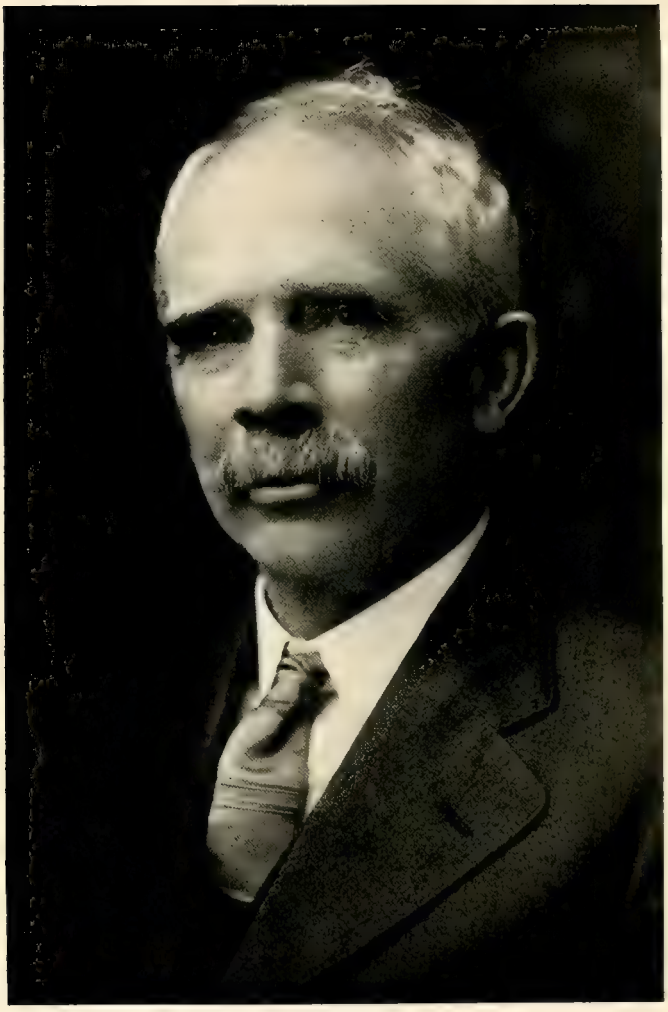
J. B. Himsl, St. Cloud attorney, was born in Austria, February 6, 1872, son of Alois and Marie (Moestl) Himsl. In the fall of 1883 he started for America with his mother. They landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and on November 13, 1883, reached Avon township, Stearns county, where the father had settled the previous spring. J. B. was reared on the farm, attended a log school near the present site of Collegeville, and finally entered St. John's University, at that place. With this preparation he became a teacher. For a year he taught in the Eclectic Business College at Minneapolis. He was also for some time a teacher in the country schools of Stearns county. He took an active interest in the communities in which he taught, and became an important man in public affairs. While in Milwood township he was town clerk and justice of the peace. His ability was soon accorded wider recognition, and he was made assistant superintendent of schools in Stearns county, being the first person to occupy the position. In 1900 he gave up his teaching and

entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1903. For a year he practiced in Albany village. In the fall of 1904, he was elected county attorney, and moved to St. Cloud. After he served eight consecutive years with distinguished ability, he felt that his private practice required more of his attention, and he accordingly declined to present himself as a candidate for further election. In the spring of 1913, he left for an extended trip through Europe. He visited his old home in Austria, traveled through the Austrian Alps, and took in the sights of the principal cities of Austria, Germany, Switzerland and northern Italy. For his return voyage from Hamburg to New York, he took passage on the "Imperator," of the Hamburg-American Line, one of the largest vessels afloat, then on her maiden voyage. Upon again reaching St. Cloud he took up the practice of law. He has offices in the Court house, is well known in this vicinity, and enjoys a large and successful practice. Mr. Himsl has entered intimately into business, fraternal and educational life in St. Cloud. He served on the St. Cloud board of education six years, concluding his services in that capacity by reason of his trip to Europe. He is a director in the Zapp State Bank, and vice-president of Der Nordstern Publishing Co. The St. Joseph Benevolent Society and the Knights of Columbus count him as a valued member. J. B. Himsl was married September 14, 1897, to Elizabeth Rau, who was born January 9, 1876, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rau, of this county. They have five children: Rudolph, Valeria, Herbert, Maria and Joseph. Rudolph is a student at St. John's University, at Collegville, this county. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Alois Himsl was born in Austria, there obtained a thorough education, grew to manhood and married Marie Moestl. In the early spring of 1883 Alois came to America and settled on a farm in Avon township, this county. In the fall of the same year, his wife, with their son, J. B. Himsl, came to America and on November 13, reached Avon township, where Mr. and Mrs. Alois Himsl journeyed through life together, helping each other and became very successful farmers. Mrs. Marie (Moestl) Himsl passed away February 5, 1908, and Alois Himsl died July 2, 1912.

Hanford Lennox Gordon, lawyer, poet, and man-of-affairs, was born at Elm Valley, near Wellsville, Allegany county, New York, December 30, 1836, son of William Brewster Gordon and Louisa McDonald Pearson, and the grandson of William Wallace Gordon (a near relative of Lord Byron's mother), and Rhoda Gordon Douglass. The grandparents came to America from Scotland in 1788, and after living awhile in Massachusetts, moved to Unadilla, New York, where both are buried. The parents moved to Wellsville, New York, when Hanford Lennox was a small boy. There the father built a sawmill and a gristmill. Hanford Lennox received his early education in the district school at Wellsville. In 1854 he was tendered an appointment to West Point but was prevented from accepting by his father, who was opposed to military life. That same year, Hanford L. lost his mother and went to live and study law with his uncle, Hon. Samuel Gordon, of Delhi, New York, a wealthy and distinguished jurist, and a former member of Congress. Our subject was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, New York, October 20, 1857. In

February, 1857, he received an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but after considering the matter for some time declined it. In April he joined his father on a trip to the West. They went down the Ohio river, reached St. Louis, from there went up the Missouri to Fort Leavenworth, went into the interior, then returned to St. Louis, eventually took a boat for St. Paul, where they landed June 3, 1857. June 10 they started up the river from St. Anthony Falls. From Clearwater they went to Clearwater lake, and built a camp of poles and bark. A short time later, the father bought the claim of "Lije" Doble, on the east shore of the lake, and the two took up their residence in a "shack" which they built on this claim. In the fall, Hanford L. returned to the East, visited friends, was admitted to the bar, and on February 22, 1858, married Sylvia Smith, of Ceres, N. Y., soon after which he came west again. He settled in Clearwater, and for the next few years devoted his energies to anything that would help support him in this new country, practicing law, teaching school, trapping, farming and fur dealing. In the fall of 1859 he was made court commissioner and county commissioner of Wright county, and soon afterward he became county attorney, which position he held till 1868. It was in the fall of 1859 also that his wife arrived with their little daughter, Ada. They spent the winter with his father, and brother Charles at Clearwater Lake. In the summer of 1860, H. L. Gordon and his wife moved into a house which he had purchased in Clearwater. May 21, 1861, he was mustered into the Union service as corporal of Company D, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. At the Battle of Bull Run he was captured, but neatly turned the tables by capturing and bringing into the Union lines, a sergeant of the Second Mississippi Rifles who had been detailed to guard him. He was slightly wounded while on picket duty near Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861. After several more skirmishes, he received his discharge, the rigors of infantry life being too great for his constitution. With letters of the highest recommendation from his superior officers he returned to St. Paul, seeking military service more suited to his strength. Inspired by a promise of a junior first lieutenant's commission by the governor, he spent energy, influence and money in recruiting the Second Battery, Minnesota Light Artillery. Instead of the commission which he was promised, he was offered a commission as second lieutenant which he indignantly declined. He returned to Clearwater, where he was soon appointed postmaster, which position he held till he moved to Monticello. In 1864 having been fortunate in the fur trade, he moved to Monticello, and opened a law office there. In the fall of 1864 he was offered by Governor Miller a commission in the First Regiment, Minnesota Heavy Artillery, but declined it, and on March 30, 1865, he was commissioned Major General, Second Division Minnesota State Militia. In the fall of 1866 he was elected senator from the Sixth Senatorial District, and ran some 1,000 votes ahead of the Republican ticket on which he was nominated. He served in 1867 and 1868, and made an admirable record. In July, 1868, he moved from Monticello to St. Cloud, and formed a law partnership with L. W. Collins, under the firm name of Gordon & Collins. July 4, 1870, he left St. Cloud, with his wife and daughter, seeking a new home in California, where his wife's health might be benefited. They visited various points on



FRANK TOLMAN

the Pacific coast, but in April, 1871, they again returned to St. Cloud, where Mr. Gordon resumed the practice of law. October 30, 1871, he was appointed register of the land office at St. Cloud, a position he filled until several months after his resignation, May 27, 1874. In the meantime his wife's health appeared to improve for about two years, but it again declined, and she died in March, 1877. Mr. Gordon's own health was in a precarious condition, and late in 1876 he went to Florida, where he remained until called home by the approaching death of his wife. In June, 1877, he and his daughter moved to Minneapolis, where he devoted his time to looking after his lumber interests. Most of his winters for some years thereafter were spent in the south. In December, 1887, he moved to San Jose, California, and bought four ranches, three of which he planted to fruit trees. On December 22, 1878, his daughter, Ada, married Dr. Alfred H. Hedderly, and at the same time and place, Mr. Gordon married Mrs. Mary L. (Carpenter) Thompson, by whom he has three children, Huntley Lennox Gordon, Mary L. Gordon (Brassey) and William Wallace Gordon. Mr. Gordon now lives in Los Angeles, to which city he moved in 1894. He is practically retired from the more strenuous duties of life. Throughout his life, Mr. Gordon has been active in public affairs, and has taken an active part in the political life of Minnesota and California. Aside from his other activities he has done considerable literary work which has received wide and favorable notice. Among his published works may be mentioned: "Pauline and Other Poems" (1878—G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London); "Legends of the Northwest" (1881—St. Paul Book & Stationery Co.); "Feast of the Virgins and Other Poems" (1891—Laird & Lee, Chicago); "Indian Legends and Other Poems" (1910—Salem Press Co., Salem, Mass.); "Laconics" (four editions, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1914—Holmes Book Co., Los Angeles and San Francisco).

Frank Tolman was born at Winnebago Prairie, Stearns county, on November 14, 1857; attended the public schools at St. Cloud and was graduated from there in 1876; attended the State University for one year immediately following his graduation from the high school at St. Cloud; read law in the office of D. B. Searle at St. Cloud; was admitted to the practice in 1881, and remained at St. Cloud in the practice of the law until April, 1894, when he removed to Paynesville, where he has since resided and is engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married on January 17, 1889, to Mary F. Wheelock, of Moscow, New York, and has four children. Mr. Tolman is at present president of the board of education of Paynesville.

CHAPTER XXX.

TRAGIC EVENTS.

Unhappy Incidents in the Life of Stearns County—Murder and Suicides—Accidents Which Have Resulted in Death—Rivers and Lakes Prove Fatal To Many Youths—Railroads and Unruly Horses Claim Their Share of Victims—The Tragedies of Nearly Six Decades.

The first murder to stain the annals of Stearns county occurred on the nation's natal day, July 4, 1856. A dance was given at St. Cloud in a hall in a building where the Grand Hotel now stands, which was kept by Anton Edelbrock. The majority of the people then in St. Cloud were Germans, while Sauk Rapids and Watab were settled mostly by Americans. A dispute arose along racial lines, as to which nationality should have control of the dance, and a free-for-all fight followed, all kinds of weapons (except fire arms) as well as fists being used. During the melee Henry Becker was struck on the head, receiving injuries from which he died July 22. A man named Clemens Mulman (known as "Clemens, the sailor") was arrested charged with the murder. Joseph Edelbrock was sheriff of Stearns county at the time and Mulman was kept as a prisoner in his charge, under guard, there being no jail. He was afterwards taken to St. Anthony Falls to be confined in the jail there for safe keeping, but made his escape and was not afterwards recaptured. A bill rendered by the sheriff of Hennepin county for Mulman's board was presented to the board of county commissioners at the session, January 5, 1857, and rejected, the commissioners evidently believing that if the sheriff could not keep a prisoner until wanted he was not entitled to any compensation.

TRAGEDIES.

1859. On Sunday, February 20, as the Rev. Thomas P. Calhoun and wife were driving in a cutter over the newly-constructed and not wholly completed bridge across the ravine which divided lower and middle St. Cloud (the present Fifth avenue south ravine) the horse staggered and fell against the railing, which gave way and all were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of about twenty-five feet. Mr. Calhoun had leaped out of the sleigh, but went off the bridge while attempting to save his wife. He was so badly injured that he died the following Tuesday night, Mrs. Calhoun, who was a daughter of the Rev. David Lowry, while severely injured recovered. The horse was instantly killed. Mr. Calhoun was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was highly esteemed in the community, and was about thirty years of age at the time of his death. When the fatal accident occurred he had been assisting at a meeting of the Methodists and was on his way to assist at a Baptist meeting.

1861. Lizzie Goerger, a little girl three years old, whose parents lived about two miles west of St. Cloud, while passing by a tub of hot water which her mother had been using in washing, one day in the early part of January,

slipped and fell into the tub, being so badly scalded that after lingering for about two weeks death came to her relief.

A young child being left alone by its mother, Mrs. Waggoner, living in the upper part of St. Cloud, October 24, pulled a lighted candle off the table and was so badly burned that it died a few hours afterward.

1862. A large part of the April 17 number of the Democrat was taken up with a report of the trial of Anton Edelbrock for the murder of Michael Rieder; Judge C. E. Vanderburg was the presiding judge; the prosecution was conducted by Attorney General Gordon E. Cole and County Attorney James M. McKelvy; the attorneys for the defense being E. O. Hamlin, H. C. Waite and J. C. Shepley. The jurors were R. M. Richardson, J. C. Wilson, Albert Smith, Thomas Dibb, Peter Thielman, M. R. Brown, N. S. Capser, W. A. Gates, S. O. Crawford and Henry Lansing. The trial began April 10, concluding on the fourteenth. A large number of witnesses were examined, the testimony being to the effect that Rieder, with several other men, had gone to Edelbrock's house, at St. Joseph, which was also a store where groceries and liquors were sold, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 5, 1861; the door was closed and shutters were up; Rieder came to the door and attempted to open it; a shot was fired from within and afterwards another, this one being fatal, the gun being charged with buckshot. The jury after an absence of two hours and a half returned a verdict of not guilty. The case had excited wide interest throughout the country, and was the second casé of homicide.

Henry Reichert, a lad of seven years, son of Sebastian Reichert, a baker residing in St. Cloud, was drowned May 10 in the Mississippi river. With several other small boys he had gone fishing and while sitting on a rock near the upper levee slipped into the water. After rising once he sank for the last time. The body was recovered Sunday of the following week, at Silver Creek, about twenty miles below St. Cloud, floating in an eddy of the river.

A German named Jacob Diel, engaged in Hunter & Smith's shingle factory at the mouth of the ravine, St. Cloud, was so badly scalded August 1 that he died the second day afterwards. He was steaming shingle bolts, when he slipped and fell backwards into the vat of boiling water.

1863. On May 10 the body of a little girl, about six years of age, named Benoix, was seen by the miller at the Sauk river mill floating out of the Sauk into the Mississippi river. A boat was pushed out and the body secured. It seems that the little girl had been fishing with a younger sister near the mill dam and had by some mischance fallen in, but the first intimation the parents had of her death was when the dripping corpse was brought to them.

Captain Oscar Taylor, while in front of his residence in upper town, May 12, shot at a dog near by and the ball glancing at an angle of about forty-five degrees struck Mr. Steinbauer, who was a short distance off, in the side, grazing the top of the thigh bone and lodging inside. He died two days afterwards, leaving a wife and six children.

1864. While hunting in Benton county, August 24, E. M. Tobey, of St. Cloud, mistook John Mathieson, who was in the brush, for a bear and fired, the ball entering Mathieson's neck below the left ear and coming out of the right shoulder. The wound proved to be fatal.

1866. A young son of Ferdinand Hartman, living two miles from St. Cloud, was killed August 1, by a fork which had been thrown over a load of hay striking him on the head, one prong entering his eye, causing instant death.

1867. While a young man named Theophilus Brown, living about a mile below St. Cloud, was engaged, February 26, with Louis Mockenhaupt in felling trees the latter cut partly through a tree which suddenly split and swung to one side, crushing Brown to the ground and killing him instantly.

Plumb Stanley, a sixteen-year-old son of T. B. Stanley, of Maine Prairie, was drowned in Pearl lake, April 30, while endeavoring to secure a duck he had shot. The body was not recovered until four weeks afterward, but was even then in a good state of preservation.

August, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Metzroth, of St. Cloud, July 15 fell into a hole filled with water and was drowned.

While John L. Thompson was at Grand lake, November 7, with a party who were occupying a deserted house, he attempted to frighten a young German boy by playing Indian, when the latter fired his rifle at Thompson, the shot proving fatal.

1868. At New Munich May 1, two little children of Jacob Hayman, while trying to follow their mother across Getchell creek, fell into the stream and were both drowned.

While at work at Tobey's sawmill at St. Cloud, July 22, Zeb Raymond, who was working at the edger, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Fifteen other men at work in the mill at the time felt the shock.

Jacob Schutter, while loading hay, July 24, near Plumb lake slipped and fell, a sharp stake entering his groin and passing through to the backbone. He died two days afterwards.

1869. While Robert, the seven-year-old son of John Carlisle, of St. Cloud, was in the stable, February 12, he began pulling the tail of one of the horses, when the animal kicked him in the stomach. The lad lingered in great pain until the following day, when he died.

A couple of Chippewa Indians who were just across the river from St. Cloud, May 10, had a misunderstanding, when one shot the other, killing him instantly. The body was found later, wrapped in a blanket and surrounded by empty whiskey bottles. It was taken charge of and buried by C. T. Brown, the Chippewa agent, who happened to be in town at the time. The murderer, going to a camp of teamsters near by, shot off the other barrel of his gun and saying that he had just killed an Indian, disappeared.

A little son of Christian Bebense, of St. Cloud, while on a log, one end of which was in the Mississippi river, fell into the water, April 30, and was carried out by the swift current and drowned before help could reach him. The body was not recovered until four weeks later, when it was found at Bear Island, 20 miles down the river.

A nine-year-old boy, son of Andrew Shearer, of St. Paul, who was attending school at St. John's College, near St. Joseph, was killed June 2 by a pet bear. He struck the animal, which became enraged and sprang on him, killing him almost instantly.

The body of Charles McManus, a corporal of Company E, Tenth United States Infantry, in camp near St. Cloud, was found in the brush on the old Lowry farm, on the morning of June 18, with a bullet hole in his neck. Suspicion pointed to three men with whom he had been in a saloon drinking, Harrison Carhart, Fred DeForest and William Trainer. The latter was discovered with a government train and arrested. He made a confession, which implicated the other two men, charging that DeForest was the man who had actually fired the shot. The murder had been committed five days before the body was found and the other two had made their escape. Carhart was captured and arrested at Quincy, Ill., July 3, and brought to St. Cloud and confined in the jail with Trainer. The trial of the two prisoners took place, beginning December 27, and ending January 1, 1870. The prosecution was conducted by E. M. Wright, county attorney, while the prisoners were defended by L. W. Collins. After the case had been concluded and the jury retired it was found necessary, after two ballots had been taken without an agreement, to dismiss the jury on account of the serious illness of H. J. Fowler, one of the jurymen. The second trial began January 24, 1870, and occupied a week, resulting in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged. The expense of the two trials to the county was about $4,000.

Hanson Christopherson, a single man, committed suicide in St. Cloud December 23, by swallowing strychnine.

1870. A boy, ten years of age, son of Stephen Rossier, of the town of St. Joseph, fell into Sauk river, near Brink's brewery, September 5, and was drowned. The body was recovered the following day.

1871. At Maine Prairie, January 10, a young man named John Perkins was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Mrs. Axie M. Davis, wife of C. F. Davis, of St. Cloud, committed suicide August 1. The act was due to mental aberration caused by long illness.

Edward Stewart an orphan boy thirteen years of age, was caught in the tumbling rod of a threshing machine in the town of Raymond, September 17, and killed.

1872. On the afternoon of Sunday, January 14, a man named John Beaver, in St. Cloud, attacked his wife with a billet of wood with which he beat her to insensibility and then finished his fiendish work with a hatchet, after which he coolly left the house, and was soon after arrested. Their three children, the eldest nine years of age, were the sole witnesses of the crime. Beaver had frequently ill treated his wife, threatening to kill her. He was tried, found guilty and sentenced to state prison for life. A number of years afterwards he was pardoned on condition that he would return to his home in Germany.

While attempting to cross the new railroad bridge at St. Cloud, June 24, Frank Weary, the seven-year-old son of H. W. Weary, of St. Cloud, fell into the Mississippi river and was drowned. The body was not found until July 21, when it was recovered at Bear Island, twenty-two miles below town, having been washed on shore.

While a construction train was in motion at Spunk lake, September 4, a boy named Napoleon Lord, whose parents lived on the east side of the river

from St. Cloud, attempted to get on board, but fell on the track and six cars passed over his legs. He was so terribly mangled that he died within an hour.

While playing by the Mississippi, near Bridgman's sawmill at St. Cloud, September 13, a three-year-old son of Mr. Hill fell into the river and was drowned.

George Easty, while hunting near the Little Rock creek bridge, eleven miles from St. Cloud, September 29, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

1873. A nine-year old daughter of Hendrick Messman, of St. Augusta, was kicked by a cow and so badly injured that she died February 1.

A boy named Adam Heimentz, whose parents lived about five miles from St. Cloud, broke his back by a fall, March 8, dying soon afterwards.

During a thunder storm July 15, John Schonborn, a merchant at Spring Hill, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, as were his two horses. His son, who was sitting beside him was thrown from the wagon, but was uninjured.

While a twelve-year-old son of Casper Blattner, of Lake Henry, was swimming July 13, he got into too deep water and was drowned, his companions being unable to rescue him.

Peter Feelin committed suicide near Clearwater July 21 by cutting his throat. It was a case of disappointed love.

At St. Cloud in the evening of July 24, Robert Leitch was shot and almost instantly killed by Theodore Steinberg in the latter's saloon. Both men were under the influence of liquor; ugly words had passed between them, when Steinberg took a large revolver from a drawer and shot Leitch, who stood in front of him, on the outside of the bar, only a few feet distant, the ball entering the breast and passing entirely through the body. Steinberg was arrested and was held by the coroner's jury on the charge of murder in the first degree. He was released December 13 on $8,000 bail. The trial came on at the June, 1874, term of court, when Steinberg was acquitted, on the ground that the shooting was accidental and not intentional.

Word was received in St. Cloud that the body of Caleb W. West, for many years a resident of the city, had been found near the "draw" of the railroad bridge at Hastings on the evening of August 3. The injuries showed that death could not have resulted from a fall, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict that it was due to violence. The general belief was that he was murdered. The deceased was a brother of Capt. J. E. West and printed the first paper published in St. Cloud, the Minnesota Advertiser. The body was brought here for burial. Mr. West was thirty-eight years of age and left a wife and adopted son.

A five-year-old daughter of Mr. Decker, of the town of Rockville, was so badly burned November 1, by her clothes taking fire from a lighted candle she was carrying, that she lived but half an hour.

While Charles, the eleven-year-old son of George Herberger, was skating on the Mississippi river at St. Cloud, December 10, he went into a large air hole and was drowned.

1874. Adney Allen, a farmer living near Sauk Centre, went to his barn April 22, finished his work there and then hung himself from a beam. No cause was known for his act. He left a wife and three children.

The body of H. H. Hovden, for nearly three years engaged in the grocery business in St. Cloud, was found floating in the Mississippi river at St. Paul, April 27. A partly-filled bottle of liquor in his pocket told the story, as he had been much addicted to drink.

While Amanda Burd, of the town of Ashley, about three miles from Sauk Centre, was drawing water from a well, May 9, she slipped and fell into the well, breaking her neck, death resulting instantly.

As a result of troubles over a road in the town of Krain, August 15, John Holler's wife was killed and Holler was severely injured by a neighbor named Henry Moonen. Mrs. Holler's body showed three terrible cuts inflicted with a knife, either of which would have been fatal. Holler had seven cuts, only one of which was dangerous. Moonen was arrested and brought to the county jail, and when tried at the December term of court was acquitted.

While engaged in re-curbing a well on the Webb place, at Fair Haven, October 9, Dominick Ott, of St. Cloud, was killed by the caving in of the sides of the well.

N. Zimmerman was found in the woods near Melrose November 24, the top of his head having been literally blown off, as was supposed by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was hunting.

On the afternoon of November 28, while Mrs. Ellen McLean was going from St. Cloud to her home near Pleasant lake on a load of lumber with Mr. and Mrs. Michael Undersander, the horses ran away, throwing her to the ground and breaking her neck. Death resulted soon afterwards.

1875. On the night of January 12, Mrs. Joseph Munzhuber, sister of Mrs. Henry Emmel, of Spring Hill, started to return home from a neighbor's about three-quarters of a mile distant, with her infant child. As she did not return her husband supposed she had remained at the neighbor's. Search was made all the next day and part of the day following, when the frozen body of the woman was found only a few yards from her own home, and within four feet of her the corpse of the little one.

A young man named Charles J. Swanson, employed at the Minnesota House, Sauk Centre, committed suicide, February 4, by taking strychnine.

While a young man named Joseph Orth, of St. Joseph, was getting water for his horses from the Mississippi river near Bridgman's lower mill, St. Cloud, March 9, he fell into the opening—as was supposed, no one witnessing the accident—and was swept under the ice by the swift current. The body was found July 12 lodged in the first brush dam below the city.

The body of C. C. Howland, a local shoemaker of Paynesville, was found on the morning of March 15 on the road near W. H. Blaisdell's house. He had frozen to death while on his way home from Roseville the night before.

By the capsizing of a sail boat on Sauk lake at Sauk Centre May 2, a man named Beach, of Birchdale, two boys named Burgess, former residents of St. Cloud, and another boy, Frank Winberg, were drowned. The lives of eight

others were saved through the heroic efforts of a boy named Frank Yarno, who was on the shore of the lake a mile away and hearing the cries of the men secured a small boat and in two trips brought them to shore. The bodies of those drowned were not all recovered until more than two weeks afterwards, that of Mr. Beach being the last. He left a wife and seven children.

Eben Pillsbury, one of Stearns county's earliest settlers and most prominent citizens, living near New Munich, was struck by lightning on the morning of May 30 and instantly killed. The feathers of the bed on which he was lying were scattered all over the room—thus disproving an old time theory. The bolt came down the stove pipe, separating into two parts. Mrs. Pillsbury, who had arisen and was in the next room, was knocked senseless. The house was set on fire but the fiames were extinguished by other members of the family.

John Wright, for a number of years a resident of St. Cloud, the family living at this time at Dayton, Otter Tail county, was murdered September 16 by Indians while herding cattle near Bismarck, D. T., with George Lewis, of St. Cloud.

During a quarrel between members of Luther Laughton's family living near Clearwater, October 23, Orin Laughton, who had been at one time proprietor of the old West House in St. Cloud, was shot and killed by his brother, Nathan C. The latter was arrested and committed to await trial at the next term of the district court, held in March, 1876, at Buffalo, when he was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment in the state penitentiary for life.

While engaged in digging a well on the Traun farm in the town of Zion November 13, a young man named Jacob Spenk was suffocated to death by foul air.

While several residents of Maine Prairie were hunting November 18 one of the party, Albert O. Kline, slipped and fell, accidentally discharging his rifle, the ball from which passed through the head of his uncle, Isaac N. Petty, who was walking behind, killing him instantly. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and left a wife and six children.

In the town of Zion, November 23, a fifteen-year-old son of John Gilley, while engaged in hauling wood, had his neck broken by one of the horses throwing him against the pole of the wagon and then falling on him. He died almost instantly.

1876. Francis Metzner, a tailor, committed suicide at Melrose, January 1, by taking strychnine.

Maurice Guttermuth, while engaged in chopping wood near Avon, February 23, was instantly killed by a falling tree.

As the result of a quarrel over the contents of a keg of beer, at Two Rivers July 12, Peter Thienes, Sr., a resident of this county, was shot and killed by Michael Butala. The latter escaped but was found in the town of Eden Lake on the 23rd by Sheriff Geissel and arrested. He was tried at Little Falls at the December term of the district court, found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to five years in state prison.

Nick Heins, of the town of St. Martin, was struck by lightning and killed

August 5. This occurred very near to where Eben Pillsbury had met a similar fate about a year before.

At Paynesville in the afternoon of September 6 a little son of Antoine Wartenberg was playing around a horse when the animal kicked him in the side, injuring him so severely that he died within the next five minutes.

While working around a threshing machine near Sauk Centre September 15. William Parker slipped and was caught between the drive wheel and circle, being so terribly crushed that he died in less than an hour afterwards.

While an old gentleman named Fuller was coming to St. Cloud from Clearwater, his home, September 24, his horses took fright while near H. J. Fowler's farm and he was thrown out, striking violently against a tree by the roadside, and so severely injured that he died six days afterwards.

Nelson Wakefield, of St. Cloud, about eighteen years of age, while fishing in the Mississippi, nearly opposite Sauk Rapids, October 26, fell into the river and was drowned.

While John Meyers and John Mohs were in the woods hunting November 8, the latter saw what he supposed to be a deer about forty feet distant and fired, when on going to the spot found that he had killed a neighbor, John Meyrde.

1877. While a son of M. Miller, of the town of Zion, was coasting with other boys, January 5, the sled struck a stick of wood and was upset, the tongue penetrating his stomach, causing his death after five days of suffering.

An old man, Peter Gupser, living alone in the town of St. Augusta January 30 was burned to death when his house caught fire, the flames having made such headway when discovered by the neighbors that nothing could be done.

While a number of men were engaged May 24 in building a barn on G. Niehaus's farm in the town of New Munich a man named Beumar, the worse for liquor, attacked Mr. Niehaus, who struck him on the head with a club, knocking him over. He remained unconscious until midnight, when he died.

1878. A three-year old son of John Little, of Melrose, fell into a bucket of hot water April 2, and was so badly scalded that he died.

A little son of Michael Thomey, aged four years, living in the Maples, strayed from home May 16 and although diligent search was made his body was not found until the twenty-seventh, about a mile and a half away.

Michael Loesch, of Rockville, while at work, May 29, moving grain fell through a trap door and was killed, his neck being broken.

At Winnebago Prairie October 31 the little son of a man named Lules, who had just arrived from Pittsburg and was moving on to J. F. Stevenson's farm, fell into a tub of hot water and was so badly scalded that he died that night.

While Valentine Wolk, of St. Wendel, was rolling a log on a sled, December 6, the rope broke and the log came back, crushing him to death. His two little sons who were with him were powerless to render any help.

1879. The frozen body of George Patten, of Maine Prairie, was found near his house January 3. How long it had lain there was not known, as he was a single man and lived alone.

While Matthias, a little son of William Otto, was playing April 20 on a platform at Lake George, St. Cloud, he fell into the water and was drowned.

Peter Sand, Jr., of Le Sauk, aged fifteen years, while working in the hay field with his father, July 17, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

W. A. (better known as "Lon") Gates died at the Central House in St. Cloud July 22 from the effects of a kick in the stomach received two days before from a mule he was endeavoring to catch.

A two-year old son of Fred O. Hecklin, of Paynesville, was drowned in the north branch of Crow river, August 28.

Michael Muede was brought November 10 to the Stearns county jail by the sheriff of Todd county, charged with having in company with his brother John deliberately murdered two men, named Colway and Steinhuber. The crime was a most fiendish one. John, who was first arrested, was taken to Long Prairie for a hearing, where he made a full confession, and was lodged in the county jail. This was broken into the night of November 8, by a party of armed men disguised and the culprits hanged to a tree. The other brother, Michael, was found between Lake George and Lake Henry, in this county, taken to Hartford, where he had his preliminary examination, and was brought here for safe keeping. At the March, 1880, term of the district court for Todd county he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

1880. By a fall from a load of hay March 17 W. P. Douglas, of the township of St. Joseph, on the Rockville road, broke his neck, death being instantaneous. He was in his sixty-eighth year, and left a wife and four children.

In the town of St. Augusta April 16 a little girl aged eleven years, daughter of Jonathan Woll, died from eating wild parsnips. A little son of N. Gosser also had eaten some of the poisonous vegetable, but a less quantity and was saved by the use of emetics.

An old man, a resident of St. Cloud, was drowned May 5 while fording Sauk river near Hayward's mill. By the careening of the wagon he was thrown into the stream, and being a cripple was unable to help himself. The body was recovered by his nephews, Andrew and John Henneman, a short distance below the Union mill.

A seven-year-old daughter of George Watters, of Paynesville, was drowned in the mill pond May 21, while playing with other children on floating logs.

While Frederick Finken was unloading wheat at Oak station June 1, his horses took fright at a passing train and ran away. In crossing the track the wagon was struck by the engine and Mr. Finken received injuries from which he died two days afterwards.

E. Burt Wood, formerly of St. Cloud, while at work on Wright's dam at Fergus Falls June 30 fell into the river and was drowned.

A young son of Joseph P. Burgh, of St. Martin, was driving a yoke of oxen attached to a harvester August 9, when the animals started to run and the boy in attempting to stop them fell in front of the sickle-bar and was so terribly mangled that he died six hours afterwards.

Anton Trisko, an aged man living on a farm near Melrose, committed suicide August 15 by shooting himself with a revolver.

A little daughter of Ferdinand Danzel, of St. Joseph, while playing September 18, in her father's flouring mill, was caught by the dress in a cogwheel and was so fearfully crushed between that and the floor that she died the following day.

L. B. Roach, of Holdingford, October 15 lost his way during the snow storm which raged that day and the next and perished. His body was found on the nineteenth where he had laid down on the ground exhausted.

Samuel Killian, fourteen years of age, of Avon, had been left by his parents, October 23, in the house with three younger children. He took a gun to shoot some pigeons and in some way the weapon was accidentally discharged, the charge of shot striking his sister Eva, eleven years of age, in the eye and coming out of the back of the head, causing instant death.

1881. Albert Schroeder, of the town of Paynesville, was killed by a falling tree March 18 while engaged with his brother in chopping wood.

Dr. C. S. Weber, a prominent physician of St. Cloud, died April 7 from an overdose of aconite taken by mistake.

C. H. Kauffman, for several years a resident of St. Cloud, was drowned October 13 in the Mississippi river at St. Paul.

Falling under the wheel of a loaded wagon he was driving into Major Smith's farm near St. Cloud, October 22, H. B. Kenyon received injuries from which he died two hours afterwards.

The wife of Heinrich Kaeter, of St. Cloud, suffered a painful death December 17 by the explosion of a bottle of turpentine which had been set on a stove to heat, the burning fluid setting fire to her clothes, which were almost entirely burned from her person. She lingered in great pain until the evening of the next day.

While E. Gaumnitz was working in Newton's grist mill at Sauk Rapids December 31 his clothing caught in a shaft and he was drawn against two upright posts, being so badly injured that he died the next day.

1882. By a railroad accident at Stephens May 1, Isaac Stein, a railroad engineer whose home was in St. Cloud, was instantly killed.

The same day, while Fred Raymond was engaged with a number of other men in rolling broomsticks at Bridgman's lower mill, St. Cloud, he was caught by a rolling log and so terribly crushed that he died almost instantly.

A thirteen-year-old son of Allan Griffin, who had removed only a few weeks before from St. Cloud to a farm back of Sauk Rapids, died May 16 from eating wild parsnips which he found while working in the field.

While catching driftwood in the Mississippi at St. Cloud May 29 a young boy named Julius Poepke fell into the river, was swept away by the current and drowned.

During the temporary absence from home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chase, living about three miles from St. Joe, September 4, their little son Reuben, aged nine years, secured possession of a shot gun which was accidentally discharged, the load of shot entering the eye of his sister Laura, aged three years, causing instant death.

The body of John Thome, of St. Cloud, was found in the Mississippi river, September 10. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. Thome came to St. Cloud in 1871, having over $7,000 in cash, which had gradually disappeared.

Valentine Gording, a prominent citizen of Albany, was killed by the cars at that place September 26. He was standing on the track watching a train on the passing track when another train coming up struck him, causing almost instant death.

A son of Levi Smith of the town of Raymond was killed November 16 by the explosion of his gun.

Philip Richter was beaten over the head with billiard cues and clubs in William Otto's saloon in St. Cloud on the evening of November 23, receiving injuries from which he died at noon the 25th. The coroner's jury's verdict was that he had died from blows inflicted by William Otto, John Smith, his bartender, Ignatz Grell and John Meyer. Otto was arrested, as was also Grell at Westport, to which place he was traced. Richter was a son of John Richter of the town of St. Cloud, and left a wife but no children. The trial of Otto and Grell took place at the December term of the district court, both being found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced each to five years and six months in the penitentiary. The other parties were never arrested or found. Otto was pardoned by the governor in 1885.

1883. A fire on the night of January 6 destroyed John Wolf's house in the town of Rockville, and two children, a boy of seven and a girl of five years, who were sleeping upstairs were burned to death, all the efforts of their parents to rescue them being fruitless.

William R. Noble, for a number of years a resident of St. Cloud and bookkeeper for J. B. Mills & Co., died at St. Paul, January 23 from a revolver shot. He was at the time cashier of Culbertson's bank.

Captain John Hartley, who had been stationed in St. Cloud when Gen. M. T. Thomas made this city his headquarters and was well known to many of our citizens, committed suicide in New York City March 10. He had recently resigned from the Twenty-second United States Infantry.

While returning from Paynesville to his home in the town of Roseville, June 26, Fred Smithson was killed by a kick from one of his horses, his skull being crushed. For a number of years Mr. Smithson had lived on a farm about two miles from St. Cloud, on the Clearwater road.

On the same day, Laurie, the fourteen-year-old son of William Gordon, of Winnebago Prairie, was drowned while bathing in the Mississippi river.

Through a fatal mistake in being given a poison for what was supposed to be a cough medicine, Alice, the four-year-old daughter of C. T. Hines, of St. Cloud, died August 3.

During a thunder storm August 27 Judson Whitney's barn at Maine Prairie was struck by lightning and a young man named John Hicks was killed. Other men in the barn were uninjured.

A young girl, Genevieve Mayhew, of Fair Haven, was killed October 31 by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her brother.

A six-year-old child of John Harkins, of Maine Prairie, died December 12 as the result of concussion of the brain caused by a fall on the ice.

1884. While loading a large saw log on a sled January 15 Nicholas Just, of the town of St. Wendel, was crushed to death by the log rolling back on him.

John Dolan, foreman in the Manitoba yards at St. Cloud, slipped and fell under a moving car April 21, and was so badly injured that he died the following morning.

Mrs. Helen C. Chase died May 16 from the effects of a scalding received some days before. She was in her 66th year.

Albert Gillett, son of Jerome Gillett, of Sauk Centre, was thrown from a horse June 22, receiving injuries from which he died three days afterwards.

Montfort Johnson, station agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at East St. Cloud, was found lying on the floor of the station on the morning of October 10, with a bullet hole in his head and his revolver by his side. The shooting undoubtedly was accidental. His accounts were checked over and found to be correct to a penny.

A four-year-old son of Henry Behrend was kicked in the chest October 16 by a horse and died a few minutes later.

1885. Henry Oster, of St. Joseph, was instantly killed March 16 by a falling tree while chopping cord wood.

William Reichman, of St. Cloud, who had been confined in the Stearns county jail on a minor charge, escaped March 19, was rearrested at Moltey five days afterwards and committed suicide by shooting himself.

Ernest Vater, living near Albany, was shot and killed March 23 by Amandos Buttner, his half brother. It was claimed that the shooting was done in self-defense. Buttner gave himself up and was bound over to the district court in June, at which time he was acquitted.

George Stilling, of New Munich, was killed March 27 by falling from a loaded wagon, one of the wheels passing over his neck.

While crossing the ferry over the Mississippi river at North Prairie June 13, Martin Kiffer, an old settler of Brockway, was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned.

An infant son of Rudolph Berg, of St. Cloud, fell from a table November 19, and striking on his head was instantly killed.

John Riley, a farmer living near Melrose, fell over the embankment of the dam at Clark's mill November 19 and was drowned.

1886. During a row in Frank Beaudreau's saloon at East St. Cloud on the evening of August 1 (Sunday), Scott M. Justice was kicked in the stomach by Ed. Clower, receiving injuries from which he died two days afterwards. Clower was arrested and bound over to the district court. His trial took place in January, 1887, at Sauk Rapids, when he was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to eighteen months at Stillwater.

A. W. Bush, an old-time jeweler of St. Cloud, was found dead in his bed at Denver, Colo., August 12, from an overdose of morphine.

A daughter of Michael Allen, living near Melrose was run over by a railroad train August 31 and instantly killed.

On the afternoon of September 26, while Peter Goetten, son of Peter Goetten, one of the prominent citizens of St. Cloud, was walking with some companions, one of them, Ambrose Wahl, was examining a revolver, when it was discharged, the ball piercing young Goetten's intestines, resulting in his death the following day.

A two-year-old child of J. Presschran, of Brockway, was burned to death September 27 from its clothes catching fire.

1887. By the burning of the farm house of Charles Kortz, near St. Joe, April 25, Mrs. Kortz, who was alone in the house and was totally blind, was burned to death.

Frank Getchell, the twelve-year-old son of J. B. Getchell, living on Sauk river about two miles from St. Cloud, was drowned May 10 while bathing in the Mississippi river near the normal school.

Barney Mourman, of Freeport, at the end of a prolonged debauch committed suicide June 10 by sending a ball from a revolver into his brains. He was a young man of good abilities, but the liquor habit had gained control of him.

Mrs. Caroline Seal, of Albany, committed suicide September 2 by hanging. The cause was said to be despondency.

Michael Kaiser, of Cold Spring, was run over and killed by a freight train September 25, near that village.

Amy Hall, a 'bus driver at Sauk Centre, while attempting to cross the railroad track between two parts of a freight train, November 17, was struck and killed.

1888. As the result of a quarrel about a cow George W. DeBill, a well-known laboring man of St. Cloud, was shot by Albert Blanz, a German boy employed at the Minnesota House barn, March 10, dying a few hours afterwards. Blanz was arrested, and at the June term of court was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Charles Lloyd, a farmer living three miles from Sauk Centre, committed suicide March 19.

A young man named Peter Schenck, of St. Wendel, while hunting May 28 drew his gun toward him by the muzzle, when the weapon was discharged, the shot entering his abdomen. He died the following day.

A young son of Dennis Millane, of Sauk Rapids, was drowned July 2 while bathing in the Mississippi river at that place. The body was not recovered until August 11, when it was found in a jam of logs at Elk river.

Peter Schwartz, of Luxemburg, fell from a load of hay August 10, striking on his head and receiving injuries from which he died the next forenoon.

While crossing a Manitoba railroad bridge near Albany September 20, Valentine Garies was struck by a freight train, thrown down the embankment and killed.

R. H. Copeley, an octogenarian, living with John Bartholemy, near Saulpaugh's granite quarry, St. Cloud, committed suicide September 20 by cutting his throat. He was simply tired of life.

While under the influence of liquor and jealousy John Pflum, of Freeport on the night of November 18 shot and killed a widow, Mrs. John Kometisch, living near that village and to whom he had been attentive.

While two sons of John T. Marvin, living in the town of St. Cloud, were skating on a small pond back of the house, November 16, both broke through the ice and went to the bottom. Both were rescued in a short time, and with difficulty James, aged ten years, was revived, but Ira, the younger, aged six years, never showed any signs of returning consciousness.

While skating on the Mississippi river at St. Cloud November 25 a young man named Valentine Engel plunged into a large air hole and was drowned. The body was recovered near where it had gone down.

Conrad Vormald, of Albany, while skating home November 26 on Pelican lake from the school where he was engaged as teacher, broke through the ice and was drowned. He had attended the St. Cloud normal school and had been employed in Schaefer & Emmel's store.

Barbara Wagner, of Avon, indicted December 6 for the murder of her husband, Felix Wagner, June 14, by the use of strychnine, was arrested the same day and lodged in the county jail. This was the first trial of a woman on this charge to take place in Stearns county, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

1889. Nicholas Eiden, a farmer from Haven, was instantly killed, June 18, in Bridgman's lumber yard, St. Cloud, by his team running away. By the explosion of the boiler of a threshing outfit which the Zarm Bros. were using on H. Koetter's farm, near Freeport, October 8, H. Zarm, the engineer, was so badly injured that he died the following morning, and a boy, John Wiegman, also died from injuries received.

Charles G. Fisher, of St. Cloud, conductor of a freight train on the Manitoba road, was instantly killed at Sauk Centre, November 25, by falling from the top of a car.

1890. Father Anselm Bartholemy, a young candidate for the priesthood, was drowned, July 3, in the lake at St. John's University, by the capsizing of his boat.

Thomas Hoefner, living in the town of St. Wendel, while walking on the railroad track near Collegeville, July 7, was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

George, a young son of George Fuller, of St. Cloud, was drowned July 13, while playing among the logs in the Mississippi river near the waterworks station.

Sanford Bullard, a carpenter of St. Cloud, while hunting and fishing July 17 met with a tragic death. In company with Sebastian Schaefer, of St. Cloud, and John Eberle, of Rockville, he had gone in a small boat on a shallow muddy lake on John Ahle's farm, in the town of Rockville. The boat tipped, shipped water and swamped, gradually sinking until the water reached the necks of the three men as they stood in it. Bullard, who was a good swimmer, started for shore. Before he had gone half the distance he gave out and began to sink, going inch by inch into the treacherous mud, until he finally disappeared before the eyes of his two companions who, although only a short dis-

tance away, were powerless to aid him. After a time Schaefer and Eberle were able to attract the attention of a farmer, who came with a boat and rescued them. It was not until the following day that Bullard's body was found and taken from the lake.

John O'Day, of St. Cloud, a fireman on the Great Northern road, fell from the top of a car, July 23, at Rogers Siding, breaking his neck.

Missing his footing while attempting to step on a moving switch engine, Joseph Long, assistant yardmaster in the Great Northern yards at St. Cloud, was run over, September 19, receiving injuries from which he died two days afterwards. Joseph Heinen, Sr., of St. Joe, who was over eighty years of age, was struck by the locomotive of a freight train, September 27, and instantly killed.

John Kopp, an old man living at Sauk Rapids, committed suicide October 1 by shooting himself. The objections of his family to his marrying again were supposed to have been the cause of his taking himself off. A note on his table read, "I will give you the satisfaction of carrying me out."

As a result of his horses running away in East St. Cloud November 7, A. Muschel, of Minden, was thrown from his wagon, a wheel passing over his body and head, causing injuries which resulted in his death.

Frank Rakovitz, a farmer living in the town of Krain, committed suicide November 23 by hanging.

While working about a deep pit filled with water in Breen's west-side quarry at St. Cloud, November 25, Andrew Pulford fell to the bottom and was drowned.

1891. Julius Stachman, for a number of years a resident of St. Cloud and editor of the Nordwesten, committed suicide at St. Paul, June 13, by taking a dose of morphine.

As a result of a second attempt at suicide, Joseph Thielen, partner in a pop manufactory at St. Cloud, drowned himself in the Mississippi, June 23, tying a large boulder around his waist. The body was found at the dam several days afterwards.

Three men went to their death in the town of Krain, August 5. They were bathing in a small lake when one, Frank Grappenhaus, aged 16, got beyond his depth and his cries brought John Oebenberg to his assistance, but he was seized by the boy, as was John Eynk, on whose farm they were at work, and all three went to the bottom, none being able to swim. The bodies were recovered at noon the next day.

John Spoden, a farmer in the town of Rockville, committed suicide December 22, by hanging himself by a rope to the limb of a tree.

1892. While chopping wood near Richmond, March 11, a young man named Henry Behman met his death. A falling limb knocked him to the ground, and his ax which he dropped was held blade upward, he striking it with his head which was literally split in twain.

While a little son of Casper Fielder, of St. Cloud, was asleep in a small barn, August 21, the hay was set on fire by some older boys who were smoking, they running away forgetting their little companion, who was burned to a crisp.

While at work, August 22, in the cattle yard on his farm near Clearwater, S. A. Clifford, 78 years of age was attacked by a Jersey bull and so terribly gored that he died soon afterwards.

Francis Cassidy, a farmer living in the town of Lynden, was so seriously injured by falling from his buggy, October 3, that he died the second day following.

While playing around a pile of cord wood a little daughter of Joseph Gost, of the town of St. Wendel, was crushed to death, October 30, by the wood falling on her.

Peter Vandersluis, of St. Cloud, died October 30 from a shot from a revolver.

While skating on Long lake, in the town of Collegeville, December 3, a young man named Peter Biewer went into an airhole and was drowned.

1893. Charles Henningway, a blacksmith, died at St. Cloud, January 31, from the effects of injuries received some days before when he was struck by a Great Northern engine while on the track between East St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids.

Mabel, the two-year-old daughter of J. D. Sullivan, of St. Cloud, in falling from a chair April 2, thrust a button-hook into her neck, the inflammation which resulted causing her death on the seventh.

While playing around where his father, Henry Shelgren, of Sauk Rapids, was fishing in the Mississippi, May 10, Clarence, a lad of four years, fell into the river and drowned.

Mrs. Lizzie Kline, wife of H. D. Kline, of Paynesville, died May 13 from the effects of a gunshot wound.

The body of a young girl, Alice Leonard Hayes, was found in the road in the town of Lynden on the night of May 14, all indications pointing to a murder. The coroner's jury failed to find any clue to the person by whom the crime had been committed. A reward of $500 was offered by the county.

Michael Dougherty, a Great Northern brakeman, was run over by the train and killed May 20, near Sauk Centre.

While feeding strips into a lath machine at Thayer & Neil's sawmill, Sauk Rapids, May 30, a boy named Lee Gowslowski was almost instantly killed by one of the pieces breaking and striking him with great force over the heart.

J. R. Harris, who came to St. Cloud in 1856, and for some years afterwards was a member of the transportation firm of Harris & Bentley, was murdered by burglars, June 17, at Minneapolis, which had been his home for a short time.

While swimming in Sauk river, near St. Cloud, June 29, David, son of Abe Vogel, got beyond his depth and was drowned.

J. L. Mullen, of Sauk Centre, a volunteer fireman, while the department was out for practice, June 30, tripped and fell, the heavy hose cart passing over his chest, causing almost instant death.

Hillman Cates, of Kimball Prairie, committed suicide, July 23, by shooting himself. The death of his wife followed by that of a favorite sister caused

a despondency which made him weary of life, as he told in a letter to his father-in-law, Edwin Baker.

Alfred Milligan, a Great Northern brakeman, was crushed to death at Albany, June 26, while coupling cars.

A little boy named James Patten, of Sauk Rapids, who had been bitten some six weeks before by a mad dog died August 11 of rabies.

The body of Eliza Marty, a young girl about nineteen years of age, was found at the Tenth street bridge on the morning of September 6. A post mortem examination showed that she had committed suicide by taking an overdose of strychnine. Her home was at Monticello and her father came and took the body there for burial.

While a three-year-old child of Anton Finneman of Maine Prairie was playing about the house, September 25, its clothes caught fire and it was so terribly burned that death resulted.

John Barchard, of the town of Brockway, was brutally murdered, October 9, by his son Gustave, as was charged. The latter fled but was arrested two days afterwards by Constable Waltz and H. F. Meyer, of Albany, about seven miles south of that village and brought to the county jail. The two men had lived alone, the father being 94 years of age and the son 33. The latter had a bad reputation and had subjected his aged father to much ill-treatment previous to the murder. The trial came on the December term of the district court, when Barchard was acquitted, the evidence not being deemed sufficient to convict. He was afterwards examined, declared to be insane and sent to the Fergus Falls asylum.

While fishing in Sauk lake, at Sauk Centre, October 12, John Shepard, aged 75 years, fell from his boat and was drowned.

A son of Mr. Bowen, of Kimball, aged 14 years, was so badly injured by the explosion of his gun, an old musket, while hunting that he died October 13.

The two-year-old daughter of A. H. Luther, of St. Cloud, was fatally scalded December 1 by falling into a large pan of boiling water.

By her clothes catching fire from the stove, Miss Ferrin, an unmarried woman of 84 years, living alone in a small house adjoining that of her sister, Mrs. Brown, at Paynesville, was so terribly burned, December 3, that she died the following day.

While Mr. Bruenwald and his wife, of St. Nicholas, were temporarily absent from the house, December 10, the clothes of a little daughter caught fire from the stove and she was fatally burned.

Mrs. John Klapperich, of Albany, was found dead at her home near Melrose, December 23, as the result of arsenic poisoning. While suspicion pointed to a near relative of the deceased as having administered the poison there was not sufficient evidence to warrant an arrest.

1894. While watching some men who were cutting trees for cord wood, January 30, Mrs. Michael Osgo, of Brockway, was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed.

While on his way from his farm in the town of Mayhew Lake, Benton county, to St. Cloud, February 8, Joseph Stanley was shot and instantly killed by August Jahnn, and his son, William Stanley, was at the same time wounded

by a shot in the body. The shooting was the result of a dispute over the right of way to the road over which both parties were hauling wood and had to pass. Mr. Stanley, who had spent his boyhood and had married at Maine Prairie, in this county, was well known in St. Cloud and had relatives here. Jahnn was arrested the same day and lodged in jail, claiming the shooting was done in self-defense. The case was presented at the January, 1895, term of the district court, and the jury refused to return an indictment, on the ground that the shot was fired in self-defense. A bill for assault in the second degree was rendered against Jahnn for shooting young William Stanley, the trial resulting in an acquittal.

While Chief of Police James E. McKelvy was attempting to arrest some tramps for highway robbery at St. Cloud, May 23, one of them drew a revolver and aimed it at the chief's face. The latter instantly drew two revolvers and began firing, three shots taking effect in the tramp's head and body, causing his death that afternoon. He gave his name as Frederick Clifton. The fourth shot wounded William Henderson, another of the gang. Three more of the tramps were arrested and held as witnesses. The coroner's jury exonerated Chief McKelvy from all blame.

While engaged in digging a well near Paynesville June 1 two young Germans, brothers named Donath, were suffocated by gas when at a depth of forty-five feet from the surface.

A boy named William Gunskott, while bathing in the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids, July 14, was drowned.

Harry Weitzel, sixteen years of age, was caught in a brick-pressing machine at Albany, July 17, and crushed to a shapeless mass.

Hugo C. Metzl, a prominent jeweler of St. Cloud, committed suicide August 25 by shooting himself with a revolver. Despondency over business troubles was believed to have been the cause.

By the explosion of a kerosene lamp November 13 the wife of Peter Terres, of St. Martin, was so terribly burned that she died in a little more than an hour afterwards.

1895. While at St. Joseph's hospital, St. Paul, January 22, under treatment for an impairment of his eye-sight, Ferdinand Weisser, of this city, fell from a second-story window to the icy pavement below, fracturing his skull, death being almost instantaneous. He was about 25 years of age.

Two brothers, named Carlman, living near the Hennessey Bros. & Cox quarry, St. Cloud, were playing with revolvers which were supposed not to be loaded, February 8, when the younger snapped his weapon in the face of his brother Charles, aged 21 years, sending a bullet into his head, death resulting a few hours afterwards.

While fishing in a lake near Fair Haven May 5, Lyden H. Stevens, 73 years of age, fell from the boat and was drowned.

Mrs. Gustave Opitz of Fair Haven died June 6 from the effects of a dose of rat poison.

A young girl, Amanda Peterson, was drowned June 8 while bathing in a pool formed by the excavation at Hilder granite quarry, East St. Cloud.

Anton, the three-year-old son of Jacob Batz, of Sauk Centre, drank the water from a saucer in which arsenical fly paper had been soaked June 14 and died in a few hours afterwards.

Another "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" tragedy occurred June 29 at Sauk Centre when George Carver, a lad ten years of age, got possession of a gun and in play snapped at his brother Marvin, aged thirteen, who was sitting on the floor reading, the charge tearing a fearful hole through his body, causing instant death.

A little child of August Swanson, of St. Cloud, fell into a trough of water July 7 and was drowned.

Adolph Block, of Maine Prairie, was caught August 23 between a traction engine and a separator and so badly crushed that he died the following day.

St. Cloud was cast into deep mourning August 26 by the drowning of George Tileston, one of its leading business men and most highly esteemed citizens, while starting for home from his mill, driving along a narrow road between the spur railway track and the canal, his horse frightened and backed into the canal, overturning the buggy, with Mr. Tileston underneath in fourteen feet of water. Almost half an hour passed before the body could be recovered, and although every effort was made at resuscitation it was without avail. Mr. Tileston was but 37 years of age and was in the prime of his usefulness. He left a wife and three children.

Mrs. Nancy W. Kilgore, of Paynesville, fell between the cars of the train on which she had been riding, August 31, and was almost instantly killed. The deceased was 68 years of age.

By the explosion of the engine of a threshing machine Martin Ahles, of Rockville, met with a sudden death September 27. He was the engineer, and his body was blown a distance of ninety feet.

As the result of playing with matches Frederick Earl, a young son of F. M. Low, of St. Cloud, was so terribly burned October 19 that death came to his relief a few hours later.

Ferdinand Hartman, for nearly forty years a resident of the town of St. Cloud, died October 29 from injuries received some days before by a runaway accident on the Pleasant lake road. He was 67 years of age.

Henry Munsinger, of St. Cloud, 82 years of age, who had suffered the loss of a foot a short time before by being run down by an engine in the Great Northern yards, died November 29 as a result of the accident.

James Murphy, of Mayhew Lake, while crossing the Northern Pacific track at Sauk Rapids December 12, was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

Webster C. Gray, of St. Cloud, a former resident of South Haven, was killed by a train on the Willmar division of the Great Northern December 30.

1896. Elling Olson, one of the owners of a feed mill at Belgrade, while at work about the drive belt was caught by his clothes and drawn to the shaft. Before the machinery could be stopped he was so terribly mangled that he died in a few hours afterwards.

While bathing in Long lake July 7 Mason Hardy, 16 years old, of Eden Valley, was drowned.

Joseph Griebler, of St. Cloud, who had become a professional bicycle rider, met his death at Lima, Ohio, July 29, by an accident during a race at that place. He was in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

Michael Mohr, a fireman on the Great Northern, was killed August 14 by a head-on collision at Groundhouse. He had lived with his family in St. Cloud until the removal of the division to Melrose.

By the accidental discharge of his gun as he had returned from hunting August 16, William Jones, of Getty, sixteen years of age, was instantly killed.

By his team running away on the evening of October 6 Martin Subana, of Brockway, was so badly injured that he died the next day. The shock of the accident was so great that it rendered his wife violently insane.

Leo P. Brick, of St. Cloud, was killed October 2, near the Osseo railroad crossing, by the overturning of the wagon in which he was riding.

1897. While on his way home from St. Cloud January 11, with a loaded sled, John Fischer, a well-known farmer of the town of St. Cloud, was thrown from his seat and falling before the runners was dragged a distance of half a mile. When the driverless team was discovered, his mangled body, from which life was extinct, was still in the position in which it had fallen.

Frank J. Long, a prominent railroad man living at St. Cloud, slipped and fell in front of a locomotive at Milaca January 29 and was instantly killed.

Chris. Pohl, of St. Paul, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Peter Meinz, of Rockville, April 3, was drowned in Sauk river.

While at work on a log jam above the dam at St. Cloud April 19 Henry Sherro lost his footing and falling into an opening among the logs was drowned.

Mrs. Ellen Spaulding, wife of Willard Spaulding, of Maine Prairie, was drowned April 26. She was 66 years of age.

While engaged in plowing at the Meadow Lawn farm in the town of Brockway April 27, John Peternell, a native of that town, was so terribly injured by his team running away, the point of the plow entering his body, that he died the following day.

The Mississippi river claimed a second victim this year, when May 30, Charles Dougherty, who had gone with two companions, his brother, John, and Jerry David, fishing in a small boat, just below the dam, at St. Cloud, was drowned. The boat capsized, and while the other two were rescued he went to the bottom.

John, a nine-year-old son of John M. Majerus, of St. Cloud, was drowned June 22, while wading in Lake George.

While playing with other boys near a deep ditch by the railroad at St. Cloud, July 7, Edward, a little son of Joseph Braun, of the Great Northern car shops, fell into the water and was drowned.

A wash-out on the railroad near St. Joseph caused the wreck of an extra freight train on the evening of July 6, resulting in the death of Charles Washburn, son of F. H. Washburn, Great Northern yardmaster, at St. Cloud, who was crushed between the cars.

By the explosion of an improvised cannon with which the Fourth of July was being celebrated, John Wolfschleger, of Opole, was so badly injured that he died soon afterwards.

Dr. Albert O. Gilman, of St. Cloud, was killed July 16 by a shot from a rifle. He was one of the leading physicians of the state and his death was deeply regretted.

Martin Leubesmeier, a farmer of St. Augusta, while crossing the railroad track near the Hess-Moog brickyards, St. Cloud, July 21, was struck by a railroad train and instantly killed. The deceased was 66 years of age and a widower.

Benjamin Neumann, who had conducted a grocery and bakery business in St. Cloud, committed suicide July 25, by hanging.

While fording a small creek, which had been swollen by the rains, Sebastian Seitter, a farmer, living between Richmond and Eden Valley, was drowned July 24.

Injuries received while attempting to stop a runaway team August 27, resulted in the death the following day of T. A. H. Kieldahl, a well-known resident of Belgrade.

While at work in a gravel pit in the town of Haven, on the Great Northern Railroad, September 14, Joseph Junglen, of St. Cloud, was crushed to death between the cars.

John H. Kropp, a leading contractor of St. Cloud, was drowned October 7, while crossing Ten-mile lake, near Fergus Falls, in a small boat. He was alone at the time. Although repeated searches were made the body was not recovered until April 15, of the following year, when it was discovered floating on the surface of the lake, in a good state of preservation.

Grasping two live wires while engaged in his duties as lineman for the St. Cloud Gas and Electric Company, Michael Seitz was instantly killed October 12, at St. Cloud.

John Goedker, of Sauk Rapids, while returning home from St. Cloud on the night of October 25, was struck at the Grand street crossing by a railroad train, receiving injuries from which he died a few hours afterwards.

Jacob Rose, a switchman in the railroad yards at Melrose, was caught between two cars, October 27, and crushed to death.

1898. A little daughter of August Gumtow, of Paynesville, was so badly burned by her dress catching fire, that after lingering in agony for several days death came to her relief.

The body of Thomas Van Etten, of Sauk Rapids, who was supposed to have drowned in January, was found floating in the Mississippi river at St. Paul, March 9. He was 28 years of age and was a son of the late Capt. Thomas Van Etten.

Henry Weber, a young man, 16 years of age, while hunting near Richmond, March 29, went on the treacherous ice on Sauk river, which gave way and he was drowned in seven feet of water.

William Plantenberg, a quarryman in the Baxter quarry, at St. Cloud, was killed April 7, by a large rock, which he was splitting, falling on and crushing him.

Edwin, the three-year-old son of Amos Whittemore, of Melrose, who fell into a boiler of scalding water, March 26, died April 14 of his injuries.

Albert Gruel, a farmer living near Albany, met with death July 2, from a gunshot wound.

During the parade at Avon, July 4, a little son of Thomas Kelles received injuries by falling from a wagon, which resulted in his death half an hour afterwards.

A small row boat in which John Bretz and Joseph Eltrich were crossing Pleasant lake, July 10, capsized and Bretz was drowned.

Joseph Meyer, of St. Cloud, was run over by a train of cars at Great Falls, Montana, July 11, and killed.

While swimming in St. John's lake, Collegeville, July 13, Paul Noll, a brother of the Order of St. Benedict, was drowned.

Julia Murphy, daughter of W. W. Murphy, of St. Cloud, aged eight years, was so frightfully burned July 30, by the explosion of a can of kerosene, which she was using in kindling a fire, that she died the following evening.

While crossing the railroad track near the depot at Melrose, September 12, an old gentleman, named Moehrn, father of Casper Moehrn, with whom he made his home, was struck by a passenger train and almost instantly killed.

During the progress of a thunder-storm at Maine Prairie, September 23, Mathias Dockendorf, a farmer of that town, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He carried a pitchfork over his shoulder as he walked beside his team of horses, and the bolt first struck the fork, then leaping to his body, tore the clothing entirely away except the wrist bands of his shirt.

Struggling in an endeavor to save his younger brother's life, Fred Neimeier went to a watery grave in McGowan's lake, near Albany, October 23. The two were in a boat which capsized, and five times Fred, who was an excellent swimer, succeeded in placing his brother on the flat bottom of the upturned boat, but each time the boy, who was 13 years of age, slipped off. The elder brother was urged by men on the shore, who could render no assistance, to save himself, but he replied that he would save both or neither, and both went to the bottom.

1899. John Rose, a farmer, 70 years of age, one of the early settlers in the town of Oak, was found in his own field, frozen to death, on the morning of February 30. He had attended mass the previous day at New Munich and had evidently been overcome by the severe cold, the mercury being 25 degrees below zero.

Mrs. John Merton, of Jacob's Prairie, while in the stable with her husband, February 7, was crushed to death by a horse.

Mathias Berg, Sr., 70 years of age, while alone in the house on his son's farm, near Richmond, February 7, in some way set fire to the building and was so badly burned that he died soon afterwards.

By a fall, April 24, Henry Laudenbach, of St. Cloud, 79 years of age, received injuries from which he died two days afterwards.

Seized with cramps while bathing in King lake, near Freeport, July 20, Gerhard Klosen, proprietor of the Freeport Hotel, sank and was drowned in plain sight of his three companions.

The accidental discharge of a shot gun in the hands of a companion, with

whom he was walking, July 23, resulted in the death of John W. Timmers, a prosperous farmer of Lake Henry.

During a thunder storm, July 25, John B. Harren, a teacher in the town of Millwood, and Miss Agnes Herzog, his affianced, were both struck by lightning and instantly killed at the Herzog home.

During the same storm a boy named Schmeising, at work in a hay field, in Meier Grove, was struck by lightning and killed.

A cistern in which Andrew Ehresman was working, July 28, at the Benedictine Convent, St. Joseph, caved in and he was crushed to death.

Christoph Roehrs, of the town of Holding, died August 10, from a gunshot wound.

While driving home from his work, August 19, Charles L. Carlson, a stonecutter at St. Cloud, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, the bolt knocking him from his buggy.

The death of Mrs. Peter Ruegemer, Sr., of Richmond, resulted September 30 from a fall down the cellar stairs of her house. She was 73 years of age.

By the collapse of the sheething in the sewer under construction at St. Cloud, by Webster & Blake, Andrew Tierney, a pipe-layer, was crushed to death, October 12.

Edward A. Keppers, manager of the creamery at Albany, stepped October 28, from the platform of a car on a siding in front of another train, which he did not see and was instantly killed.

Alone in the pasture, November 13, Peter Michels, a farmer, 83 years of age, in the town of St. Joseph, was attacked by an infuriated bull and gored and beaten to death. His mangled body was found some hours afterwards.

Caught between logs on a wood pile on which she was playing with other children, December 8, Loretta, the five-year-old daughter of John Kruchten, of St. Cloud, was crushed to death.

1900. Frederick A. Lempke, who had been conducting a Christian Science institute in St. Cloud, was found January 25 with his head in a heating stove, burned to a crisp. It is thought that possibly he had a stroke of apoplexy, while fixing the fire.

Egbert P. Sartell, of St. Cloud, met his death March 18 by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

Two little boys, Charles Thienes and Leo Rupp, of St. Cloud, were drowned June 25, while attempting to swim across the Mississippi river near the railroad bridge.

While bathing in the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids, July 6, John, the eleven-year-old son of James Burns, was drowned. The body was rescued two days afterwards.

Edward Book, of Kimball, was instantly killed at Hinckley, August 28, by a sharp piece of wood, thrown with great violence from a circular saw, striking him just above the eye, passing almost through his head.

The breaking of a wagon stake threw Nicholas Larsch, a farmer, of the town of St. Wendel, who was on his way to St. Paul, with a load of wood, September 14, to the ground and the wheels passed over his neck, killing him almost instantly.

Peter M. Weber, of Pearl Lake, in the town of Maine Prairie, died October 1, from the effects of a kick in the abdomen, by a horse, received a week before.

While playing around the coal dock at the Northern Pacific station at East St. Cloud, October 10, an eleven-year-old boy, Hilden Larson, was caught by the bucket-carrying chain and crushed to death.

By the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother, Ernest Wartenberg, a boy eight years of age, living near Paynesville, was instantly killed, November 8.

While playing with a rope in the granary of his stepfather, John Beganick, a farmer in the town of Holding, December 30, a lad named Frank Kurtz accidentally hanged himself.

John Zwickel was caught between two cars, which he was coupling in the Great Northern yards, at St. Cloud, December 31, and so badly crushed that his life went out with that of the year.

1901. His parents being away from home, May 30, an eleven-year-old son of John Cassidy, of Lyden township, getting hold of a revolver, which he believed to be unloaded, placed it to his temple, when the single shell which it contained, was exploded, the ball entering his head, causing death soon afterwards.

Willie, the six-year-old son of Charles Reinke, a farmer, living seven miles from Albany, was burned to death, June 6, by his clothes catching fire from a brush fire.

Albert, the thirteen-year-old son of F. J. Heywood, of St. Cloud, was drowned August 2, while bathing with some companions in the mill pond, at Fair Haven.

While engaged at work on the platform of the railroad station at Rothsay, August 13, Frank X. Seifert, a St. Cloud carpenter, was struck by the locomotive of a passenger train and so badly injured that he died the following day.

Michael Weinand, of Avon, while working in a harvest field in North Dakota, August 13, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning.

While bathing alone in the Mississippi river at St. Cloud, August 17, Peter Von Levern was drowned. It was believed that he had been seized with cramps after entering the water.

John Neis, of Jacobs' Prairie, was crushed to death near Richmond, October 8, by a threshing machine accident.

The body of Henry Timmers, a well-known farmer, of St. Joseph, was found October 18, on the road beneath his wagon, from which he had fallen and met his death.

1902. Clarence J. Abell, of St. Cloud, temporarily engaged as a brakeman on the Great Northern, was killed at Ronneby, January 22, while coupling cars.

Anton Maher, a farmer of Munson, died February 4, as the result of a fall received a few days before, which caused concussion of the brain.

Robert Charles was shot and fatally injured at Eden Lake, March 12, by John Hurd, who lived on a neighboring farm. Hurd was arrested and

admitted the shooting, but claimed self-defense. His trial came on at the June term of the district court, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

Two fatalities occurred June 9: William Noack, a farmer of Lynden township, fell from a barn he was shingling, receiving injuries which resulted in his death, but not until July 4, of the following year; and Francis Linn, of Pearl Lake, was knocked to the ground and almost instantly killed by a fractious horse he was driving.

Louis Anderson, a blacksmith, employed at the Aetna Iron Works, St. Cloud, was struck on the head July 12, by a section of an emery wheel, which broke while he was at work on it, death following a few hours afterwards.

Freeman Leopard, a brakeman on the Great Northern, fell between the cars of a moving train, near Dalton, September 6, and his body was terribly mangled, death evidently being instantaneous.

Erick L. Hedin, a merchant at Sauk Centre, was drowned October 20, in Sauk lake, falling from a steep bank into the water.

By the explosion of a charge of dynamite with which he was blasting rock in a field in the township of Rockville, October 22, George Sassgen was instantly killed.

1903. Michael Cosgrove, an old soldier, living at Melrose, fractured his skull by a fall down the stairs, January 17, dying almost instantly.

High winds putting beyond his control, a fire, which Christian Helmer, of New Paynesville, had started, April 27, in a meadow in the town of Zion, he was burned to death. The deceased was over 70 years of age.

Sauk river claimed a victim May 23, when Nicholas Rausch, a twelve-year-old boy, whose parents lived at St. Cloud, was drowned in a deep hole above the Waite bridge, where he had gone in bathing.

Mrs. M. T. Michels, wife of a retired Krain farmer, living at Melrose, was drowned May 25, in the mill pond at that place.

Barney Schlemer, a farmer of the town of St. Joseph, fell June 1, from a load of shingles, which he was taking home from St. Cloud, receiving injuries from which he died two days afterwards.

Having tied about his waist the end of a rope by which he was leading a cow to pasture, Joseph, the eleven-year-old son of George M. Schaefer, of Albany, was dragged to his death, June 17, by the animal becoming unruly.

While engaged in coupling cars on the Soo railroad at New Paynesville, June 24, Jay Woodruff, a former resident of St. Cloud, was knocked down by a bunting locomotive, the wheels of the cars passing over him and crushing him to death.

W. F. Street, for many years a prominent attorney in St. Cloud, was shot and killed, July 30, at Bemidji, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother-in-law, Louis Bland. He was 52 years of age.

Losing his hold, while swimming by the aid of a log, in Bear lake, in the town of Krain, August 2, Joseph Paul, 18 years old, went to the bottom, in sight of his companions, who were powerless to aid him.

A tragic death was that of George J. McNaughton, manager of the St. Cloud office of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange, August 17. He was engaged in repairing a break in a telephone wire, which had crossed with an

electric wire on the east side, but the instant he touched the live wire with his pliers he "grounded" the current, receiving the full 2,300 volts of electricity, which fed the Sauk Rapids electric light system. Death was practically instantaneous.

Jimmie, the eight-year-old son of James Cass, of St. Cloud, died in the hospital, August 13, of tetanus, the result of having run a sliver into his foot a few days before.

Swan Swanberg, of St. Cloud, was struck on the head by a falling rock, September 18, receiving injuries from which he died four days afterwards.

James, the thirteen-year-old son of A. A. Chisholm, of New Paynesville, while hunting on Lake Karonis, September 20, attempted to pull his gun out of the boat by the muzzle when the weapon was discharged, the shot striking him in the head, causing instant death.

The residence of Nicholas B. Rassier, of the town of St. Joseph, caught fire October 2, while the father was in the cornfield and the mother was in the milk house, their eight-months-old baby being so terribly burned that it died soon afterwards.

A case of heavy glass, which Louis Haselkamp, 19 years of age, was hauling from the Northern Pacific station, at St. Cloud, fell on to him, crushing him to death.

While hanging shafting in the Sartell Bros. planing mill, in LeSauk township, November 12, Winslow L. Sartell fell a distance of 14 feet, striking on his head and shoulders, receiving injuries from which he died December 2, at the age of 42 years.

A fall down a stairway at her home in St. Augusta, November 17, resulted in the death of Miss Bernardina Messman.

1904. During the temporary absence of their parents from the house January 7, the clothing of the two youngest children of R. Symanietz, of St. Anna, caught fire and both were so badly burned that they died within a few hours afterwards.

Lee Barnum, of Sauk Rapids, while engaged in lumbering at Priest River, Idaho, was killed January 13, by a falling tree.

Stephen Orth, of St. Joseph, was run over and killed near the crossing of the St. Joseph road and the Great Northern railway track on the evening of March 12. The body was terribly mangled and lay all night before being discovered.

In descending the cellar stairs at her home in St. Cloud, April 3, Mrs. Charles McLeod, aged 55 years, fell and striking on the brick floor, crushed in the front of her head, death being instantaneous.

Lester Bowers, of St. Cloud, while swimming in the Mississippi river August 4, was drowned.

Chris Blonninger, of St. Martin, died August 14 as the result of a gunshot wound, the charge from an old-fashioned musket entering his head.

A little daughter of John Vonderlich, a farmer living near Opole, was burned to death October 30, by her clothes catching fire when she was using a kerosene can to start a fire in the kitchen stove.

1905. The two-year-old baby boy of Robert Grams, a Fair Haven farmer, was burned to death April 22, by his clothes catching fire while playing in a meadow his father was burning over.

William D. Wilkinson, a well-known St. Cloud Great Northern conductor, was struck by a passing train at Como station and instantly killed.

Edward Atkinson, assessor of the township of Millwood, was struck by lightning and instantly killed June 16, while at the house of Bernard Boekermann, in the performance of his official duties.

Hubert Saverkuhl, a farmer living near Spring Hill postoffice, was drowned July 11, while attempting to cross Sauk river in a boat, which capsized.

Henry Klier, 17 years old, of the town of Farming, was drowned July 15 while swimming in Sauk river, being seized with cramps.

Sauk river claimed its third victim within a week, when July 18, George Sherrock, assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank at Sauk Centre, was drowned while swimming in the mill pond at that place. He was an expert swimmer, but he, too, was seized with cramps. He was in company with thirty other bathers, but they were too panic-stricken to render any assistance as he rose and sank for the third time.

The nine-year-old son of Andrew Thull, a farmer living near Melrose, died August 3, from injuries received in falling from a wagon the day before.

Mary Kral, 19 years of age, whose home was near Getty's Grove, died August 2 from the effects of carbolic acid, which she had swallowed.

George Truax, aged 31, a livery man, of Sauk Centre, was killed on the railroad between that city and Melrose, August 4. The head was completely severed from the body.

A stroke of lightning tore almost to shreds the body of Edward Haar, a farmer living in the town of St. Wendel, about three miles north of St. Joseph, during a storm August 20. He was working on a stack of grain at the time, which was set on fire, but the body was thrown to one side by the force of the bolt.

Mrs. Margaretha Weber, of St. Cloud, widow of Dr. Charles S. Weber, died August 20 as the result of a fall down stairs some days before.

George, a two-year-old son of Isadore Hadersbeck, of St. Cloud, died September 1, from drinking a quantity of fly poison solution.

Mrs. Albert S. Greeley, who came to Stearns county in 1856, settling in the vicinity of St. Cloud, lost her way October 20, near Ripple, in the northern woods, and perished, her body being found on a bed of boughs in a wind shelter.

Paul Henry Young, of Holdingford, while at work on the new south cell wing at the St. Cloud reformatory, December 1, fell from the scaffolding to the ground, meeting almost instant death.

Mrs. Michael M. Schultz, of Paynesville, was so terribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, December 20, that she died soon afterwards, giving her life to save that of her young step-son, who was first enveloped in the flames.

1906. While William Week, a well-known citizen of Sauk Rapids, was at work in a well on his premises, March 8, the curbing gave way and he was crushed to death.

Mrs. Anna Theis, of Cold Spring, while returning from church, March 25, fell on the slippery sidewalk, rupturing a blood vessel and dying an hour afterwards. She was 50 years of age.

Nick and John Zintz, of Lake George, who had taken claims near Minot, N. D., met their death April 2, while digging a well. Their bodies were brought to their former home for burial.

Michael O'Conner, a retired farmer, was knocked to the floor, stamped upon and killed July 12, by Frank Bonsell, in a saloon, at Melrose. The murderer was arrested and brought to the county jail. At the trial held in St. Cloud, at the December term of the district court, Bonsell was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to four and a half years in the state penitentiary.

While three young boys, Alfred Brustad, Oscar Requam and Albion Colbiorson, of Belgrade, were together in the outskirts of the village, hunting with a small rifle, July 16, the former, 12 years of age, was shot and killed. Young Requam, who was 14 years old, was arrested, charged with the murder of Brustad, as it was shown that there had previously been a quarrel between the boys, but after a preliminary hearing held July 28, he was discharged on the ground that the shooting was accidental.

Favitte, the thirteen-year-old son of Dr. J. A. DuBois, of Sauk Centre, while visiting his grandparents at Lake Mills, Wis., was struck by lightning August 18 and killed.

While at work in the Niels saw mill at Sauk Rapids, September 4, William Mossberg, one of the oldest employees of the company, was struck in the abdomen by a slab, receiving injuries from which he died two days afterwards.

Fred Johnson, formerly of St. Cloud and Melrose, was killed September 19, at Glasgow, Montana, while working at a railroad wreck. His body was brought to St. Cloud for burial.

1907. Mrs. Maria Navock, of Holding, 70 years of age, was frozen to death New Year's day, while going from her home to that of her daughter, a few miles distant.

Frank P. Czech, of Holding, died January 30, having fallen from his sled, while returning from Royalton some days before, under the influence of liquor, and laid by the roadside for thirteen hours before being discovered.

While crossing the railroad bridge at St. Cloud on the night of February 11, Elling O. Omundson fell to the ice below and was killed, his body being discovered the next morning.

As Adam Yaeger and his daughter, Ida, aged 21 years, of St. Cloud township, were crossing the Great Northern tracks at West St. Germain street, St. Cloud, on the evening of March 18, the sled in which they were riding was struck by a passenger train. Mr. Yaeger was almost instantly killed and his daughter so seriously injured that she died two days afterwards at the hospital, having never regained consciousness. The horses, loosed from the sled and unhurt, ran home, a distance of six miles.

C. Parker McClure, of St. Cloud, who, with his wife and daughter, had been spending the winter in California, was drowned March 20, while bathing in the ocean at Venice.

Miss Ida Moeller, 17 years of age, of the town of Lynden, was so badly burned April 2 by her dress catching fire that she died the second day following.

Not realizing the swiftness of the current in the Crow river near Paynesville, Edward Braden, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Braden, a widow, who had recently removed to that place from Eden Valley, ventured into the stream, June 19, and was drowned.

Injuries received from a fractious team of horses, which was attached to a binder caused the death, July 25, of Charles M. P. Hanson, on his father's farm in the town of Rockville. The young man was 28 years of age.

While two young boys, sons of Mrs. J. Fadden, living at Northtown, near Paynesville, were playing with a small rifle, August 5, the weapon was discharged, the bullet going through the body of the youngest, only four years old, causing almost instant death. The mother was a widow, who had recently lived at Cold Spring.

William Ratford, constable at Freeport, shot and almost instantly killed John Tonyon in that village on the night of Sunday, August 18. Tonyon was a member of a gang who had been drinking and creating a disturbance, driving through the streets. Repeated warnings from the officer were unheeded. A shot was fired in front of the horses without effect. Another, after midnight, when the men refused to behave, was fired, the bullet taking effect in Tonyon's neck. The constable, who claimed that the shot was fired simply as a warning, was arrested, but was fully exonerated by the coroner's jury. The case was afterwards presented to the grand jury, which refused to return an indictment.

The body of Hawkin Johnson, 82 years of age, was found October 13, in Lake Johanna near Brooten, where it had been for a week, during which time his whereabouts was a mystery. The body was alongside a barbed-wire fence and it was supposed that he fell into the water while endeavoring to cross the fence and was unable to help himself.

James Draper, aged 23, and John Hooper, aged 15, while skating on Sauk lake, Sauk Centre, December 1, broke through the ice, near Ashley creek, and both were drowned.

1908. As Henry Wessler, a well-known farmer of Albany, was crossing the Great Northern railroad track near the village, April 1, his wagon was struck by a passenger train and knocked into fragments, both horses being killed, and himself so badly injured that he died in a few minutes afterwards.

A two-year-old child of William Keppers, of Avon, fell into a tub of boiling water April 10, dying a few hours afterwards.

During a row in Martin Lahr's saloon at Opolo, on the night of May 18, Vinus Esser, a young man living in that locality, was shot by Lahr, dying a few days afterwards. Lahr claimed that the shooting was done in self-defense and he was exonerated by the coroner's jury. The case was presented

to the grand jury at the December term of the district court and an indictment found, but after a trial the petit jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

While fishing in a boat on Sauk river, May 29, the eight-year-old son of Peter Doll, of St. Martin, fell into the river and was drowned.

Nicholas Klein, of Sauk Centre, met with death July 19, by falling from a scaffold while shingling a barn at H. Lange's farm, north of St. Anthony.

Joseph Vesper, of St. Cloud, lost his life July 23, by a cave-in while he was laying water pipes at St. John's university.

A young man named Oscar Thoreson, was drowned August 2, in Lake Karonis, Paynesville. He was an expert swimmer, and had covered several miles in going from the shore to the island repeatedly, when seized with cramps he sank to the bottom.

John Weber, of Eden Valley, son of Henry Weber, of Rockville, was instantly killed August 15, when the buggy in which he was riding was struck by a Soo train near that place. John Ludwig, who was with him, was severely injured.

Paul Doege, the twenty-year-old son of Chris Doege, living on a farm near Sauk Centre, was struck by lightning September 12 and instantly killed.

While working at the power plant at St. Cloud, October 14, Charles F. Bunt was struck by a falling bucket filled with dirt, and killed.

John P. Heidgertken, of Rockville, died November 27, at Marty, from the effects of poison.

The sixteen-months-old daughter of George Gulde, St. Cloud, drank a part of a cup of boiling hot tea December 4, and was so badly scalded internally that she died the following day.

George P. Irvin, one of the oldest engineers on the Great Northern, and a former resident of St. Cloud, met death near Minneapolis, December 7, his head being crushed against a span of the bridge as he was looking backwards.

1909. Wade Watson, of Sauk Rapids, died January 9, from the effects of a gun-shot wound.

Herman Abeles, for a number of years a leading business man of St. Cloud, died in New York City, February 24, from a gun-shot wound.

William Gavinda, of Sauk Rapids, while at work March 11, building a cottage for himself, fell from the scaffolding and was killed.

Stephen Fink, an Eden Valley farmer, was thrown from his buggy April 12, when his horses ran away, his back being broken and death resulting two days afterwards.

As the result of a collision between two Soo freight trains near Kimball, April 29, a brakeman named Carney, whose home was at Minneapolis, was instantly killed, and another, Hugh Berry, was seriously injured. Six cars were burned.

Edward Hoffman, one of the early farmers of Albany, died May 5, from a gun-shot wound.

John P. Bernick, a former sheriff of Stearns county, for two terms, came to his death at St. Paul, May 13, from a gunshot wound.

Peter Cline, a retired farmer living at Sauk Centre, was struck by a Northern Pacific train, June 14 and killed. He was 75 years old and quite deaf, and doubtless did not hear the approaching train.

Barney Sumbs, of St. Anna, while swimming in Avon lake, July 3, was seized with cramps and drowned in 25 feet of water.

Daniel Orcutt, of Sauk Rapids, was crushed to death August 7 by a huge log from a car load for the Neil's Lumber Company's mill, rolling onto him as he was assisting at unloading.

Frank Scherer, of St. Cloud, died September from a dose of carbolic acid.

Henry Richter, a farmer living near Albany, was struck by a freight train on the Soo road on the evening of October 9, while walking on the track, and instantly killed.

1910. During the burning of J. A. Lilliquist's stone-cutting shed at East St. Cloud, March 20, a boy named Alexander Kellas, who had been sleeping there and returned after the fire broke out to secure some clothing, was unable to escape and was burned to death.

Mike Butala, a mail carrier of Richmond, was knocked down and killed May 9, by a pair of bronchos, which became frightened by a passing train.

John Gnifkowski, of St. Cloud, died June 7, from the effects of a pistol wound received the night before.

While swimming in St. John's lake, Collegeville, June 13, Adolph Duerr, a student at the university, was drowned.

Another case of the drowning of a young man occurred within the week. George Weisser, of Melrose, while swimming in the mill pond at that place with a number of other boys, June 20, was seized with cramps and sank in seven feet of water.

As the result of a runaway accident June 18, Peter Padlaske, a farmer of Opole, received injuries from which he died the following day.

Fred Opitz, of Paynesville, was drowned July 14, while swimming with a number of companions in Lake Karonis.

While William Kurz, of Eden Valley, and a young companion were hunting rabbits, September 24, they stopped to measure the length of their respective gun barrels, when the friend's rifle was discharged, the ball entering young Kurz's heart, causing instant death.

By a fall from the roof of a house on which he was working in St. Cloud, November 18, Henry Weins, a carpenter, met instant death.

Michael Hanck, employed in the Northern Pacific yards at St. Cloud, was struck December 19, by a stock train and almost instantly killed.

Charles O'Brien, a barber in St. Cloud, was shot and killed December 21, by Harry Albrecht, following an altercation in Woodmen hall, in the Kerr block. Albrecht, who was conducting a restaurant in the rear of Lindenberg's saloon, was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was arrested and held for appearance before the district court. At the May, 1911, term he was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced to the state reformatory, with a possible parole after five years, the maximum being twenty years.

1911. Zacharias Zura, a bachelor, aged 50, was found January 19 in a plowed field on his farm near Holdingford, where he had lived alone, frozen stiff. The indications were that he had been dead for at least two days.

Edward Ceynar, a young farmer of Sauk Center, died February 5 from the effects of a dose of strychnine.

A five-year-old boy, Carl Kienast, of St. Joe, running in front of 'bus, February 13, was struck on the head by the feet of one of the horses, dying within a few minutes afterwards.

J. J. Ackley, of Escanaba, Mich., temporarily in St. Cloud, committed suicide March 13, by taking a dose of carbolic acid at the Grand Central Hotel. In a note-book found on his body was a memorandum stating that he had had nothing to eat for three days, adding: "When I had money I was everybody's friend; when I had none I had no friends. Some people may say after my death that I died from the effects of liquor, but this is not true."

While Minnie Wegner, 23 years old, of St. Cloud, was visiting at the home of her brother-in-law, C. A. Loudon, in Minneapolis, April 4, she was shot and instantly killed by Arthur Wold, a street car conductor, who at once turned the weapon upon himself, dying almost immediately. He had been paying devoted attention to Miss Wegner, who did not requite his affections, and he became insanely jealous.

William Mohs, a farmer of the town of St. Martin, was found dead in the field where he had been at work April 20. He had a shotgun strapped to the seeder, and in some way it was accidentally discharged, the charge entering his chest.

By the upsetting of a boat in which with two companions, he was fishing on Fish lake, June 7, George Buhlman, of St. Cloud, was drowned. The others almost lost their lives in their efforts to save him, as he became frantic and four times dragged them under the water.

John Paltzer, a member of the St. Cloud police force, died September 3, from the effects of a revolver shot.

Anton Donbrava, a farmer of Raymond, shot and fatally wounded his wife, September 21. Donbrava, who was 65 years of age, was arrested and brought to the county jail. He had been confined in the Fergus Falls hospital for the insane, together with one of his sons, in May, 1906, remaining there until the following January. He was examined by a lunacy commission, declared to be insane at the time he committed the murder and was sent to the Fergus Falls asylum.

L. J. I. DeMeules, of Minneapolis, a well-known piano salesman, died in St. Cloud, October 10 from a dose of carbolic acid.

A fifteen-months-old child of Thomas Willenbring, of St. Cloud, fell into a tub of boiling water, October 18, and was scalded to death.

A shot from a revolver resulted in the death of Joseph Zellner at St. Cloud, December 6, the bullet entering his brain.

1912. William Heimsath, of St. Cloud, 70 years of age, died January 27, from the effects of a gunshot wound.

The lifeless body of John Warner, of St. Cloud, was found June 2, hang-

ing from a tree in North Star cemetery. He had shown signs for some time of being mentally unbalanced.

While Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dyer and their daughter, Nellie Dyer, of St. Cloud, were crossing the railroad track, July 5, between Baden and Kenmare, in the western part of North Dakota, their automobile was struck by a Soo flyer. Mrs. Dyer was instantly killed and Miss Dyer so seriously injured that she died the following day. Mr. Dyer received several bad fractures and was much bruised, but recovered.

Joseph McCann, an employee at the Simmers & Campbell's stone sheds, St. Cloud, was killed October 7, by a stone weighing over a ton, which he was swinging on a crane, falling on him.

A. M. Weaks, a wealthy farmer living at Belgrade, aged 62 years, died October 16, from a gunshot wound which almost blew his head off, the charge entering under the chin.

Paul Baer, foreman in the Joseph Tise cigar factory, at Melrose, died December 17, from a dose of carbolic acid.

1913. While at work in the saw-mill at Holdingford, April 30, Edward Sundkvist was caught between a log and the saw, while the mill was in operation, and literally cut in two.

Henry Chalgren, of Sauk Rapids, aged 61 years, was so badly injured by a fall while at work that he died May 5.

Nicholas Ganzer, of Cold Spring, was struck by lightning and instantly killed May 28, while in a launch with a party on the lake on a fishing trip. Others in the boat were severely shocked but were not injured.

Peter Bunt was drowned June 25, while attending the sluiceway of the boom at the St. Cloud water power. He was alone at the time and it was not known how the accident occurred.

Roy Anderson, of Paynesville, died June 25, in St. Paul, from the effects of a shot from a revolver.

Carl W. Schuster, son of Fred Schuster, of St. Cloud, was drowned July 9, while swimming in the Mississippi river near the pumping station.

John Donovan, county commissioner of Benton county, died July 14, at his home in Foley, as the result of a fall from a wagon two days before.

Alois Luetmer, aged 15 years, of Meier Grove, was kicked on the head by a horse, July 23, dying the following day.

While engaged in pumping gasoline from a car on the Soo track at Brooten, August 28th, Ernest Nelson, 16 years of age, lost his balance and fell into the gasoline. He died soon after being rescued.

Ole C. Reiquqam, of Belgrade, who had been for several years postmaster at that village, and had held a number of local offices, was struck September 25, by the Soo flyer and instantly killed.

The dead body of Thomas Pelton, aged 28, was found in the early morning of October 1, lying across the railroad track, a short distance north of the Northern Pacific station, at St. Cloud. Both his legs were cut off and there were bruises and cuts about his head. Foul play was suspected and two young men who had been with him the previous evening were arrested, but

were later discharged, the evidence tending to show that he had been killed by a railroad train.

Arrey R. Ressler, of St. Cloud, during a fit of despondency, committed suicide, October 1, by hanging on the front porch of his dwelling.

The body of John Hennen, a farmer living near Eden Valley, was found October 9, underneath his horse in a marsh, where both had mired and both suffocated to death.

Mrs. Ole N. Winther, living on a farm near Paynesville, was attacked by a bull, October 4, and so severely injured that she died in a little more than an hour afterwards.

Mrs. Louisa Kinpke, one of the pioneer settlers of Paynesville, was shot and instantly killed October 10, by the discharge of a gun in the hands of her little grandson, who fired at a duck flying toward the house.

By the turning turtle of an automobile near Avon, October 11, Rudolph Ladner, the seventeen-year-old son of C. F. Ladner, of St. Cloud, was almost instantly killed. The other occupants of the car received only slight injuries.

Benjamin Leyendecker, of Roscoe, was instantly killed and his uncle, Claude Leyendecker, severely injured October 13, by the overturning of an automobile in which they were riding.

Bernard Botz, of Sauk Centre, aged 14 years, was killed on his father's farm, October 21, by falling from a loaded wagon.

N. Polsen, in charge of the tailoring department at the state reformatory, fell from the top of a ladder, November 3, receiving injuries which resulted in his death.

Leo Medved, son of Joseph Medved, of Cold Spring, was killed November 19 by the overturning of an automobile in which he was riding at Crookston.

1914. By the turning turtle of an automobile in which he was riding January 14, Otto Vincent, employed at the Estey veterinary hospital, St. Cloud, was almost instantly killed.

Mrs. Nellie M. Staples, of East St. Cloud, was arrested January 21, charged with the murder of her infant child, whose dead body had been found December 10, 1913, near the Mississippi river bank. At the April term of the district court she was tried for infanticide and found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and given an indeterminate sentence at the state penitentiary.

Fred Jorgenson, who had recently arrived in St. Cloud from Nebraska, committed suicide January 24, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, because a young lady with whom he was infatuated, refused to marry him.

By the burning of her home at Waite Park, where she was alone, March 21, Mrs. Betsy Parsons, aged 89 years, lost her life, the body being almost entirely cremated.

Herman Schlagheck, 42 years of age, of St. Cloud, was killed April 12 by a Northern Pacific train, while asleep on the track near Sartell. A bottle of whiskey in his pocket told the story.

William Walz, aged 56 years, who many years ago had conducted a photograph gallery in St. Cloud and for the past 25 years had lived in Albany, died there April 15, as the result of a gunshot wound.

Carl Erickson, of Sauk Rapids, aged 75 years, was drowned in the Mississippi, at the mouth of Sauk river, May 29, while fishing.

By the explosion of a half keg of powder at the Melrose gray granite quarry, near St. Cloud, June 23, Edward Fisher was almost instantly killed, and Peter Kraemer, Joseph Dambly and Joseph Kitowski were seriously injured.

While employed at a dough mixer at the Puff Bakery, St. Cloud, June 27, Adam Daman was caught by the knives, his right hand being almost entirely amputated, while the belt which operated the mixer struck his breast causing a bad wound. As a result of these injuries he died two days afterward.

Fred Schultz, living on a farm about six miles from St. Cloud, on the Rockville road, from whom his wife had recently secured a divorce on account of cruel treatment, committed suicide June 30, by hanging. The sheriff had gone to the farm armed with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of creating a disturbance at the farm and on his arrival discovered the dead body hanging by a rope from a tree.

After having staid in the water for over three hours in Sauk river, a young man, Nicholas M. Arm, was seized with cramps July 5, and drowned before help could reach him. He was employed at the Great Northern shops at Waite Park, his parents' home being near there.

Elijah Moss, for more than fifty years a resident at Kimball, was thrown from his buggy July 4, by the breaking of a wheel, his skull being fractured, resulting in his death soon afterwards.

While walking on the platform and near the edge at the Soo railroad station at Belgrade, July 16, as the flyer rushed by, Mrs. Mary Thelen was caught by the intense suction of the train and hurled several rods into a ditch and instantly killed. She was an old settler of St. George and 73 years of age.

Charles Witt was drowned in the Mississippi river, about two miles below the city limits, while bathing Sunday. He had swum back and forth to an island in the middle of the river, when on the return he was seized with cramps and went to the bottom. He was a resident of Detroit, Mich., and for a year past had been employed in the Great Northern car shops.

While in a fit of insanity Mrs. Annie T. Schindler, of East St. Cloud, wife of Peter H. Schindler, August 17 killed an adopted child, Irma, aged four years, by beating it to death. The body was discovered by Mr. Schindler when he came home in the evening, the child being in bed in its nightgown. The woman was examined, declared to be insane and sent to Fergus Falls.

John McIntyre, a farmer living near Eden Valley, was struck by lightning August 22 and almost instantly killed. He was in the barn harnessing a horse during a storm, when the building was struck and set on fire, the horse being killed and Mr. McIntyre, who was rescued from the burning building, dying soon afterwards.

By an unfortunate slip from the edge of the dam at Thief River Falls August 23 Anna Ladry, of Cold Spring, was drowned. Her body was brought home for burial.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FIRE LOSSES.

Damage Wrought by the Destroying Element in Stearns County During Half a Century—Dwellings, Stores, Hotels, Barns and Business Blocks Reduced to Ashes—Estimate of Damages and Insurance.

Stearns county has not suffered from holocausts as severe as those which have visited some portions of the state, but nevertheless the lost sustained in the county by fire since 1861 when the records begin has been considerable.

1861. The first fire in the county of which there is any record, although there were probably others prior to this, was the burning of the St. Cloud House, in upper town, St. Cloud, March 8, 1861. Loss $1,000; insurance $500.

Another hotel in St. Cloud furnished the second—the Willis House, formerly the Exchange, which was burned with its contents June 3, of the same year. It was owned by Miles Brown, and was valued at $3,000, with no insurance.

1862. By a fire which caught on the night of January 4, in a house on Winnebago Prairie occupied by two families named respectively Hanscome and Smith, the building was entirely consumed and a little daughter of Mr. Smith's was burned to death.

A fire on the night of May 2 destroyed J. D. Hyke's dwelling house, north of the Stearns House, St. Cloud, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hicks. The contents were destroyed.

1864. Not until March, 1864, is there any further record of a fire, this being the burning of Richardson & Freeman's hotel at Richmond.

Kraemer's brewery, situated on the outskirts of St. Cloud, was burned in the early morning of November 24. The building and contents were totally destroyed, the family living on the first floor not being able to secure even their clothing. Loss $8,000.

On the twelfth of the same month S. O. Crawford's furniture factory on Washington avenue, above St. Germain street, St. Cloud, was totally destroyed by fire. Three adjoining buildings, one belonging to F. Monti, the other two owned by Joseph Kindler, were also burned. Mr. Crawford's loss was $4,000, with no insurance; Mr. Monti's loss was $1,800, without insurance; Mr. Kindler's loss $2,000 and $900 insurance.

1865. Thomas C. Alden's slaughter house, located near the lime yard, St. Cloud was burned April 2, with a lot of dry hides. Loss, $1,000, with no insurance.

The sawmill at Cold Spring was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of July 22.

A fire November 7 destroyed Joseph Noel's and Bennett & Hanford's gun shop in St. Cloud. Mr. Noel occupied the front part of the building, his loss being $900, with $350 insurance; Bennett & Hanford, who occupied the rear part, suffered a loss of $2,450, without any insurance.

Gen. S. B. Lowry's dwelling house in upper town, St. Cloud, was burned at an early hour in the morning of November 2. Loss $1,600, no insurance.

1866. The large frame building known as "the Priests' House," below Stony Point, St. Cloud, was burned to the ground February 7.

On the eighteenth of the same month, Wheeler French, of Maine Prairie, lost his house with its contents by fire. H. Dam raised quite a sum in St. Cloud for Mr. French's relief and the generous people of the Prairie assisted in putting up another house for him.

A fire which broke out on the night of March 11 in the rear of Peterson & Stolley's store, on the corner of Washington avenue and St. Germain street, St. Cloud, entirely consumed the building and stock. The adjoining building, occupied by J. M. Rosenberger as a book store, was also burned, about half of the stock being saved. Tenvoorde & Robbers's billiard rooms, on St. Germain street, with a large hall on the second floor, went next. The office and warerooms adjoining, into which E. M. Tobey had partially moved his office fixtures, was destroyed, most of Mr. Tobey's property being saved. As the flames continued to spread up St. Germain street, Mercer's jewelry store was torn down and the fire engine threw a steady stream of water on the next building, Schwartz's saddlery and harness store, thus arresting the further progress of the flames. The total loss was $39,000, insurance $25,000. The buildings were all owned by John W. Tenvoorde, who was a heavy loser.

C. A. Gilman's sawmill, located on Elk river, was totally destroyed by fire June 18. The fire was believed to be of incendiary origin.

H. J. Fowler's ferry house at St. Cloud was burned October 17; loss $1,200. The ferryman, who occupied the building, lost all of his belongings.

J. K. Noyes's dwelling house at Fair Haven was totally destroyed by fire November 18. Loss not stated; insurance $1,500.

1867. The "old Lowry House," the first house in upper town, was burned to the ground in the early morning of January 15. It was occupied by several families and almost nothing was saved. The building was owned at this time by Waite & Clarke, was valued at $1,000 with no insurance, and its destruction meant the loss of one of St. Cloud's old landmarks.

Hanford & Norton's gun store, on Washington avenue, St. Cloud, was entirely destroyed by fire April 21. H. P. Bennett, who was in the same building, lost tools valued at $500, with $300 insurance. The total loss was $9,600, with $5,844 insurance.

A. Scribner's house, furniture and barn at Maine Prairie were burned August 8. Loss about $2,000, insurance $1,000.

The building occupied by Grinols & Cooper at Fair Haven was destroyed by fire on the night of September 20, with a stock of merchandise. Loss $4,000, insurance $2,000. The building was owned by Mr. Van Dervort and was not insured. The fire was believed to be of incendiary origin.

1868. On the night of January 7, the Cold Spring gristmill, owned by H. C. Waite and N. P. Clarke of St. Cloud, and P. B. Thompson of Cold Spring, was burned. The mill was valued at $30,000 and was insured for $15,000. It was rebuilt.

The following morning Gorton & Burbank's flouring mill on Sauk river, about two miles from St. Cloud, was also burned, with a quantity of flour and grain. Loss $30,000, insurance $14,300. Another mill was built on the site of the one destroyed.

George Stenger's house, on Sauk river, about four miles from St. Cloud, was totally destroyed with its contents September 26.

1869. The Cold Spring Hotel, owned by Battese Arseneau, was burned to the ground February 22. A part of the contents were saved. Loss $2,000, with no insurance.

Frank Arnold's dwelling house, at the Sauk City mills, was burned with a part of its contents, February 25. Loss $1,500, with no insurance.

Nicholas Kohn's house, in the town of Brockway, was burned March 28, and Mrs. Kohn who was confined to her bed by sickness, had a narrow escape from perishing in the flames, as her husband was absent at the time.

A fire May 20 destroyed Mr. McKinney's house at Maine Prairie, nothing being saved but a couple of trunks. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney were absent from home at the time. The house was a new one. Loss $1,500, partially insured.

1870. On the night of January 20, a fire which broke out in Z. H. Morse's grocery store on Washington avenue, St. Cloud, destroyed that building, as well as two others which were adjoining, occupied by A. N. Gilbert as a boarding house. The contents of all were saved. Loss $1,700, insurance $350.

The Fremont flouring mills at Clearwater were burned on the evening of January 17. Loss $17,000, with $10,000 insurance. The mill was built in 1861 by James Cambell and Stephen Oyster. The owners at the time of the fire were Forrest & Ladd.

Charles Neill's dwelling at Maine Prairie was burned with its contents March 6. Loss $900, insurance $600.

Sauk Centre had a bad fire on the night of March 8. It started in T. C. McClure's store, and from there spread to Moore & Robson's, S. Pendergast's and Philip Frank's stores, all of which were destroyed, although the contents of all the buildings except Mr. McClure's were saved but in a damaged condition. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Loss $12,950; insurance $3,278.

On the night of August 5, H. W. Weary's wagon and carriage shop on Washington avenue, St. Cloud, was destroyed by fire. Loss $2,500, insurance $1,350. N. P. Noel lost sixty-two of his new patent churns stored in one end of the building; no insurance.

Stephen C. Kemp's dwelling house at Fair Haven was burned August 20, but little of the contents being saved. Insurance $600.

1871. William Kraemer's house, near Fair Haven, was burned with a granary, March 14.

In the early morning of May 4, a fire started in a building on Jefferson avenue, St. Cloud, owned and occupied by Henry Schnoor as a tailor shop and dwelling. A small frame warehouse adjoining, belonging to C. F. & W. Powell, was next burned, as was also J. C. Wilson's paint shop. N. Lahr's dwelling house was saved only by hard work. Loss $1,300, partly insured.

F. Broomer's dwelling house, near Fair Haven, caught fire from the chimney, October 5, and was burned, nothing being saved.

Prairie fires during the week of October 5 destroyed the dwelling houses of R. Hoover, John and Ezra Brown, and Messrs. Roach, Dennison and Payne in the vicinity of Paynesville. The generous assistance rendered by the people of St. Cloud to those who had suffered so severely was acknowledged at a public meeting of the citizens of Paynesville through John Phipps, the chairman.

The dwelling house of Florence McCarthy, two miles from St. Cloud, was struck by lightning October 8 and destroyed with all its contents.

On the night of December 27 the Central House barn and livery stable at St. Cloud was burned, but the horses and most of the contents were saved. Loss $3,500, insurance $1,000.

1872. Frank Benolken's dwelling house at New Munich was burned the night of March 18. Mrs. Benolken and child barely escaped with their lives. No insurance.

The Pacific House, located near the St. Cloud depot on the east side of the river, was burned March 27. The greater part of the contents were saved. Loss $3,000, insurance, $1,500 on the house and $600 on the contents.

Stephen C. Kemp's dwelling house and stables in Fair Haven township were destroyed by a prairie fire April 24. Loss $1,500, with no insurance.

While W. H. Day and family, of Maine Prairie, were absent from home July 13, their house with its contents were destroyed by fire. Loss $1,500, insurance $500. Three years ago Mr. Day had a house burned on the same spot. He began at once building a third one.

Z. H. Morse's grocery store in St. Cloud was burned September 7, together with a large part of the stock. Loss on stock $2,000, with $500 insurance. The building was owned by J. P. Wilson, who had $600 insurance.

The most disastrous fire in the history of St. Cloud to this time occurred in the early morning of November 21, when Broker's block, a large three-story brick building, much the finest and most expensive in the city, was destroyed. The lower story was occupied by Young & Bradford's dry goods and R. M. Russell's grocery store, much of the contents of both being saved but in a greatly damaged condition. On the second floor was the law office of W. S. Moore, who lost his books and furniture; Mr. Russell had some goods stored there, and rooms as sleeping apartments occupied by Messers. Young and Bradford. The Times office, which was on the third floor, was a total loss, not one article being saved. It had been purchased only the week before by Lamb & Rhodes. A two-story frame building to the east, occupied by Cross & Platte's meat market, and the upper story by Mr. Platte's family, was burned, a part of the contents being saved. Other buildings near by had narrow escapes. Broker's block was valued at $12,000; insurance $8,000.

Young & Bradford's loss was $6,000, fully covered by insurance; R. M. Russell's $5,000, with full insurance. The Times loss was total, with $3,000 insurance. The other losses aggregated $4,500, with $1,300 insurance.

On the night of December 19, two houses closely adjoining on Winnebago Prairie, owned by J. F. Stevenson, of St. Cloud, and Mrs. Bowing, and both occupied by Odell Ellis, were burned with most of their contents. Mr. Stevenson's house was insured for $250 and Mrs. Bowing's for $700.

1873. John Stoeffe's dwelling house, near the depot at St. Cloud, was burned April 12.

Alex. Moore's grist and saw mills, located about ten miles above Sauk Centre, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of June 11. Loss $17,000, insurance $5,500.

Mrs. Helen Moore's dwelling house, just south of the ravine, St. Cloud, was burned on the afternoon of June 21, during the temporary absence of the family. All the more valuable furniture was saved. The severest loss aside from the building itself, was a chamois-skin bag in which was $1,267 in currency, this with a small package of papers having been placed between the mattresses of Mrs. Moore's bed. It was undoubtedly stolen. The fire came from a stove in the kitchen. Loss on building, $2,500, insurance $1,600; loss on furniture about $300.

Winnebago Prairie had two fires in September, one on the 22nd, which destroyed Capt. A. Libby's dwelling house, most of the household goods being saved; loss $4,500, insurance $2,000—the policy expiring three days after (fortunately not before) the fire. The other was on the twenty-sixth, when S. Hanscom's house was burned, the greater part of the furniture being saved. Both fires were due to defective chimneys.

1874. The dwelling house and barn of George McCue, living about six miles from St. Cloud, on the Sauk river, were burned May 8. Everything in the house was lost, besides a yoke of oxen, pigs and poultry in the barn.

Francis Hoffman's dwelling house at Lake Henry was destroyed with its contents by a prairie fire May 9.

A fire at St. Augusta June 9 destroyed Joseph Bartholemy's house, with all the contents, and two wagons standing beside the building.

St. Cloud suffered on the night of July 2 from one of the worst fires in its history. It began in the double building on Washington avenue, corner of Lake street (near the Fifth Avenue hotel block) occupied by J. E. West's dry goods and grocery store and D. H. Selby's book store. Other buildings burned on the same side of Washington avenue to the south were a two-story frame owned by Oscar Becker and occupied by Bennewitz's saloon; three two-story frame buildings owned by Thomas Smith, one occupied by Dennis's confectionery, the others being vacant; a one-story building owned by J. G. Huber and occupied by J. N. Bensen as a grocery store, and the City Hotel, owned by J. E. West. A small frame building owned by Mrs. Schafer and occupied by Mr. Fish as a dwelling was torn down while the hotel was burning in order to stay the fire at the next structure, a two-story brick, Schafer's bakery. This building was saved, although somewhat damaged. A small dwelling house and a barn on the rear of the first lot were also burned, mak-

ing a total of nine buildings destroyed. The water in the wells from which the supply was drawn in case of fire became exhausted, which proved a serious handicap to the firemen. The total loss was $26,500, with $17,400 insurance. The heaviest loser was J. E. West, $15,950, with $14,800 insurance.

The house on A. J. Cannon's farm near Sauk Centre was destroyed on the night of July 14 by a fire caused by the explosion of a lamp.

B. F. Archer's house in the town of St. Wendel was burned with most of its contents September 2.

Dr. Mary Sullivan's dwelling house, near the St. Cloud depot, was burned with all its contents on the night of October 8 by the explosion of a lamp. Dr. Sullivan, who was sleeping up stairs, had a narrow escape. Loss $3,000, insurance $1,600. Included in the property destroyed was a trunk containing $450 in currency.

1875. W. T. Mill's dwelling house at Eden Lake was burned January 8, The fire caught from a stove pipe.

A fire at Melrose January 25 burned J. C. McDonald's drug store, in which the postoffice was kept. Everything was destroyed, including the mail matter, and Mr. McDonald, who lived up stairs, barely escaped with his family.

C. Crabtree's dwelling house in the town of Brockway was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of February 6, nothing being saved. A stove pipe running through the roof was the cause of the fire.

Getty's Grove schoolhouse was burned the night of February 9, with a number of school books and a Sunday School library of over two hundred volumes.

The large barn attached to the Sauk Centre Hotel was burned March 9, with seven horses. L. Nicolaus's tailor shop was destroyed at the same time.

A. G. Hart's dwelling house in the town of LeSauk was burned with most of its contents on the evening of March 29.

William Caughey's house in Brockway caught fire from the chimney April 18 and was entirely consumed, with its contents.

A fire on the night of April 29 totally destroyed H. L. Kosterman's dwelling in the town of Munson.

O. O. Hines's dwelling house in St. Cloud was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of August 11, with a part of the household goods. Loss on building $1,000, with $500 insurance.

A house on J. F. Stevenson's farm at Brockway caught fire from a stove pipe October 8 and was burned to the ground. C. Kirtley was moving out and J. K. Underwood was moving in and each lost part of his household goods. Mr. Stevenson had $300 insurance.

1876. Michael Weber's dwelling house in the town of Luxemburg was burned with its contents on the night of January 21.

A fire February 28 destroyed the house, with most of its contents, barn, stable, machinery, 620 bushels of grain and one horse on R. Lovelace's farm near Paynesville.

On the night of May 11, S. Kell's house near Stewart's bridge, five miles this side of Sauk Centre, caught fire from the stove pipe and was burned to the ground.

Nicholas Miller's house, in the town of Lake Henry, was burned May 20, together with its contents; also the stable with all the farm machinery, hogs, chickens, etc.

John Holler's house, in the town of Albany, was struck by lightning on the night of July 16, and with its contents was entirely consumed.

Lightning struck Nic Post's house, in the town of Luxemburg, August 13, and the building with most of its contents was burned.

A fire, supposed to have caught from a stove pipe, burned the house and barn of Joseph Spath, of Grove, October 15, during the absence of the family. The contents of the house as well as grain and machinery in the barn were destroyed

A bad fire at Maine Prairie on the night of November 13 destroyed Hoyt & Whitney's store building with its contents, including the letters and papers in the post office. The books, money and postage stamps were in a small iron safe which was dragged out as it was about to drop into the basement. George R. Whitney, who was sleeping in a back room of the store, was barely able to escape through a side window, losing his watch and most of his clothing. Total loss $6,000; insurance, $4,100.

1877. Davis & Beal's large flouring mill at Clearwater was burned on the night of January 13, with 1,500 bushels of wheat, 100 barrels of flour and 100 tons of feed. The origin of the fire was unknown. Loss $33,000, insurance $21,000.

St. Cloud had another fire on the night of May 3, which destroyed seven buildings, with a loss of $11,700 and $5,100 insurance. The fire originated in the building occupied by Weary's wagon shop and Rathbun's blacksmith shop at the corner of Richmond avenue and Lake street. Three other buildings connected with these two were burned, as were Jones & Albrecht's blacksmith shop, owned by J. C. Winslow, and a dwelling house occupied by E. Robertson and owned by A. Schroeder. The Overbeck and Schaefer hotels had a narrow escape. H. W. Weary was afterwards arrested on the charge of incendiarism and bound over to appear at the next term of the district court. The grand jury at that time failed to return an indictment in the case.

The schoolhouse in district No. 78, in the town of Lynden, was destroyed by fire on the night of May 13. About two years before the schoolhouse on the same site was burned under suspicious circumstances. Joseph Carlisle, with whose family there had been trouble over school matters, was arrested and bound over to await the action of the grand jury. The trial took place at the June term, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

William McNeil's house, near Spunk Brook, was struck by lightning June 29 and burned. A part of the household goods were saved. Insurance $1,550.

On the night of July 19 Robert White's dwelling house at Sauk Centre was burned, the contents being saved. Insurance $1,600.

Henry Fay's house, near Melrose, on the road to Sauk Centre, was burned with most of its contents August 2. Loss $3,000, partially insured.

1878. Remeley's brewery at St. Cloud, with adjoining buildings, was burned February 25, with 2,000 bushels of barley and 800 bushels of malt. The hops, being in bales, were saved, as was a considerable part of Mr. Remeley's household goods. The brewery was owned by Remeley & Thierse, whose loss was about $8,000 with no insurance.

J. H. Dennis's dwelling house at Sauk Centre was demolished by fire April 4; cause, stove pipe running through the roof.

A. B. McDonald's house at Melrose was set on fire the night of July 18 by the upsetting of a lighted lamp and destroyed, nothing being saved but some bedding and clothing.

Thomas Tollington's door, sash and blind factory at Clearwater was struck by lightning September 19 and burned.

A fire on the night of December 19 destroyed Frank Beaudreau's house in the town of Le Sauk, a part of the household goods and a quantity of grain being also lost. The fire came from a stove pipe through the roof.

1879. A fire which caught from a defective chimney in John Kray's hotel at Cold Spring destroyed that building on the evening of January 17, with most of its contents. Insurance, $2,200.

A fire in the woods in the town of Brockway April 20 burned Edward Cook's dwelling house and stables, with thirteen cords of maple wood belonging to H. B. Smart.

In the early morning of August 6 S. Rathbun's house, opposite Levanseler's planing mill, St. Cloud, was destroyed by fire, most of the contents being saved.

Parson Huntress's dwelling house at Sauk Centre was destroyed by fire on the evening of December 24, most of the furniture being saved. Loss $1,000, insurance $200.

1880. An ash barrel with live coals, back of the American Express office in St. Cloud, started a fire on the evening of January 6 which destroyed that building, a two-story frame, owned by S. Mackrell, the agent, and occupied by several tenants; S. Marlatt's drug store, in a building owned by Dr. A. E. Senkler; and H. J. Nare's restaurant and dwelling. Fortunately the last two buildings were flanked by brick structures and the fire was gotten under control. Loss $5,250; insurance $1,050.

A fire at Clearwater April 15 destroyed the dwelling house and barn of G. B. Benson, most of the contents being saved in a damaged condition. Loss $1,500, no insurance.

William Lute's dwelling house at Brockway was destroyed by fire, with its contents, July 6. The family was absent at the time.

A dwelling house near the St. Cloud depot was burned July 7. It was owned by P. H. Waldorf and occupied by a family named Powers.

Another of the old landmarks of St. Cloud disappeared when August 2 a large tenement house owned by C. Bridgman, opposite the upper saw mill, was burned. It was occupied by Samuel Patterson and Henry Lenhart, who saved all their household goods. The barn was one of the oldest in St. Cloud, having been erected in 1855 by Sydney Raymond, of Massachusetts, who had come to build the sawmill.

A fire at Governor Gilman's handsome residence in St. Cloud August 9 damaged the building to the extent of $1,500 and contents $400, fully insured. It was with much difficulty that the house was saved from total destruction.

Mrs. Thomas Smith's dwelling house on Washington avenue, St. Cloud, rear of the Bank of St. Cloud, was destroyed by fire September 10, most of the goods being saved. The loss was $1,200, covered by insurance.

Mr. Branley's dwelling house in St. Cloud was burned October 5.

J. E. Hayward's Union flouring mill, located on Sauk river about two miles from St. Cloud, was burned during the night of December 23, together with the warehouse, 20,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour and feed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by friction. Loss on the mill and warehouse, $30,000, with $16,500 insurance; on grain $25,000, insurance $18,000.

1881. The house on the William Kruger farm on Maine Prairie, which Mr. Kruger had obtained in the West House drawing several years before, was destroyed by fire January 5. Henry Pope had moved in with his family only two days before and lost probably all of his household goods. The fire came from a defective chimney. Loss on the house $1,200, with $800 insurance.

I. M. Noyes's blacksmith shop at St. Cloud was burned January 27; loss $1,800, insurance $1,000.

The "Curtis" house in lower St. Cloud, occupied by James Lovelace, was burned February 16.

A fire March 11 destroyed John Walleck's dwelling house about two miles from the city, in the town of St. Cloud, with most of its contents. Loss $1,200, insurance $800.

T. J. Bonham's residence in St. Cloud was burned, with its entire contents, in the early morning of May 10. Loss $3,000, insurance $1,600 on the house and $400 on the furniture.

A new building intended for a boarding house, in course of erection near the depot, for Philip Waldorf, was burned August 10. The fire was believed to be of incendiary origin.

A building at the corner of St. Germain street, St. Cloud, owned by N. Lahr and occupied by Dikeman's saloon, was burned October 17. Loss on building $1,500, insurance $600.

1882. Charles Bedell's dwelling house at Sauk Centre was burned with its contents January 9.

A fire about midnight March 21 destroyed Robert Lutz's dwelling house in St. Cloud, most of the contents being saved. Cause, a defective chimney.

S. Van Valkenberg's house at Sauk Centre was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, April 28. Loss $1,000, no insurance.

At St. Cloud, May 1, Raymond & Owen's planing mill and sash and door factory was burned, with considerable finished work on the upper floor. The boiler, engine and some of the machinery were saved in tolerably good condition. Loss $4,000, with no insurance.

The small depot building on the east side of the river from St. Cloud, owned by the Manitoba company, caught fire from a passing locomotive June

25 and was burned. The telegraph instruments and other contents were saved.

A defective chimney was the cause of a fire May 6, whereby Jonathan Crosby's farm house, stable and granary in the town of Brockway were burned. Loss $1,000, insurance $300.

A large two-story frame building owned and occupied by Peter Hammerel as a store, postoffice and dwelling at Luxemburg, on the Maine Prairie road, was completely destroyed with its contents by fire May 12. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Loss on building and contents $5,500, insurance $3,000.

J. B. Sartell's house in the town of Le Sauk, with a part of its contents, was burned July 20.

The Belknap House at Fair Haven, kept by Charles Belknap, was burned on the night of August 16 with most of its contents.

A fire at Avon August 25 destroyed Clark & Waite's stave and heading mill, together with about 8,000 sets of headings. Loss $6,000, with no insurance.

1883. St. Cloud had a narrow escape from a bad fire on the night of March 25, when Fred Schultz's City Hall saloon was burned. It was almost by a miracle that the rest of the block was saved. The fire came from a defective chimney.

Valentine Wetzel's meat market on Jefferson avenue, St. Cloud, occupied by Paul Smith, was burned April 2.

Joseph Oster of Maine Prairie lost his dwelling house by fire August 17. The children who were sleeping upstairs were with difficulty rescued.

During the early morning of September 4, O. Tenny's grist mill at Rockville was burned, being a total loss. It is supposed that the fire came from a defective flue. Loss $7,500, with $5,500 insurance.

1884. Charles McGuire's dwelling house in the town of Ashby was burned June 26, with most of its contents. Loss $1,000, insurance $275.

R. Woods & Sons' corn-drying establishment at Sauk Centre was burned with its contents July 4. Loss $3,000, no insurance.

By a fire at Eden Lake July 11 Reeves & Hoskin's sawmill was burned. This fire was believed to be incendiary.

The two-story double frame building on Washington avenue, corner of Lake street, St. Cloud, one-half of the lower story of which was vacant, having been until a few days previous occupied by the postoffice and Montgomery's book store, while Capt. J. E. West had his living rooms upstairs, was almost totally destroyed by fire, with practically all contents, in the early morning of October 12. Bensen Bros., who occupied a part of the lower story with their grocery store, saved most of their stock, their loss being fully covered by insurance. Capt. West had $3,300 insurance on the building and $1,500 on furniture.

The original passenger station at St. Cloud, occupied since 1882 by the train dispatchers of the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls division of the Manitoba road, located near the new passenger station, was burned at an early hour on

the morning of November 24. All the records of the office for the previous four years were destroyed.

The hotel at St. Joseph, owned by Frank Gertler, was burned November 24. The tenant, Joseph Neutzling, and his family barely escaped with their lives.

Peter Spohn of Munson lost his house by fire November 29.

1885. A fire in St. Cloud in the early morning of April 27 destroyed Sam Levallee's candy store and J. Kowalkowski's cigar factory, the latter building being owned by Miss DeBlum. Nothing was saved. The large barn opposite the Grand Pacific Hotel was burned the following night.

John Richter's farm house in the town of St. Cloud was burned August 19, with most of its contents.

R. L. Scott's carriage factory in St. Cloud, corner of Jefferson avenue and Morgan street, was partially burned October 15. Loss $3,000, with $1,850 insurance.

The old Washington House, near the Manitoba depot at St. Cloud, was entirely destroyed by fire November 14, but little of the contents being saved. The building was owned by M. Handrahan, whose loss was $4,000, with $3,000 insurance. Mrs. Kate Cronin, the proprietress, lost $1,500, with $1,000 insurance.

Peter Karel's house at Cold Spring was burned December 13.

1886. A two-story frame building on St. Germain street, St. Cloud, owned by Coates, Freeman & Cooper and occupied by Julius Kuck as a grocery store, was burned on the night of January 8. Loss on building $1,200, with no insurance; on grocery stock $3,500, with $2,000 insurance.

On the morning of March 14 Peter Munsinger's saloon in East St. Cloud was burned, the wet goods going with the rest.

Martin Dowling's dwelling house in St. Cloud was burned March 20, with most of its contents.

The old St. Mary's Convent buildings belonging to the Order of St. Benedict at St. Joseph were completely destroyed by fire April 8. These buildings, since the new brick convent was erected, had been occupied as a school for Indian girls and orphans, there being accommodations for sixty or seventy besides the attendant sisters. About one-third of the furniture was saved. The loss was $5,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Manitoba Company's elevator at St. Joseph was burned September 24, with 25,000 bushels of wheat. Loss $30,000.

Bertha Warwas's house in the town of Avon was burned September 30. The children who had been left alone and had in some unknown way started the fire were with difficulty rescued.

While Stephen Strach of St. Augusta was at work in the field with his wife November 11, his house caught fire and he was able to reach it just in time to rescue his children, one, a four-months-old infant, being seriously burned, as was Strach himself about the hands and face.

Julius Pappenfus's house in the town of St. Joseph, on the Pleasant lake road, was burned November 23.

Frank Arnold's fine flouring mill at the mouth of Sauk river, near St.

Cloud, was destroyed by fire on the night of December 2, and the miller, Gustaf Kraus, barely escaped with his life, being terribly burned about the hands and face. There were about 15,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator and 200 barrels of flour ready for delivery. The loss on the mill was $35,000, with $15,000 insurance. There was no insurance on the grain. The mill was built in 1876, and in 1881 roller machinery had been put in, with other improvements.

1887. In the early morning of April 28 Capt. J. E. West's row of eight tenements in the western part of St. Cloud was destroyed by fire. The buildings were all under one roof and were occupied by eight tenants, who saved practically all of their household goods. The loss on the buildings was $5,000, with $3,600 insurance.

A fire in Bennett's drug store at Sauk Centre May 2, damaged the stock to the extent of $4,000, with $3,500 insurance; loss on building $1,000, covered by insurance.

1888. Gogan's academy at Sauk Centre burned March 21, the fire catching from a stove. Loss $10,000, fully insured.

The large coal shed in the Manitoba railroad yards at St. Cloud was burned on the morning of April 24, with 2,450 tons of coal and five box cars. Loss $17,000, fully insured.

An incendiary fire on the night of June 1 destroyed the large barn on Albert Smith's farm at East St. Cloud. Besides the buildings five horses, three cows, sheep, machinery, etc., were burned. Loss, $3,000, insurance $1,200.

C. Bridgman's dwelling house in lower St. Cloud was burned June 4, with a considerable part of its contents, the unoccupied "McIntyre" building adjoining being also destroyed. Mr. Bridgman's loss was $7,000, with $3,900 insurance.

On the evening of November 18 the Manitoba station at Albany caught fire and was burned with its contents—freight, books, tickets, all being consumed.

A fire on the evening of November 23 at Stevenson Bros. & Co.'s foundry in St. Cloud destroyed a part of the building and greatly damaged others. The loss, including machinery and patterns, was $12,000, with $3,700 insurance.

1889. F. E. Levanseler's Novelty wood works at St. Cloud was destroyed by fire on the night of January 22. Loss $10,000, with no insurance.

St. Cloud suffered a severe loss March 30 in the burning of both the new and old elevators of the Northwestern Elevator Co., each having a capacity of about 30,000 bushels and located near the round house. The slides were opened and some 25,000 bushels of wheat were let out and saved, although in a damaged condition. The loss was about $35,000.

B. W. Staples's house in St. Cloud was burned April 14, the furniture being saved.

A dwelling house in St. Cloud owned by J. Woll and occupied by O. G. Clark was burned June 8. The children were with difficulty rescued and the fire left the family practically destitute.

The grain elevator at Richmond was totally destroyed by fire July 24.

It had been purchased only about a week before by Ahmann, Ladner & Lommel and contained 6,000 bushels of grain. Total loss about $10,000, with $1,500 insurance.

An eighty-barrel flouring mill and a sawmill at Holding owned by V. Batz were both destroyed by fire October 6. Some of the machinery was saved. Mr. Batz's loss was about $7,000. The flouring mill was leased by Pallansch & Schauble, whose loss was about $1,200 in flour, grain, feed, etc. There was no insurance. The flouring mill was rebuilt at once, with 100 barrel capacity.

A St. Cloud landmark passed away when Edwin Capple's house and barn were burned October 10. The house was among the first built in St. Cloud. Most of the contents were burned. Loss $2,500, insurance $1,100.

A dwelling on St. Germain street, St. Cloud, owned by D. S. Hayward and occupied by E. Mark as an auction store was burned November 7. Mark's loss was $5,000 with $2,000 insurance.

1890. Twenty-one imported Clydesdale mares were burned to death April 18 in a fire which destroyed a large barn on N. P. Clarke's farm in the town of Brockway. The loss on horses was $25,000, with $10,000 insurance: $3,500 on the barn, with $1,050 insurance.

H. J. Anderson's sawmill at St. Cloud, which had been completed the previous fall, was struck by lightning on the night of August 7 and completely destroyed. Loss $60,000, with $39,000 insurance.

1891. Blood's broom factory at St. Cloud was burned February 9, 1891.

The Phoenix Iron Works building at St. Cloud, occupied by the Fibreware Works, was burned March 13. The total loss on building and machinery was $31,250, with $20,500 insurance.

A fire on the night of February 14 destroyed the McClure & Searle block in St. Cloud, the loss on the building being $19,000, with $15,700 insurance. The tenants who suffered were J. S. Rogers, loss $3,000, insurance $2,600; George R. Clark & Co., loss $722, fully paid; B. F. Carter, loss $1,871, fully paid; Page & Smith, loss $3,000, insurance $1,000; McClure & Whitney, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500; Taylor, Calhoun & Rhodes, loss $5,000, no insurance; J. E. C. Robinson, loss $200; J. J. Boobar, $125; A. G. Whitney, $200; City of St. Cloud $3,000, no insurance.

J. A. Linscott's wood-working factory at St. Cloud was burned September 5, with a large amount of lumber and material. Loss $15,620, insurance $4,800.

A fire December 7 destroyed the Eagle hotel and N. P. Kraemer's saloon at St. Cloud. The hotel building was owned by Mrs. Catherine Hennemann and occupied by Peter Spaniol. Loss $4,000 with $1,000 insurance. Mr. Spaniol's loss was $1,800 with $450 insurance; Mr. Kraemer's loss was about $5,000, with $3,000 insurance.

A fire on the night of December 26 burned Hussey & Thursdale's wall paper store and paint shop in St. Cloud, a part of the contents being saved but in a badly damaged condition. Loss $7,000, insurance $4,500.

1892. By a fire in Marx & Wire's cigar factory at St. Cloud March 3 the stock was damaged to the amount of $2,308, which was adjusted and paid by the insurance companies.

A fine dwelling house occupied by J. P. Hammerel at St. Cloud was burned with its contents March 19. The loss was $7,000, with $5,000 insurance.

A fire in East St. Cloud April 14 destroyed Henry Brauch's dwelling house valued at $3,000.

The DuBois flouring mill at Sauk Centre, with the small elevator beside it, was totally destroyed July 21. The mill had belonged to the McClure estate, from which it had been purchased by Dr. DuBois, who had sold it only a short time before the fire for $32,000. The total loss was about $40,000, with $23,000 insurance.

A farm house at Maine Prairie owned by C. Bridgman of St. Cloud, and occupied by Frank Willing was burned December 23. Loss $1,500, insurance $1,025.

1893. H. J. Bliler's grocery store at Fair Haven, in which was the post-office, was burned on the night of January 23, nothing being saved.

A two-story frame house in St. Cloud, owned by Fred Pfaff and occupied by J. H. Burrows, was burned May 4. Loss on house $1,100 with $850 insurance, and on contents $800, with $600 insurance.

The Chapel of the Sacred Heart on Calvary Hill, St. Cloud, the property of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was burned May 22. It was clearly the work of an incendiary. The loss was about $3,000, with $1,800 insurance.

A fire in the early morning of August 2 destroyed C. Bridgman's sawmill at St. Cloud, entailing a loss of $20,000 without a dollar's insurance and throwing some fifty men out of employment. This mill was supplied with the machinery designed for a government mill at Breckenridge to be erected by George F. Brott. The machinery was scattered along the road all the way from St. Paul to Breckenridge and in 1858 was purchased by E. M. Tobey and this mill built. When Mr. Bridgman's mill, located a short distance above it, was burned a few years later, he bought this one which he had run continuously since then. It was not rebuilt.

St. Cloud had another bad fire on the night of August 21, by which the pulp mill and paper mill were both burned. The loss was approximately $40,000, with only $17,475 insurance. Neither mill was rebuilt.

During a thunder storm on the night of September 20 the creamery at Fair Haven was struck by lightning and burned. It had been built by a stock company and afterward purchased by H. Baldwin.

The large general store owned by Weuck & Co. at St. Martin was burned September 23. The building, a two-story frame, was valued at $3,000 and the stock at $15,000.

B. Pirz lost his house and granary in the town of Wakefield September 23 by fire. The buildings and contents were valued at $1,600, with $800 insurance.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp caused the destruction of William Staples's dwelling house at St. Cloud, October 21. A son, Jacob Staples, escaped by jumping from a second story window. Loss $1,500, with $600 insurance.

John DeLeo's barber shop and tobacco store on St. Germain street, St. Cloud, were burned November 14. Loss $1,900, with $1,750 insurance.

A fire at Maine Prairie November 21 burned Nicholas Ketter's house with all its contents. Loss $1,200, with $650 insurance.

A fire in the Mitchell-Metzroth block, St. Cloud, December 5, damaged the building slightly and the grocery stock of Eberhardt & Co. to the extent of $5,000.

Early in the morning of December 12, with the mercury 20 degrees below zero, George Latmer's house at Paynesville was burned with most of its contents.

A large dwelling house at Fair Haven owned by the Cooper estate and occupied by C. W. King was burned December 12.

The large building located on the St. Joseph road, between the Cooper and Waite farm houses and known formerly as the Half-way House, was burned December 16, together with the barns and outbuildings in which were forty sheep, three hundred chickens and turkeys, two horses, two cows, wagons, etc. The sheep were liberated but rushed back and were burned. The house was owned by Charles T. Schmid and occupied by J. Kowalkowski. The total loss was $5,000 with $3,100 insurance.

1894. A fire at Albany January 25 totally destroyed Joseph Auer's furniture store, with not only the stock but his household goods, as he occupied the upper story with his family. The building was owned by George M. Schaefer, whose loss was $1,500, with $500 insurance; Mr. Auer's loss was $2,000, insurance $1,000.

Henry A. Statia, of the town of Holding, lost his house with all its contents by fire February 14. Cause, children playing with matches.

W. S. Bartholomew's sawmill at Avon was burned on the night of February 25, with machinery, belts and all. Loss over $5,000, with no insurance. The mill had been used in sawing hardwood lumber and there were enough logs in the yard to last until July.

Albany suffered a severe loss May 7 in the burning of Fred P. Hecklin's flouring mill at that place. It was built in 1889 at a cost of $15,000; insurance $8,000.

Edward E. Bain's dwelling house in St. Cloud was burned September 16, loss $1,700, insurance $1,100.

A large house and store belonging to Nic Hemmisch at Farming was burned to the ground November 13.

The feed mill in East St. Cloud owned by J. P. Wilson and operated by J. A. Linscott was burned December 12. Loss $6,500, with no insurance.

1895. A fire in the D. S. Hayward block on St. Germain St., St. Cloud, January 23, damaged the building to the extent of $4,000, and the loss of the tenant, Charles T. Schmid, meat market, was $2,500, both fully covered by insurance.

A large building at Fair Haven, owned by Carl Kimball and occupied by Frank Goodspeed and W. A. Dhart, was burned February 1. Most of the contents were saved.

Berg & Jochem's brewery at Sauk Rapids was totally destroyed by fire February 16. Loss $10,000, with no insurance.

The old brick building on the corner of Seventh avenue and First street south, which was built for an opera house by the St. Cloud Opera House Company in 1880, was destroyed by fire February 19. The loss was total. The building cost from $10,000 to $12,000, but had been offered for sale for $6,000; insurance $4,000.

A defective flue was responsible for the burning of the A. C. Thurber's store at Kimball, March 16. Loss $2,500, fully insured.

A fire in the Kerr block, St. Cloud, on the evening of March 18 damaged the building to the extent of $8,000 fully covered by insurance. R. C. Junk & Company were the principal sufferers, their stock of dry goods being practically ruined. To cover the loss of over $30,000, they had but $12,000 insurance. The losses of the other tenants were small. Germania Hall, on the third floor, was occupied by a dancing class, but all escaped uninjured.

For the second time in six months the feed mill at East St. Cloud was burned during the night of May 23.

A fire at Hennessey Bros. & Cox's quarry near St. Cloud August 11, burned the engine house, tools, etc., causing a loss of over $4,000.

W. H. Scruby's livery and boarding stable at St. Cloud was burned October 3, with seven horses, besides carriages, buggies, harnesses, etc. Four of the horses were owned by Dr. Scruby and the others by different persons in the city.

The St. Cloud City Mills, owned and operated by Wesley Carter & Co., were reduced to ashes by fire on the night of November 3, 6,000 bushels of wheat besides a heavy stock of flour and feed lay in the ruins. Loss $20,000 with $10,500 insurance. A new mill, with a daily capacity of 150 barrels of flour besides feed was erected the following spring, and is the present City Mills, owned by H. C. Ervin.

New Paynesville had a disastrous fire on the night of December 2, by which the office of the Press, J. W. Campbell's bakery, Lyendecker's meat market, Clark's and Conrad's dwellings, and the Manz's Photograph gallery were burned. Loss $11,800, with only $1,900 insurance.

A fire in Hussey & Thursdale's Paint and Wagon Paper establishment in St. Cloud December 24, damaged the stock to the amount of $3,200, fully insured.

1896. Wurst Bros.' custom grist mill at New Munich was burned January 26.

Melrose's livery owners were in hard luck during February. On the nineteenth a fire which had broken out in J. J. Hill's livery barn, near the depot, communicated to the livery and feed stable owned by William Unger and occupied by Wheeler's livery, both being destroyed, although most of the contents were saved. Five days later a fire which was believed to be incendiary burned the McGregor stables together with six out of seven horses in the building, and a dwelling house adjoining. The barn was the property of B. J. Moritz. As the McGregors had opened for business only a few days before they had not taken out any insurance.

A building in St. Cloud owned by F. H. Dam, on Fifth avenue at Three and one-half street, was burned March 26. It had until a few days before been

occupied by Swanson & Thursdae's laundry, which had been moved to a new location. Loss $2,000, insurance $1,000.

During a severe snow storm on the night of March 30 Mrs. C. F. Reed's dwelling house was burned, the family escaping with only the clothing they had on, from second story windows by means of sheets fastened together.

The C. D. Grinols house at Fair Haven, owned by J. S. Dean and occupied by Block, the St. Cloud and Fair Haven stage man, was burned April 1.

Edward Murray's farm house at Kimball Prairie was burned June 10.

A fire at Fair Haven June 12 destroyed C. D. Belden's general store and warehouse, with most of the contents.

A warehouse belonging to the Stevenson foundry at St. Cloud was burned July 5, most of the contents being saved.

Lynden Terrace, the handsome residence of Mrs. Julia A. A. Wood, owner of the Sauk Rapids Free Press, was destroyed by fire July 28, most of the contents being saved. Twenty-seven years ago Mrs. Wood lost by fire her home which stood on the same lots as the building now destroyed by fire.

The Haskamp elevator at Melrose, in charge of M. S. Kolb, was burned August 4, with 4,000 bushels of wheat.

A fire at New Paynesville September 24 destroyed Phillips Bros.' large warehouse near the Soo station. It had been built a year before by W. L. Phillips at a cost of $3,200 and was occupied as a machinery warehouse and grist mill. Loss $4,000, with $1,500 insurance.

E. G. Hick's farm house on Maine Prairie was burned September 23, with most of the contents.

J. Q. A. Wood's residence, one of the land-marks of Sauk Rapids, was destroyed by fire October 5, with very valuable papers. Mr. Wood himself was severely injured.

The burning of the cooper shop and warehouse at Tileston flouring mill October 8 destroyed property valued at nearly $10,000. Mrs. J. H. Owen's house, occupied by W. L. Smith, was also burned with most of the contents.

1897. The large saw mill on the east side of the Mississippi river at St. Cloud, known as the Anderson mill, was totally destroyed by fire August 8. The origin of the fire was unknown. The mill was built in 1889 by H. J. Anderson, to replace one destroyed the year before by ligtning and for which the city gave a bonus of $10,000. The cost of the mill was about $50,000, insurance $19,000. It was owned chiefly by Foley Bros. and A. Guthrie of St. Paul, known as the St. Cloud Lumber Company. Because of litigation the mill had not been operated for two years and was not rebuilt.

1898. Peter Breitbach's house in the town of Lake George was burned January 4.

The double frame building at the corner of Fifth avenue and First street south, owned by W. B. Mitchell, and occupied by M. M. Colbert as a confectionery and cigar store and by Bowing Bros.' grocery store, was entirely destroyed by fire January 16. The occupants of the upstairs rooms, J. H. Rice and family, narrowly escaped with their lives. Bowing Bros.' loss was $2,500,

fully insured; J. H. Rice $1,300, insurance $875; M. M. Colbert $1,200, insurance $600; W. B. Mitchell $1,560, covered by insurance.

Belgrade had a bad fire on the night of March 25, when T. J. Anderson's big double store and the Bank of Belgrade building were totally destroyed. The Anderson building, a large frame, contained two stores, while the bank building, two stories, just across the street, was occupied on the second floor by C. Borgerding, the president, with his family. Two clerks in the store building barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Anderson's loss was about $25,000, insurance $14,000; the bank's loss $3,500, insurance $1,000.

John Kiewel's store building and stock of general merchandise at Cold Spring was burned July 23. Loss on building $1,000; on stock $8,000 to $9,000; insurance, $9,000.

James F. Hall of Holdingford lost his house by fire August 9.

One of the landmarks of St. Cloud, the Great Northern freight depot, was totally destroyed with all its contents by fire December 27. The amount of freight in the building was not large, but all the records, running back to when the depot was on the east side, nearly thirty years before, were burned.

1899. Roscoe's new flouring mill was completely destroyed by fire March 1. The mill had been built by John Kiewel, at a cost of about $10,000, and was completed only the previous December. A car load of flour and some wheat were also burned. Insurance $8,600.

St. Joseph suffered a similar loss May 2, when Charles W. Maas's flouring mill went up in smoke. It had a capacity of about 100 barrels daily, and had been built by J. H. Linneman more than forty years before. Loss about $10,000, with $8,000 insurance.

A fire October 1 destroyed Captain Asa Libby's house in St. Cloud, with most of its contents. Loss $2,500, with $1,225 insurance.

By a fire which was believed to be incendiary the Catholic Church and priest's house at Spring Hill were entirely destroyed October 31. Insurance $6,000.

A fire broke out December 13 in the second story of the building at the Minnesota State Reformatory, St. Cloud, used for a boiler house, officers' dining room, kitchen, tailor shop and brush factory, and before it was extinguished the building was damaged to the extent of about $10,000, while the loss on stock was about $3,000.

The dwelling house of James Dubois with a part of its contents at Melrose, was burned the morning of the same day.

1900. Louis Duerr, of Brockway, lost his house and contents by fire on the night of April 26.

The Sauk Centre House, the principal hotel in that city, was burned June 26. It was one of the landmarks of the place, was owned by Sprague & Harris and was valued at $8,000, with $5,000 insurance. It was conducted by C. Paris, whose loss was $5,000, with $3,800 insurance.

The Arnold Granite Company's polishing plant and granite mill at St. Cloud was destroyed by fire June 28. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $2,500.

A farm house in the town of Fair Haven, owned by J. D. Kowalkowski,

of St. Cloud, and occupied by Vincent Wesley, was burned September 19, with all of its contents.

Christmas day witnessed the burning of the Great Northern coal docks at St. Cloud, with 150 tons of coal. The loss was about $10,000.

1901. The general merchandise store of Fred Block, of Fair Haven, was burned the morning of January 6, entailing a loss of $5,000, with no insurance.

The house built at Sauk Rapids, in 1855, by George W. Sweet, one of the original townsite owners, and a landmark of the village, was burned January 14. It was occupied at the time by R. L. Coburn.

All previous records were broken February 8, when a fire which began in the West Hotel destroyed that fine building, also the three-story brick livery stable on the oposite side of Fifth avenue, owned by C. Bowman and occupied by McDonald & O'Neil; Belden's grocery store, Kilian's butcher shop, Doyle's plumbing shop and Davis & Smerker's feed store. A number of other buildings, with their contents, were more or less damaged. The Davidson opera house was saved only by the greatest efforts on the part of the firemen. The West Hotel had been conducted by D. S. Hayward, the owner, as an auxiliary to the Grand Central Hotel, some thirty-five lodgers finding homes within its walls, all of whom were losers by the fire. The city library was in the lobby of the building, and most of the books were saved, although in a damaged condition, the loss of $1,435 being paid by the insurance companies. There was no insurance on the hotel or the furniture.

A fire at Eden Valley, May 23, destroyed Mrs. Burscheid's millinery store and the building occupied by the Bank of Eden Valley.

The farm house of John Pohl in the town of St. Wendell, with most of its contents, was burned June 4.

A large frame house near the Waite Park car line, St. Cloud, was burned with all its contents August 30. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,400.

The village of Kimball Prairie had a costly fire September 7, which broke out in a two-story frame building known as the Depot Hotel, but which was at the time occupied as a dwelling by Wilder Hall and Frank Driver, destroying the building and its contents. A strong wind carried the flames to the yards of the Central Lumber Company and the lumber there was burned, as was the Soo Railroad depot, the contents of which however, were removed. The loss was in the neighborhood of $12,000, with partial insurance.

1902. The Catholic Church at St. Anna was burned January 28. It was a frame building, costing with furniture about $3,500; with $1,000 insurance.

A fire at Sauk Centre, March 14, destroyed F. Minette's livery stable, six horses being burned to death, besides other property. Loss, $2,000, with no insurance. The Germania House stables were burned at the same time; loss, $1,000; insurance, $300.

The Clearwater flouring mill was burned June 15, supposed to have been struck by lightning. It was owned by the Merchants' National Bank of St. Cloud and valued at $10,000, with $4,500 insurance; H. L. Winterer, who had

a lease, lost stock valued at $2,000, insured for $1,000. The mill was built thirty-five years before by H. C. Waite, of St. Cloud.

One of the most expensive fires occurring in St. Cloud in recent years was June 22, when the Leisen department store suffered a loss on building and stock of $40,000, fully covered by insurance.

A fire in the plant of the St. Cloud Manufacturing Company, on the East side, July 17, destroyed the wood-working and blacksmith shops, entailing a loss of $8,000, with $4,500 insurance.

Michael Bretz's farm house, near St. Cloud, was burned September 18. A fire at Eden Valley, October 3, destroyed the Journal office, the postoffice and Gasper & Hukreide's meat market, the fire originating in the latter place.

1903. The Catholic Church at Farming, was burned February 16, the parsonage being saved with much difficulty. Loss $5,000, with $3,000 insurance.

By the burning of James Connelly's livery stable at Sauk Centre, February 18, seventeen horses were burned to death, two of the animals being the property of C. P. McClure, of St. Cloud. Loss $6,000, with $1,000 insurance.

P. D. Christ, of the township of Fair Haven, lost his house with its contents by fire April 3.

The plant of the St. Cloud Crushed Granite Company was destroyed by fire May 19. Loss $10,000, with $5,300 insurance. Walter Arnold was president and O. H. Havill secretary and treasurer of the company.

The residence of William Davis, at St. Cloud, was burned June 27 with its contents; loss $2,500, with $1,400 insurance.

A fire at Hassel & Skumautz's paint and wall paper store, October 6, damaged the stock to the amount of $3,000, with $4,500 insurance. The dwelling was owned by John N. Bensen and the damage to it was fully covered by insurance.

Fire almost totally destroyed the Atlantic Company's elevator at Kimball Prairie, November 4, with 1,820 bushels of wheat and 1,690 of oats, together with a car on the track containing 900 bushels of rye.

1904. Math. Horsch's farm house in the town of St. Joseph, tenanted by Adam Berg, was burned January 1 with all of its contents. Loss $3,000.

During the night of a severe storm, February 1, John Richter's farm house in the town of St. Cloud, near Calvary Cemetery, was entirely consumed by fire, with its contents. Loss $2,000, with $700 insurance.

C. A. Reeves' general store at Kimball Prairie, was burned February 24. Loss on stock $4,500, and on building $1,500, with $3,000 insurance on the stock. The fire was supposed to have come from a defective chimney.

A fire on the night of April 13 in W. C. Jones' confectionery store, St. Cloud, damaged the stock to the amonut of $3,500 with $800 insurance. The millinery stock of Milz & Richardson, located next door, suffered to the extent of $1,000, with no insurance. Both buildings were owned by John Leisen, Sr., whose loss was $600, fully insured.

Two adjoining houses in St. Cloud, owned by B. Haselkamp and William

Knower, were burned June 16, the furniture being saved from the latter. The total loss was $2,500, partially insured.

The Great Northern dispatcher's office at Melrose was almost entirely destroyed by fire July 15. Only a part of the contents were saved. The fire is supposed to have caught from the sparks of a passing locomotive.

The Catholic Church at Freeport, built about five years ago, at a cost of $25,000, was burned with its contents on the night of October 19; insurance, $15,000.

Sauk Centre had two fires on the night of October 25—the office of the Standard Oil Company being destroyed, together with a team of valuable horses, loss $2,300; an hour afterwards the Farmers' Creamery was burned, entailing a loss of $5,000.

The village of Holding suffered from a serious fire December 11, when the village hotel, saloon and Joseph Winkler's blacksmith shop were totally destroyed with their contents. Loss $6,000, with $2,500 insurance.

Sauk Centre was visited by another bad fire December 12, when the United Manufacturers Company's furniture and wood-working factory, owned by James Ingram & Bro., was entirely destroyed.

1905. Fire which broke out during the afternoon of January 14, completely destroyed Lawrence Hall, the girls' dormitory at the St. Cloud Normal School. Most of the students lost all of their personal effects. The citizens of St. Cloud subscribed $2,000 for their assistance and they were given homes in families of the city. Loss, $32,000; insurance, $15,000.

John G. Weber's fine two-story brick-veneered farm house in the town of Zion was burned February 21. Most of the contents were saved except $400 in currency, which was in a cash box. The fire came from a defective chimney. Loss, $2,500, with $1,500 insurance.

Anton Stein's house in Holding was burned with most of its contents March 1. Loss $1,000, with $500 insurance.

The large warehouse of the Keller Manufacturing Company at Sauk Centre was destroyed by fire April 13, with several thousand dollars' worth of machinery and fine lumber.

The Great Northern depot at Clearwater was struck by lightning during a storm, June 4, and entirely destroyed. There was but little freight in it at the time.

The building of the Church of God at Eden Lake, was struck by lightning July 17 and burned to the ground.

Fire at Sauk Centre, August 31, destroyed the plant of the Herald with the exception of the power press. Loss $1,500, insured; the building was owned by L. L. Fisher, and was worth about $1,000.

The two upper stories of St. Raphael's Hospital at St. Cloud were destroyed by fire October 10. Fifty-three patients were removed in safety from the burning building. Loss adjusted and paid, $19,388.55.

1906. The dwelling house of V. R. Thoms, in Eden Lake, was burned February 11, with all its contents.

The Great Northern station at St. Joseph was destroyed by fire April 23. Considerable freight was burned but the records were saved.

1907. The schoolhouse in District No. 97, near Sauk Centre, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, including books, February 4.

A building in Sauk Rapids owned by J. Coates and occupied by L. Robbers for a harness shop was burned February 22. C. E. Bell, whose office was in the building, lost valuable papers and records.

Sauk Rapids suffered March 1 from one of the most disastrous fires in its history. Three brick-veneered buildings were destroyed, owned by C. A. Coburn (where the fire originated), W. A. Sherbert and August Wetzel respectively. Ruff & Hess occupied the latter building on the first floor with a saloon, living up-stairs. The total loss was given as $13,800, with $7,500 insurance.

The home of Fred Berg, at Brooten, was burned October 12, with all its contents. Loss $1,500 with no insurance.

The Bruener block, on St. Germain street, St. Cloud, was wrecked by a fire December 21, which not only destroyed the building but with it G. Sturre's stock of merchandise and Judge Bruener's law library. The total loss was about $18,800, with $12,800 insurance.

1908. The big elevator at Clearwater, owned by the Dakota Elevator Company, was burned with its contents June 19.

J. L. Hulbert's dwelling near the reformatory, St. Cloud, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire June 24. Loss $2,500, with $600 insurance.

The flouring mill at Holding, owned by Valentine Batz, was burned July 27. Loss, $16,000, with $8,000 insurance.

1909. The Sartell flouring mill, in the township of LeSauk, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of April 17. Loss $10,000, with $7,000 insurance. It had been built by Joseph B. Sartell thirty-two years before, since when many improvements had been made.

Andrew Plasiak's house and barn, with most of their contents, at Opole, were burned May 10.

The handsome residence of Ferdinand Peters at Cold Spring was burned to the ground July 30. It was new and the furniture had not yet been placed. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

A fire October 6 destroyed Sauk Centre's most important industry, the plant of the Keller Manufacturing Company. The company manufactured wagons, buggies, bob-sleds and farm implements of various kinds and employed about 150 men. The loss was $150,000 with $90,000 insurance. The destruction of this plant was a severe loss to Sauk Centre as the business was removed to Minneapolis.

1910. The Catholic parochial school building at Melrose was burned January 5. Loss, $5,500, covered by insurance.

Fire January 8 destroyed the Soo depot at Brooten, with the records and the greater part of the freight and express goods. Loss $10,000.

The Breen Hotel at Waite Park, owned by May A. Magnuson, of St. Cloud, was burned January 11. Loss $4,000.

Louis Chirhart's saloon at Opole was burned January 20, with its contents; loss, $2,000.

Joseph Sand's blacksmith shop, with his residence at the rear, at St. Wendel, was burned January 26, with the furniture and tools.

Fire in the early morning of March 20 destroyed J. A. Lillquist's granite-cutting shed in East St. Cloud, the building, machinery and contents being valued at $16,000, with $6,000 insurance.

Another St. Cloud stone shed, Jones Bros.', was destroyed by fire which occurred April 30. It was thought to have been set by tramps. The loss was $12,000, with $6,000 insurance.

Andrew Fritz's house and barn at St. Cloud was burned May 4. Loss $3,000, insurance $1,900.

The Great Northern depot at Melrose, with the records and about $2,000 worth of freight, was burned June 7.

The bridge over Crow river at Paynesville was burned June 21, even the piling being ruined.

The Zenner home in the village of Luxemburg, the largest in the village, was destroyed by fire August 26. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $700.

Benolken & Theisen's machine shop, at Holdingford, was burned to the ground, October 11, the machinery and other contents being removed. Loss $5,000, with partial insurance.

The D. C. Abeles Clothing Company, St. Cloud, suffered a loss of $25,000 by a fire in the early morning of September 8.

A fire in East St. Cloud on the night of November 30, destroyed a house owned by John Carey and occupied by Mrs. John Connelly and family.

1911. The house, barn and some outbuildings on the old Fowler farm, about a mile south of St. Cloud, on the St. Augusta road, were destroyed by fire March 20. They were among the landmarks of that locality and were unoccupied at the time.

Arthur C. Cooper's farm house on the St. Joseph road, just outside the city limits, was burned April 25, with most of its contents. Loss, $4,500, with $1,500 insurance on the house and $2,800 on the furniture.

A fire resulting from a defective chimney totally destroyed the eight-room school building at Paynesville, May 12. Loss $12,000, with $8,000 insurance on building and $3,000 on furniture.

The creamery at Holdingford, owned by Bridgman & Russell, of Duluth, and operated by Harry Gordhamer, was burned August 30. It was afterwards purchased and rebuilt by a company of farmers.

1912. A fire at Paynesville January 4 destroyed the building occupied by the First State Bank, entailing a loss of $4,000. F. Tolman's law offices on the second floor were burned, including a valuable library. A handsome building was erected to take the place of the one destroyed.

The National elevator at Melrose, the property of the Van Dusen company, was burned January 11 and was a total loss. It had not been in use for two years and the cause of the fire was unknown.

The house, barn and other outbuildings belonging to A. Rowe, the dairyman, a short distance east of St. Cloud, on the Duelm road, were burned May 30, with seven head of horses. The cows were in the pasture and so escaped.

1913. The Davidson Opera House at St. Cloud was destroyed by fire on the night of February 5. Nothing was left but the shell. The owner, E. T. Davidson, promptly announced his intention to replace the burned building with another which should be in every way a better opera house.

The house occupied by Philip Zenner, on the McClure farm on the Pleasant lake road, was burned June 16, most of the contents being saved.

The store at St. Wendel was burned to the ground July 2. The building was owned by the estate of the late P. J. Callahan, and the stock in the store by Charles Philipsek, being valued at $4,000, with an insurance of $2,000. A saloon in one part of the building was also burned.

A vacant hotel building with barn and adjacent sheds at Rockville, the property of Peter Hansen, was burned August 18.

A fire October 14, destroyed the buildings occupied by the stone-crushing plant at the J. G. Hilder quarry, East St. Cloud.

Paynesville was a sufferer from another bad fire which occurred October 31. It started in the Paynesville Implement Co.'s shop, next taking a two-story dwelling house, then Jarabek's store building and contents, ending with Thwels' garage and barns. The total loss was $12,300, with $8,300 insurance.

D. C. Neely's general store at Fair Haven with its contents was destroyed by fire November 6.

An east-bound Northern Pacific freight train ran into another standing on the main line at Sartell at midnight of November 17. Fourteen box cars loaded with merchandise were burned. The engineer, C. E. Hilton, was badly scalded by the escaping steam.

1914. The large general store building at Cold Spring, owned by the Maurin estate, with the entire contents, was destroyed by fire in the early morning of January 30. The loss was about $50,000, covered by insurance.

A fire at St. Cloud, February 6, destroyed the Leisen block, occupied by the New Clothes store, Hammond's billiard hall and a number of professional offices. The building was practically ruined and the contents were almost totally destroyed. It was afterwards rebuilt in improved shape.

The residence of Mrs. Frances Groten, living near Sartell, with its contents, was burned March 6, by the explosion of an air-tight stove.

The high school building at Melrose was destroyed by fire March 21.

The Catholic Church and parish house at St. Nicholas, about five miles from Cold Spring, were totally destroyed by fire May 17. The loss was given at $75,000, with $15,000 insurance.

S. W. Gordon's residence at Sartell was struck by lightning and set on fire May 24, being totally consumed with its contents.

The Sauk Rapids Creamery was totally destroyed by fire, August 27.

The Melrose Brewery, valued at $50,000, was completely destroyed by fire on the night of September 9. It was owned by the Melrose Brewing Company, which carried only $10,000 insurance, the loss therefore being heavy.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CYCLONE DISASTERS.

Cyclone of 1886—Ruin and Disaster Follow in Wake of Terrible Storm—List of Those Killed—Acts of Heroism—Minor Atmospheric Disturbances—Severe Damage Done at Various Times By Wind and Storm.

The Cyclone of 1886. April 14, 1886, is written as the saddest, the most terrible day in the calendar of St. Cloud. Where at noon had been comfortable homes and happy people, a few minutes after four o'clock was to be seen the track of desolation upon which rested the pall of death. The irresistible forces of the air taking the funnel-shaped form of the cyclone, ploughed their way through a part of the city, leaving in their course wrecked dwellings and lifeless or mutilated bodies. The lower part of this besom of destruction touching the earth, twisted and writhed as though it were the tail of some monster serpent reaching out to gather within its folds the things, animate and inanimate, destined to be crushed to death or into shapeless ruins. It came without warning, except such as might have been given by a heavy, oppressive atmosphere. It was seen to form not far from the North Star Cemetery, about a mile southwest of the city, the upper tongue-like cloud not yet joined to that which rested upon the earth. But they soon united and the storm center increasing in proportion, moved in a serpentine course toward the northeast, through the western limits of the third and fourth wards, striking with about the middle of its width the Manitoba freight depot; then turning north of the Catholic Cathedral and of Lieutenant-Governor Gilman's place and crossing the river, it continued its work of death and destruction in the village of Sauk Rapids where its most terrible effects were felt. The movement of the cyclone was anxiously watched by hundreds of people in the business section of the city, as with a sullen roar and ceaseless whirl it moved slowly and unsteadily forward, as if uncertain at times in which direction to turn, and there were many persons who dreaded lest its course might finally swerve southward, which would bring it among the costly business blocks and crowded streets of the heart of the city. The air was filled with pieces of boards and parts of roofs torn from the buildings, which came in the path of the storm.

It was a sickening sight which met the gaze of the people who rushed out in the direction of the freight depot. Here by the end of a car lay a man terribly mangled about both head and body, dead. A little distance beyond, was another, with a fearful hole driven in his forehead, gasping with his last breath. Near by another was being carried away, both legs crushed through above the knees. Farther out, where the dwellings had been, were mattresses on which lay—here four members of one family, all terribly mangled; there three more, one dead. A mother with her babe in her arms, was crying piteously as she followed the men carrying away the body of her lifeless boy. A young girl begged to be allowed to see her mother, whose man-

gled body had just been taken from the ruins of her house and wrapped in some bed clothing and whose face she could not have recognized had she seen it. To the right and to the left were wagons converted into ambulances taking the injured to the hospital, or the dead to a place where the bodies could be cared for. The living and the dead were still being extricated from the ruins of what had been their homes. The faces of the dead and injured were covered with blood and dirt, so as to be scarcely recognizable. Such buildings in the path of the storm as had not been wholly demolished, were dragged and broken and twisted into all conceivable shapes—some completely overturned, others turned partly around, others slid forward from their foundations, others careened to the right or the left, and so on. It was a scene of horror and desolation, with its mutilated bodies and wrecked buildings presenting the aspect of a battle field on which the conflict had just ceased.

The hills in and about the cemetery form a sort of basin and here the cyclone apparently had its birth. For a space of about three hundred yards in diameter the trees were uprooted or twisted off, gravestones thrown flat and fences demolished. Crossing over "Calvary Hill" in a path about one hundred feet wide, it wrecked the small Catholic chapel and badly injured the near-by crucifix. Next in its course was Nicolas Junnemann's farm house, which was left a heap of ruins, and Mr. Junnemann was the cyclone's first victim, while his wife was dangerously injured. The first house struck within the city limits was John W. Tenvoorde's, the back part of which was torn away and his fine grove of trees were twisted off nearly to the ground. Across the street stood John Schwartz's two-story brick dwelling house, the front of which was sliced off as though by the keen edge of some monster machine, leaving exposed the contents of the rooms. Here the path of the tornado was about two hundred feet wide and increased until by the time it reached the Manitoba depot the width was six hundred feet, taking in its fearful embrace during its course, half a hundred or more buildings, which were totally wrecked or more or less damaged. In many instances there was nothing left to show where a house had stood, and the prairie was covered far and wide with the debris of the demolished buildings. Most of the dwelling houses were one story or one-and-a-half story buildings, and not a few of them were occupied by two or more families, so that while the value of the property destroyed was not so great, the number of persons rendered homeless was much larger than would ordinarily be the case.

When the cyclone struck the Mississippi river, after having completed its work of destruction in this city, it appeared to be almost motionless at first or moved so slowly as to seem to hang over the face of the water, then beating it to the right and left and licking up what came in its way, the monster crossed dry shod, as it passed on to the doomed village of Sauk Rapids, on the other side, first crushing half of the wagon bridge spanning the Mississippi at that place. The first building in its way was Stanton's large flouring mill, which was left a heap of ruins. It next took Demeule's store and the Northern Pacific depot; then sweeping on through the main business part of the place, left but one important business house standing, Wood's store,

which was badly damaged. Court house, church, school house, postoffice, newspaper offices, hotels, dwelling houses, all went down under the fierce and relentless power of the storm. Streets were blockaded with the wreckage so as to be practically impassable. The list of dead in a village of about a thousand inhabitants was a terrible one, including some of the leading county officers and prominent citizens. The pecuniary loss was overwhelming.

Leaving Sauk Rapids the cyclone moved northward in the direction of Rice, a station thirteen miles distant. Some four miles southeast of this was the farm house of Charles Schultz, where a merry wedding party was gathered, a daughter of Mr. Schultz's having been married to Henry Friday, chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Langola. Thirty-five persons were in the house when it was struck by the fury of the storm and totally wrecked. Ten persons were instantly killed and a number of others severely injured, one of whom afterwards died. Among the dead were the groom, and the Rev. Gustav J. Schmidt, pastor of the Evangelical Church, of St. Cloud, and his wife. The Rev. Mr. Seeder, pastor of the Two Rivers district, was found out on the prairie, with both legs broken.

Continuing on from Benton into Morrison county, the storm struck the town of Buckman, where were two fatalities, William Dellmeier, a farmer whose buildings were totally destroyed, and his wife seriously injured, and Fred Clark, employed on C. B. Buckman's farm. Several other farm houses were destroyed or injured in that vicinity. A few miles north, W. H. Drake's house, in Pierz, was swept away, and a young lady, Hattie Randall, of Fort Ripley, a visitor at the house, was killed. At Fish Lake the cyclone raised, then dropped near the headwaters of the Platte river, and finally spent its force at Sullivan lake.

Relief quickly came from all directions. A special train from St. Paul brought a number of physicians and surgeons from that city, Minneapolis and intermediate points, and another train brought others from Fergus Falls and the cities between that place and St. Cloud. Contributions of money, provisions, clothing and supplies on the most generous scale, came from near and far. Local committees, men and women, were engaged both at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, to nurse the sick and wounded and distribute the supplies. A general committee, composed of A. Barto, Sauk Centre; O. C. Merriman, Minneapolis; Channing Seabury, St. Paul; John Cooper, St. Cloud, and C. B. Buckman, Sauk Rapids, was appointed by the proper authorities to have control and oversight of the expenditure of the money and supplies contributed, the erection and repair of buildings, etc. The work of restoration was quickly begun and carried forward with all possible dispatch. The general committee as well as the local committee devoted themselves earnestly and untiringly to their duties, earning as they deserved the thanks alike of citizens and sufferers. In all, 109 buildings had been destroyed, valued at $176,300, and the contents $114,300, making a total of $290,600. The number of losers in St. Cloud was seventy-nine, of whom seventy-one were persons who supported themselves and their families with their daily wages. At Sauk Rapids forty-nine of the buildings destroyed were business or public in character, shops, etc.

In St. Cloud the total death roll was twenty, of whom seventeen were killed outright and three more died from their injuries. The roll was as follows: Killed—N. Junnemann, Jacob Shortridge, Ed. Mehan, C. F. Andrews, Mrs. Anton Tremp, Mrs. Mary Stein, Jennie Junglen, Mary Junglen, August Junglen, Lena Zins, Frank Zins, Joseph Guiskoffski, Mary Streitz, Frank Omerski, John Waldorf, infant child of August Kroll, an unknown young man. Died from injuries—William Shortridge, Mrs. Bartel Fehr, Anna Siebold. The number of injured was seventy-five.

At Sauk Rapids the death list numbered thirty-eight. Those taken dead from the ruins were: Edgar Hull (president German-American National Bank, St. Cloud), John Renard (county auditor), G. Lindley (register of deeds), A. E. Schuber (druggist), A. W. Lake, Henry Behrens, S. Sorenson, Ernest O. Albrecht, Mrs. Mattie Fink, John H. Fink, August L. Fink, Otilla Fink, Maurice St. Cyr, Ollie Carpenter, Mrs. W. E. Davee, Mrs. Pappenfus and her three grandchildren, Mrs. Samuel Fletcher, Louis Landre, Clara Berg, Ella Berg, H. Chalgren's daughter, Amelia Woelm, Antonia Woelm, Eva Templin; died from injuries, Abner St. Cyr, Andrew Walstrom, Mrs. Schober, William Barlyk, Mrs. Barbara Ganzkopf, Mrs. Winslow Pappenfus, Fred Balgusky, Lulu Carpenter, C. Kalinowski's child, E. G. Halbert, St. Paul. In addition sixty-four persons were more or less seriously injured. The body of August Schuler was found about three miles from the village in the direction of Rice's.

The killed at the Rice wedding party were: The Rev. Gustav J. Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, Henry Friday (the groom), Charles Schultz, Miss Schultz, Mrs. W. Gaumnitz, Mrs. F. Vogt, Mrs. Teaman, John Sauers, Mary Trabant; died from injuries, Louisa Schultz, a sister of the bride. The others who were injured recovered. The total number of known deaths from the cyclone was seventy-three.

The final report of the general committee showed that the total contributions in cash amounted to $90,159.47. This does not include lumber and supplies, which would make the total of the contributions over $100,000. Number of new houses constructed, 66, costing $26,070.87; number damaged houses repaired, 33, costing $3,825.37; number securing allotments of material, 35, $10,641.55; miscellaneous relief cases, 66, $11,962.45. Of the amount expended, St. Cloud received $21,253.15; Sauk Rapids, $30,975.03; Rice, $2,752.20. Among the contributions were the following: St. Paul, $28,457; Minneapolis, $23,405; St. Cloud, $10,000; Rochester, $3,600; Brainerd, $2,200; Duluth, $1,800; Winona, $3,683; Faribault, $1,244; Stillwater, $1,000; Sauk Centre, $1,000; Melrose, $290; St. Joseph, $229; Cold Spring, $154; Clearwater, $203; Chicago, $560; New York City, $202; Indianapolis, $200; Dakota, $445; Wisconsin, $35; Boston, $25. The largest individual contribution was James J. Hill, $5,000; J. S. Kennedy, of New York, gave $1,000; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis, $500; D. C. Shepard, St. Paul, $300; Dr. A. E. Senkler, St. Paul, $200; Edward D. Adams, New York, $1,000.

Edgar Hull, president of the German-American National Bank, of St. Cloud, who was among the killed at Sauk Rapids, left the city about an hour before the storm, with E. G. Halbert, of St. Paul, state agent for the New

York Life Insurance Company. They were in front of the court house when the crash came. Mr. Hull died almost instantly and Mr. Halbert at his home, in St. Paul, the third day afterwards.

S. P. Carpenter's little daughter, Lulu, at Sauk Rapids, seeing the cyclone coming, seized the baby in her arms and rushing out of the house, caught a tree with one arm, holding the child with the other. A splinter torn from the wrecked building, was driven with terrible force through her body as she lay on the ground. When she was carried away in a dying condition the brave little girl said, "Yes, mother, but I saved the baby."

This incident had its counterpart at St. Cloud, showing the noble and unselfish spirit often enshrined in little bodies. A young girl, Anna Siebold, as the storm approached, caught up her baby brother, only six months old, and running to the yard, threw her arms around a fence post. Placing the baby between her knees she soothed it and protected it with her own body, clinging to the post. A flying timber struck her, breaking her leg and causing further injuries that proved fatal, but like the other little heroine she had "saved the baby."

Three days after the cyclone a man working in the vicinity of Governor Gilman's residence, saw something moving in the brush, and on making a closer inspection discovered that it was a child, the three-year-old son of Frank Zins. The little fellow had been carried over a hundred rods by the cyclone and dropped to the ground, with a wound in his head, and for three days he had been there. He was taken to the hospital and put in bed with his twin brother.

At the Manitoba depot, St. Cloud, the freight depot, a large frame building, was almost totally wrecked. The carpenter shops and rail repair shops were unroofed. Sixty-two loaded freight cars were on the track, of which a score or more were torn into kindling wood and practically all the others overturned.

The two Shortridge brothers had, but half an hour before, finished their work at the dam and came to the station to work for the railroad company, reaching there just in time to be engulfed by the tornado, both losing their lives.

A safe at Sauk Rapids, weighing a ton, was lifted up and carried across the street, showing no track between where it started and where it was dropped. Thomas Van Etten, of that village, who weighed three hundred pounds, was picked up and carried several hundred feet, escaping with a few bruises but being completely covered with yellow clay and mud.

The sign of the Sauk Rapids depot was found near Rice Station, a dozen miles away, as were a lot of books from the court house. Near the same station had been dropped a stick of oak timber, fourteen feet long and a foot in diameter, part of a load in the Manitoba yards at St. Cloud. The debris of the houses wrecked at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids was scattered thickly over the fields between those places and Rice's, six miles from the path of the storm.

The singing book used by the Rev. Mr. Schmidt at the Schultz wedding was picked up near Buckman.

A number of persons whose buildings were wrecked saved their lives by taking refuge in their cellars.

Minor Atmospheric Disturbances. The first storm partaking of the nature of a tornado in Stearns county, of which there is any record, swept through the western townships on the night of July 8, 1869. The most serious damage was done in the town of Raymond. Richard Richardson's farm house, a one-and-a-half story log building, was torn to pieces and the debris scattered about for the distance of a quarter of a mile. Twelve persons were in the house at the time. Mr. Richardson's oldest son, John, a young man of twenty-two, was carried thirty-four rods and dropped to the ground, so badly mangled that for a time his life was despaired of. George, the second son, aged thirteen, was carried thirty rods and dangerously injured. Willie, the third son, three years old, was borne an equal distance and hurled to the ground, dying a few minutes afterwards. Two other children, little girls, with the bed clothing twisted about them, were carried to the opposite side of the building and dropped to the ground uninjured. Anna Wilson, a school teacher, stopping at Mr. Richardson's, was carried a distance of thirty-seven rods and deposited in a wheat field, so bady bruised that for a time little hope was entertained of her recovery. Liberty Raymond, twenty-two years old, the eldest son of L. B. Raymond, for whom the town was named, was carried by the fierce wind almost forty rods and hurled to the ground so terribly mangled that he survived but a short time. The tornado continued its course into Pope county, where a number of houses were blown down and their inmates injured, but no lives were lost. At Sauk Centre the roof of the Episcopal Church was torn from the rafters and carried a distance of ten rods, but no other damage was done.

A severe wind storm swept over this part of the state, May 22, 1873, causing great damage to buildings and property along its path, which was a narrow one. A house six miles east of St. Cloud, owned by James Biggerstaff, and occupied by Thomas Haigh, was completely wrecked. Half the planks were wrenched from the bridge across Elk river near by. C. F. George's house at St. Francis, was unroofed. At Paynesville an enormous barn, belonging to C. Helmer, was ripped to pieces, while his house was unroofed, some of the furniture being found a mile away. H. C. Barrett's barn was unroofed and a part of his house swung off its foundation at Clearwater. Much minor damage was done, but no one was injured.

During a severe wind storm on the afternoon of July 6, 1879, three spans of the large and substantial wagon bridge across the Mississippi at Sauk Rapids were lifted from the piers by the wind and thrown into the bed of the river. The bridge had been built the previous year at a cost of $26,000, and but for the anchorage would in all probability have withstood the storm.

A cloud which assumed the regular cyclonic appearance, funnel-shaped with dragging tail upon the ground, passed over this vicinity on the afternoon of Sunday, May 30, 1909. It appeared first in the southeast; crossed the Mississippi river below the Tileston mill; struck the sheds of the St. Cloud Granite Works, west of the city, where the greatest damage was done, the buildings and machinery being badly injured at the ball park, near the

grandstand, a number of boards were torn from the fence; after which it went on towards Sauk river, there losing its force. It was seen by thousands of people, many of whom, with recollections of the terrible visitation of 23 years before, were filled with fright. But this cyclone was but a miniature of that, although capable of doing vast harm had its progress been impeded, which fortunately was not the case, and the damage done was inconsiderable, no person being injured. The camera fiends were in their glory and a number of pictures were taken from different localities, showing the form and progress of the cyclone in its course toward final disappearance.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SIOUX UPRISING.

Inception of the Outbreak—Agency Attacked—Country Devastated—Ft. Ridgley Attacked—Situation in the Minnesota Valley—Minnesota Aroused—Birch Coulie—In Northwestern Settlements—Anxiety as to Chippewas—Need of Supplies—Sioux Driven from the State—By C. F. MacDonald—Stearns County Events—Hole-in-the-Day Murdered—Early Indian Encounters.

A history of Stearns county would not be complete without some account of the great Sioux Indian outbreak of August, 1862, following which small parties of Indians invaded the county, thereby creating intense excitement and alarm, causing the equipping of citizen soldiery, building of block houses, and making other preparations for defense should attacks be made. In all American history, even from the date of the first arrival of whites upon the western hemisphere, there is no parallel to this fiendish and bloody massacre of pioneer settlers of Minnesota. Indeed, in Volume 3, "Minnesota in Three Centuries," it is stated, "More white people perished in that savage slaughter than in all the other massacres ever perpetrated on the American continent. Add the number of white victims of the Indian wars of New England during the colonial period to the list of those who perished in Wyoming and Cherry Valley and to the pioneers who were killed in the early white occupation of the West and South, and the aggregate falls far short of the number of people of Minnesota who were slain by the Sioux in less than one week in that memorable month of August, 1862." While the accuracy of the foregoing may be questioned, it is a fact that the number so slaughtered far exceeded the total of all the Minnesota soldiers killed in battle or who died of wounds during the Civil and Indian wars.

Inception of the Great Outbreak. The inception of the Great Sioux Outbreak, the spark which ignited the powder magazine, was due to a wrangle among a hunting party of young Indian hunters near Acton, on August 17. A farmer's hen's nest, and a "dare" to rob it led to reflections upon individual courage which reached such a heat that, to prove their bravery, four

of the party proceeded to settlers' homes and shot and killed three white men and two women, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Jones, Howard Baker, Viranus Webster and Clara D. Wilson. Realizing that these murders would cause their arrest and severe punishment, they rapidly proceeded to Rice Creek, near the lower Sioux agency, informed their relatives, and an immediate uprising was decided upon. Little Crow was asked to lead; he at first hesitated, and then consented, saying: "Trouble is sure to come with the whites sooner or later. It may as well take place now as any time. I am with you. Let us hurry to the agency, kill the traders and take their goods."

At this date there was a great deal of bad feeling among the Indians towards, and dissatisfaction with the Federal government. Their annuity payments were long past due and they were suffering for want of sufficient food. The fact that many white men had enlisted in the Union army and gone South, had led many Indians to the belief that they could drive the whites out of the Minnesota Valley and from their former hunting grounds. This was the situation when the young Indian murderers reached their band at Rice Creek near the lower Sioux agency, where the Indians had gathered some months before to await the annuity payment.

In his "History of the Sioux War," I. V. D. Heard, an officer on Gen. Sibley's staff, says of conditions early in 1862:

"The Indians were grievously disappointed with their bargains. They had now nearly disposed of all their land, and had received scarcely anything for it. They were 6,200 in number and their annuities when paid in full, were hardly $15 apiece. Their sufferings from hunger were often severe, especially during the winter previous to the massacre."

Agency Attacked—Country Devastated. The Lower Agency was located on the Minnesota river about twelve miles above Fort Ridgley—a small frontier post with a stone barracks for the troops and frame residences for offices, but no defences. Little Crow was a prominent chief and recognized leader. He had been well treated by the Indian agents and was regarded as a friend of the whites, but on this occasion was carried away by the wild fury of the Indians. When he gave the word, the savages rushed to the agency and the slaughter began. The whites were taken unawares and were easy victims. All men were shot down; few women were killed. The stores proved such an attraction that the Indians poured into them, pillaging and looting, during which time some few whites managed to escape across the river. Later in the day, the savages crossed the Minnesota river, scattered throughout the settlements, and began their fiendish work of murder, rapine, unspeakable outrages, burning of houses and general destruction and devastation. Men, women and children were slaughtered under the most horrible circumstances, and their bodies shockingly mutilated. The unsuspecting settlers were taken completely by surprise, and made no resistance; indeed, very few had firearms, and were not even accustomed to using them. Though hundreds of whites were slain that day, not a single Indian was killed. In some localities, the whites learning of the uprising, hurriedly assembled together, naturally thinking numbers would add to their safety, and started for Fort Ridgley.

In a German settlement in western Renville county, twenty-five families

had thus gathered and were waiting for neighbors to join them, when a war party of Shakopee's band suddenly appeared, surrounded them, and slaughtered 100 men, women and children within an area of two acres. At a war dance that evening, Chief Shakopee exultingly declared that he had tomahawked so many whites that day that his arm was lame.

Down the Minnesota river on both sides below Fort Ridgley as far as New Ulm, and up the river to Yellow Medicine the bloody slaughter extended that day. The fiendish butcheries and horrible killings beggar description. Here is one of many like instances: Cut Nose, a savage of savages, with half a dozen other Sioux overtook a number of whites in wagons. He sprang into one of the vehicles in which were eleven women and children and tomahawked every one of them, yelling in fiendish delight as his weapons went crashing through the skulls of the helpless victims. Twenty-five whites were killed at this point. Settlers were slain from near the Iowa line in Jackson county, as far north as Breckenridge, including Glencoe, Hutchinson, Forest City, Manannah and other places. Fourteen were killed at White Lake, Kandiyohi county. The much greater number of whites were slaughtered, however, within the reservations, and in Renville and Brown counties. During the first week, it is estimated that over 600 whites were killed and nearly 200 women and children taken captive. Only one man escaped death—George Spencer, wounded at the Lower Agency, was saved by a friendly Indian, and became a prisoner.

The whites at the Yellow Medicine Agency above the Lower Agency, to the number of sixty-two, among them the family of Indian Agent Galbraith, escaped by the aid of John Otherday, a friendly Indian.

When the news of the outbreak reached Fort Ridgley, Captain John S. Marsh, with forty-six of his men of Company B, Fifth Minnesota, started for the Lower Agency. He was ambushed at Redwood Ferry, twenty-four of his men were killed, and he himself was drowned in attempting to cross the river. The survivors of his command hid in the thickets and worked their way back to the fort at night.

Fort Ridgley Attacked Twice. The Indians attacked Fort Ridgley on the twentieth and again on the twenty-second of August, the latter day with 800 warriors. The force in the fort numbered 180 men, commanded by Lieutenant T. J. Sheehan. A small battery under Sergeant John Jones of the regular army, did effective service. There were 300 refugees in the fort. After seven hours' fighting, the Indians retired. Had they charged they could have captured the fort, but Indians do not fight in that manner. The saving of Ridgley was the salvation of the country below, as its capture would have enabled the Indians to sweep the valley. The loss of the garrison was three killed and twelve wounded.

The most momentous engagements of the Indian War were the attacks upon New Ulm, as the fate of more than 1,500 people was at stake. The Sioux first assaulted it on the day following the outbreak, but were driven off. That night Judge C. E. Flandrau, of the Supreme court, arrived with 125 men, and the next day 50 arrived from Mankato. Judge Flandrau was chosen to command. On August 23 the Indians, some 500 strong, again at-

tacked the little city and surrounded it, apparently determined to capture it. The battle lasted five or six hours. The Indians set fire to the houses to the windward, and the flames swept towards the center of the city, where the inhabitants had barricaded themselves, and complete destruction seemed inevitable. The whites, under Flandrau, charged the Indians and drove them half a mile. They then set fire to and burned all the houses on the outskirts in which the Indians were taking shelter. In all 190 structures were destroyed. Towards evening the Indians retired. Thirty-six whites were killed, including ten slain in a reconnaissance on the nineteenth. Seventy to eighty were wounded.

Owing to a shortage of provisions and ammunition, the city was evacuated on August 25. The sick and wounded and women and children were loaded into 153 wagons and started for Mankato. No more pathetic sight was ever witnessed on this continent than this long procession of 1,500 people forced to leave their homes and flee from a savage foe.

Situation in the Minnesota Valley. Heard's history thus vividly portrays conditions in the Minnesota Valley at this period:

"Shakopee, Belle Plaine and Henderson were filled with fugitives. Guards patrolled the outskirts, and attacks were constantly apprehended. Oxen were killed in the streets, and the meat, hastily prepared, was cooked over fires on the ground. The grist mills were surrendered by their owners to the public and kept in constant motion to allay the demand for food. All thought of property was abandoned. Safety of life prevailed over every other consideration. Poverty stared in the face those who had been affluent, but they thought little of that. Women were to be seen in the street hanging on each other's necks, telling of their mutual losses, and the little terror-stricken children, surviving remnants of once happy homes, crying piteously around their knees. The houses and stables were all occupied by people, and hundreds of fugitives had no covering or shelter but the canopy of heaven."

August 26, Lieut. Gov. Donnelly writing to Gov. Ramsey, from St. Peter, said:

"You can hardly conceive the panic existing along the valley. In Belle Plaine I found 60 people crowded. In this place leading citizens assure me that there are between 3,000 and 4,000 refugees. On the road between New Ulm and Mankato are over 2,000; Mankato is also crowded. The people here are in a state of panic. They fear to see our forces leave, although we may agree that much of this dread is without foundation, nevertheless it is producing disastrous consequences to the state. The people will continue to pour down the valley, carrying consternation wherever they go, their property in the meantime abandoned and going to ruin."

Minnesota Aroused—Troops Dispatched. When William J. Sturgis, bearer of dispatches from Fort Ridgley to Gov. Ramsey, reached him at Fort Snelling on the afternoon of August 19, the government at once placed ex-Governor Henry H. Sibley, with the rank of colonel, in command of the forces to operate against the Indians. Just at this time, in response to President Lincoln's call for 600,000 volunteers, there was a great rush of Minnesotans to Fort Snelling, so that there was no lack of men, but there was an

almost entire want of arms and equipment. This caused some delay, but Col. Sibley reached St. Peter on the twenty-second. Here he was delayed until the twenty-sixth and reached Fort Ridgley August 28. A company of his cavalry arrived at the fort the day previous, to the great joy of garrison and refugee settlers.

Birch Coulie Disaster. August 31, Gen. Sibley then encamped at Fort Ridgley with his entire command, dispatched a force of some 150 men, under the command of Maj. Joseph R. Brown, to the Lower Agency, with instructions to bury the dead of Capt. Marsh's command and the remains of all settlers found. No signs of Indians were seen at the agency, which they visited on September 1. That evening they encamped near Birch Coulie, about 200 yards from the timber. This was a fatal mistake, as subsequent events proved. At early dawn the Sioux, who had surrounded the camp, were discovered by a sentinel, who fired. Instantly there came a deadly roar from hundreds of Indian guns all around the camp. The soldiers sprang to their feet, and in a few minutes thirty were shot down. Thereafter all hugged the ground. The horses to the number of 87 were soon killed, and furnished a slight protection to the men, who dug pits with spades and bayonets. Gen. Sibley sent a force of 240 men to their relief and on the same day followed with his entire command. On the forenoon of September 3, they reached the Coulie and the Indians retreated. Twenty-eight whites were killed and sixty wounded. The condition of the wounded and indeed the entire force was terrible. They had been some forty hours without water, under a hot sun, surrounded by bloodthirsty, howling savages. The dead were buried and the wounded taken to Fort Ridgley.

In Northwestern Settlements. After the battle of Birch Coulie, many small war parties of Indians started for the settlements to the Northwest, burning houses, killing settlers and spreading terror throughout that region. There were minor battles at Forest City, Acton, Hutchinson and other places. St. Cloud was organized, kept pickets out day and night, and sent scouting parties to aid settlers. Stockades were built at Sauk Centre, Maine Prairie, St. Joseph. The wife and two children of a settler, a mile from Richmond, were killed on September 22. Paynesville was abandoned and all but two houses burned. The most severe fighting with the Indians in the northwestern settlements was at Forest City, Acton and Hutchinson, on September 3 and 4. Prior to the battle at Birch Coulie, Little Crow, with 110 warriors, started on a raid to the Big Woods country. They encountered a company of some 60 whites under Capt. Strout, between Glencoe and Acton, and a furious fight ensued, Strouts force finally reaching Hutchinson, with a loss of five killed and seventeen wounded. Next day Hutchinson and Forest City, where stockades had been erected, were attacked, but the Indians finally retired without much loss on either side, the Indians, however, burning many houses, driving off horses and cattle, and carrying away a great deal of personal property.

Twenty-two whites were killed in Kandiyohi and Swift counties by war parties of Sioux. Unimportant attacks were made upon Fort Abercrombie on September 3, 6, 26 and 29, in which a few whites were killed.

Anxiety as to Chippewas. There was great anxiety as to the Chippewas. Rumors were rife that Hole-in-the-Day, the head chief, had smoked the pipe of peace with his hereditary enemies, the Sioux, and would join them in a war against the whites. There was good ground for these apprehensions, but by wise council and advice, Hole-in-the-Day and his Chippewas remained passive.

Want of Supplies Delays Movements. Gen. Sibley was greatly delayed in his movements against the Indians by insufficiency of supplies, want of cavalry and proper supply trains. Early in September he moved forward and on September 23, at Wood Lake, engaged in a spirited battle with 500 Indians, defeating them with considerable loss. On the twenty-sixth, Gen. Sibley moved forward to the Indian camps. Little Crow and his followers had hastily retreated after the battle at Wood Lake and left the state. Several bands of friendly Indians remained and through their action in guarding the captives they were saved and released, in all 91 whites and 150 half-breeds. The women of the latter had been subjected to the same indignities as the white women.

Gen. Sibley proceeded to arrest all Indians suspected of murder, abuse of women and other outrages. Eventually 425 were tried by a military commission, 303 being sentenced to death and 18 to imprisonment. President Lincoln commuted the sentences of all but 39. One of the 39 proved an alibi and was released. Thirty-eight were hanged at Mankato December 26, 1862.

Sioux Driven from State. The Battle of Wood Lake ended the campaign against the Sioux for that year. Small war parties occasionally raided the settlements, creating "scares" and excitement, but the main body of Indians left the state for Dakota. Little Crow and a son returned in 1863, and on July 3 was killed near Hutchinson by a farmer named Nathan Lamson. In 1863 and 1864 expeditions against the Indians drove them across the Missouri river, defeating them in several battles. Thus Minnesota was forever freed from danger from the Sioux.

In November, 1862, three months after the outbreak, Indian Agent Thomas J. Galbraith prepared a statement giving the number of whites killed as 738. Historians Heard and Flandrau placed the killed at over 1,000.

STEARNS COUNTY EVENTS.

The first news of the uprising and massacre reached St. Cloud the evening of August 20, a letter from Major E. A. C. Hatch, at Fort Ridgley, addressed to Superintendent Thompson, giving the preliminary account. By a remarkable coincidence Indian Commissioner Dole, Superintendent Thompson, United States Senator M. S. Wilkinson, John G. Nicollay, President Lincoln's private secretary, and Secretary A. S. H. White were in St. Cloud, on their way to make a treaty with the Red Lake Indians. The first disturbing news which had reached them came a day or two earlier from the Crow Wing Agency, saying that the Chippewas had forcibly taken from the agency and killed three head of cattle, and that the agent had sent to Fort Ripley for troops, who upon their arrival by direction of the agent, arrested several Indians. They also attempted to arrest Hole-in-the-Day, the chief, but he escaped, crossing the Mississippi in the only boat available. When the troops

reached the bank the Indians on the other shore fired on them and three rounds were exchanged, when the Indians retreated. Commissioner Dole at once made a requisition on Governor Ramsey for 200 troops to protect the settlers.

Word was also received of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jones and three others at Acton, in Meeker county, only a comparatively short distance from the Stearns county line, the day prior to the uprising in the Minnesota river country.

The following order issued by Governor Ramsey was published:

"To the People of Northern Minnesota: The militia of the counties in the valley of the Upper Mississippi are hereby directed to rendezvous at once, to the number of one hundred, at St. Cloud, to serve as a mounted guard for the protection of the settlements in that portion of the state. Those only will be accepted who can furnish immediately their own horses, arms and equipments, and subsistence for ten days. The militia so selected will organize by electing a captain and first and second lieutenants. The captain will appoint a quartermaster, who will provide for the subsistence of the force so raised. Compensation will hereafter be made by the government. The militia until so organized, will report and receive orders from Gen. H. Z. Mitchell, of St. Cloud, who will promptly provide ammunition for them. When organized the captain will at once, by express, notify Adjutant General Malmros, of St. Paul, and await further orders. Alex. Ramsey, Executive Office, St. Paul, August 22, 1862."

Steps were at once taken for protection against attacks which might be made from either direction, the Sioux or the Chippewas. Meetings were held and committees appointed to provide means of defense and also to investigate conditions in the other parts of the county. One party, consisting of Ambrose Freeman, C. Grandelmyer and S. Holes, went to Paynesville, while Leander Gorton and J. H. Proctor went to Forest City, near the scene of the Acton murder. The Paynesville party returned August 24, reporting that at Norway Lake, in Monongalia (now Kandiyohi) county, 17 miles southwest of Paynesville, fourteen persons had been killed by the Sioux and much property destroyed or taken. At the close of the report a volunteer company of twenty-five men, was organized and started the next morning armed and on horseback for Paynesville to co-operate with the citizens there in getting families and stragglers to a place of safety. Those comprising this volunteer company were: A. Freeman, J. C. Wilson, J. B. Marvin, H. Lunkenheimer, L. G. Sims, J. R. Tracy, Jacob Sicely, J. McAlpin, Oscar Taylor, M. P. Noel, A. Briggs, B. Blain, H. Scherfenberg, J. H. Raymond, W. Carter, S. Holes, W. T. Clark, M. Lauerman, Dick Potter, C. Moore, Charles Taylor, M. Gaspard, L. A. Evans, J. R. Clark, J. C. Shepley. Ambrose Freeman was chosen captain. This company after reaching Paynesville went on to Norway Lake, returning without having found any Indians.

Messrs. Gorton and Proctor, who returned on the twenty-fifth from Forest City, reported murders and outrages in that vicinity. They found what men there were at the place, but only seventeen in number, fully organized, Capt. Whitcomb having just returned from St. Paul with a commission to

raise a company and with seventy stand of arms and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. They saw there Mrs. Foote, wife of S. R. Foote, afterwards a resident of Stearns county, who, leaving their home at Eagle Lake (about twelve miles from Forest City) after hearing of the Acton murder, had gone to the home of Mr. Erickson, six miles nearer that place. While there fifteen Indians came to the house, and Mr. Foote went out and shook hands with them, when one of them shot him through the body. He sprang into the house as he fell, shut and barred the door, took his gun and shot two Indians dead near the doorstep. As he fired through the window he received a ball in his shoulder which disabled him. He lay on the floor loading the gun, while his brave wife fired, keeping the Indians from setting fire to the house as they attempted to do, and they finally left. During the fusillade they had shot and badly wounded Mr. Erickson, who was in the house, and another man, who was in a field near by, digging potatoes, they killed. Mrs. Foote staid with her wounded husband for two days and two nights, but finally yielding to his entreaties she and Mrs. Erickson, with their three children, in ages from one to six years, left the house, and after wandering all day, sleeping at night in the woods, they came the next morning to Mr. Foote's deserted house, where they prepared food, and were afterwards taken in a wagon to Forest City. The two wounded men were rescued the same day, Mr. Foote being brought to St. Cloud, while Mr. Erickson was taken to Clearwater.

It was reported that beyond Fair Haven, Richmond and St. Joe there was not a single house with an inhabitant. In a number of places the Indians had taken what they wanted, destroying much of what was left, some houses being burned, although this was done in the daytime for fear of attracting attention. The people had fled, leaving the grain in their fields uncut and hundreds of head of cattle roaming the prairies.

At St. Cloud two places of refuge and safety had been provided for those who came in from outlying districts as well as for the home people. One of these was Broker's block, a large three-story brick building on St. Germain street, the lower floor of which was occupied by Burbank Bros. store. A considerable part of the space between what is now Sixth and Seventh avenues was inclosed and barricaded so that defense could be made if it should be attacked. This was in charge of L. Robbers. The other was on the high ground facing the present Tenth street south, between Second and Third avenues, and was called Fort Holes.

After returning with his party of volunteers from Paynesville, Captain Freeman organized, August 24, a company of mounted men known as the Northwestern Rangers, with Oscar Taylor first lieutenant and T. C. Alden second lieutenant. Leaving St. Cloud September 3, he went via Richmond to Forest City, which place had been attacked by the Indians the night of the third, and all the horses driven off. Finding their trail Capt. Freeman followed them eight or ten miles to where they had burned a house and killed a number of hogs. Here the trail was lost and the company returned to Richmond and under orders went to Sauk Centre to await the arrival of the troops going to the relief of Fort Abercrombie. While here a lamentable occurrence took place. Two men of Captain Freeman's command, who were

sent out September 10, to secure horses, were fired on by two Indians concealed in the grass. As they started to retreat they saw four Indians on horseback, endeavoring to cut them off. Returning to the fort they gave the alarm and a party of troops started in pursuit. Four Indians on horseback were seen, who fled, and as the soldiers were galloping after them an Indian on foot was sighted, who was shot dead. Unhappily he proved to be a half-bred Chippewa, a member of Captain Barrett's company. This mistake narrowly escaped having serious consequences, as some of the men of Captain Barrett's company (friendly Chippewas) were highly incensed. The soldier who fired the fatal shot was placed under arrest and sent to Fort Snelling for trial, but the general feeling was that while the shooting was very regrettable it was wholly through a natural mistake.

An order was issued September 14 by Governor Ramsey directing Captain Berger, commanding the expedition for the relief of Fort Abercrombie, to "take three companies to Abercrombie—leave one of the companies now at Sauk Centre there, sending one back to St. Cloud to report to General Mitchell"

The company designated to remain at St. Cloud arrived on the nineteenth, and on the twenty-second a message having been received from Richmond that the Indians were attacking the settlers in that vicinity, General Mitchell issued an order to Captain McCoy, in command of the company left at St. Cloud by order of Governor Ramsey, to proceed at once to Richmond with 40 men to relieve the settlers in danger, and if the Indians had left, taking stock with them, to mount as many of his men as possible and recover the stock, using the Home Guards of the neighborhood to assist. Captain Kraemer with fifty mounted Home Guards from St. Cloud followed Captain McCoy, who left in the forenoon. Captain McCoy reported the following evening that after reaching Richmond he had gone eight miles in the direction of Paynesville and was camped in the midst of fires kindled by the Indians, the house where they were camped being among the burned buildings, and that there was much dead stock, but that he had learned of no one being killed. An advance party of fifty—supposed to be Richmond Home Guards—had gone on to Paynesville as a scouting party. It was reported that between Richmond and Paynesville the dwellings of Messrs. Holifer, Baitenger, Martenberg, Schaefer, Emde and two others had been burned, and that at Paynesville the homes of Messrs. Braen, Payne, Twitchell, Pease, Darnell, Chisholm, Bates and Luce were laid in ashes. Immediately after his return Captain McCoy was ordered by General Pope to proceed at once to Sauk Centre.

Leaving Sauk Centre, Captain Freeman's and Captain Barrett's companies started for the relief of Fort Abercrombie, to await the arrival of Captain Berger east of the Alexandria woods, he to have command of the expedition. His company had a field place. A skirmishing party going to White Bear lake found O. E. Garrison's house, the only one near the lake, in ashes. At Gager's a buggy loaded with plunder was discovered which the Indians had left in their haste to get away. Further on they found the body of Andrew Austin, who had brought his family to St. Cloud for safety

and with others had returned to their homes near Evansville to save their property. He was shot and killed by the Indians September 6, the others being hotly pursued but escaping. His head had been severed from the body and thrown into the grass about forty rods away, with the scalp torn off. The body was buried near where it lay. Reaching the station at the old crossing of the Otter Tail river they found that the buildings had all been burned and the stock driven off. Fort Abercrombie was reached September 23, to the great relief of its beleaguered people. The next day Captain Freeman with a detachment of his men recovered the bodies of two men who the day before had been killed and horribly mangled by the Indians. One of these was Edward Wright, of Dayton, and the other a soldier named Schultz. On the morning of the twenty-sixth while the men of the company were watering their horses at the river a party of Sioux fired a volley, wounding John Weissing, a teamster from St. Cloud, who died that night. John H. Raymond, also from St. Cloud, having a pail of water in each hand had just reached the top of the river bank when a volley was fired, a bullet piercing the bucket in his left hand. The fire was returned and several Indians fell, being dragged off by their companions. A force from the fort discovered the Sioux camp about two miles up the river, but the red skins decamped before they could be reached.

During the previous week the Sioux had made two determined attacks on the fort, fighting like fiends, coming right up in front of the howitzers, when many of them were killed, all the bodies being carried off but three. Four of the defenders of the fort were killed and five wounded during these assaults. The Indians destroyed all the buildings outside the fortifications with their contents, burning all the hay and a large supply of oats.

An orderly sergeant during one of the attacks called the attention of P. Lamb, of St. Cloud, to an Indian on horseback, half a mile off and taking aim with his howitzer threw a shell at him. It fell directly under the horse and burst, lifting horse and rider and scattering them in fragments. The remains of the horse were afterwards found, but the Indian had been carried off, what was left of him, by some of his companions.

Leaving Fort Abercrombie September 30 Captain Freeman with command, some men of the Third Minnesota Infantry, and a number of citizens, with women and children, started for St. Cloud. Reaching Dayton the first night they found that everything had been burned or destroyed, and buried the remains of a man named Smith who had been killed by the Indians two weeks before. Evidences of the depredations of the savages were found along the road and on several occasions Indians at a distance were seen. St. Cloud was reached October 5.

Soon afterwards Captain Freeman's company disbanded. Another company was organized October 16, of which Captain Freeman declined to accept any higher office than that of first lieutenant. Oscar Taylor was elected captain and John H. Raymond second lieutenant. The company before the close of the month was mustered into service as Company D of the First Regiment of Mounted Rangers, and rendered valuable service in General Sibley's campaign in 1863 against the Sioux, during which Lieutenant Free-

man lost his life, as is more fully told on a subsequent page. The company was mustered out November 4, 1863, having completed the term of its enlistment.

Captain Barrett and Captain Berger arrived with their companies in St. Cloud October 29 and reported all quiet at Fort Abercrombie, no Indians having been seen since the departure of the cavalry the previous month.

November 5 a train of 63 six-mule teams loaded with supplies for the fort arrived in St. Cloud from St. Paul, escorted by two companies of cavalry under command of Lieutenant Colonel Peteler. They left the next day with Company D, the St. Cloud cavalry, added, and a train of 100 teams belonging to Burbank & Co., the whole cavalcade being six miles in length. It reached the fort in safety.

The three strategic points in the county for defense against attacks by the Indians were Sauk Centre, Richmond and Paynesville, and at each of these places the government stationed regular troops. While upon the first alarm the citizens had taken measures for protection, the government was prompt in sending soldiers.

Sauk Centre. When Company H of the Eighth Minnesota, Capt. George G. McCoy, returned from the Paynesville trip to St. Cloud it was sent to Sauk Centre where a stockade was erected in an oblong form facing the street, with double gates made of two thicknesses of two-inch plank. Headquarters buildings of logs were afterwards built, and five log houses for quarters for the men, with log stables for the horses. A private house was converted into a hospital, Dr. B. R. Palmer being post surgeon.

Lieutenant Colonel Nesmith of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry arrived at St. Cloud September 30 with five companies, three being sent to Sauk Centre and two to Paynesville. The troops at these posts were changed from time to time. Company H of the Eighth Minnesota remained at Sauk Centre until February 14, 1863, when it was sent to Fort Abercrombie, being relieved by Company B of this regiment, Captain George F. Pettit.

Company C of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, which had been stationed at Sauk Centre, passed through St. Cloud December 2 with three other companies stationed at other posts in Northern Minnesota, all under command of Lieutenant Colonel Nesmith, to join their regiment at Winona.

In the early part of January, 1863, a straggling band of Chippewas committed depredations in the vicinity of Round Prairie and Long Prairie, when complaint having been brought to Capt. O. Taylor at Sauk Centre, he detailed forty men, part from Capt. McCoy's company and part from his own, with instructions to bring in the depredators dead or alive. The detachment returned with seven Indians whom the troops had surprised and taken prisoners. They were kept under guard but some nights afterwards during a storm escaped from the tent where they were confined.

The legislature of Minnesota at the session of 1863 having asked for the establishing of a military post at Sauk Centre, the Secretary of War replied under date of March 27, declining to comply with the request, as "this point was already occupied temporarily by our forces, the commander of that

department does not deem a permanent post necessary at this time, as the result of the war may make it advisable to remove the post further into the interior country." The old stockade built in the first instance was replaced by a much larger and more substantial one.

In April, 1863, Company F of the Mounted Rangers, Capt. Joseph Daniels, was sent to Sauk Centre to relieve Company D, Capt. Oscar Taylor, ordered to Fort Abercrombie.

On the night of September 7, 1863, a man named Hoffman, living about four miles above Sauk Centre, was shot and killed by Indians who were engaged in horse stealing. One rifle ball and two charges of buckshot took effect in his body. When Captain Pettit learned of this murder he at once dispatched Captain Ruble with a detachment of men in pursuit, but the Indians had too great a start and were not found.

The troops left Sauk Centre in the summer of 1864—two companies had been occupying this post, Company K, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and a company of infantry. The fort was located in the vicinity of the corner of Seventh and Birch streets, about half a mile southeast of where the Palmer Hotel now stands. The Irish Catholic Church and Mr. Herberger's house are practically on the ground then occupied by the fort, which was torn down soon after the troops left.

Richmond. The people of Richmond realizing the possibilities of attack erected a stockade and organized a company for defense. The Home Guards numbered 96 men, and although the arms with which to fully equip them could not be obtained until November they supplied themselves as far as possible with what was at hand. They drilled regularly and performed valuable scouting service. Many settlers from Paynesville and the intervening country came here for safety.

Company G of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, which had arrived in the early part of October, remained until the latter part of November. Company C of the Minnesota Mounted Rangers, Captain Thomas G. Henderson, was afterwards stationed there.

Paynesville. Peace and quiet were reigning at Paynesville, the people being engaged in securing their crops and in their usual avocations in the little village, when August 21 news was brought of a terribly massacre by Sioux Indians which had occurred at Norway lake, located in Monongalia county, about seventeen miles southwest of Paynesville. A number of Swedes had been attending a wedding at a church the day before and were returning home, when they were met on the prairie by the Indians, who at first gave every evidence of friendliness but soon began firing. A boy, John Lomberg (or Luneberg as it has been differently given) with a wounded brother, Samuel, escaped and brought the news to Paynesville. A company consisting among others of John and Hugh Blakely, Moses Pelky, Stephen Harris, Smith Flanders, Hugh Jones and John Johnson, started for the scene of the massacre. Upon their arrival they found the bodies of Louis, August and Andrew Lomberg, ranging in ages from 20 to 25 years; Andrew P. Burback, wife and three children; Daniel Burback, wife and two children; John Burback, brother to the other two—thirteen in all, who were buried in one

grave. John Everson was killed in a meadow the following day, but because of the presence of Indians they were not able to bury the body. Mr. Lomberg, the father, although fired at escaped. Mrs. Lomberg at the first attack had unobserved sprung into a creek heavily fringed with reeds and sinking into the water up to her mouth had remained there until nightfall, when she came out and traveled eight miles to a settler's house. While in the water she had been compelled to witness the terrible tortures inflicted by the savages on their victims, cutting off one by one the fingers of the children, then their ears and noses, finding evident delight in the screams of the little ones. A daughter of the Lomberg's had been taken by the Indians and placed bound on a horse, but her screams so frightened the animal that it threw her and started the other horses scampering out on the prairie. The Indians all went in pursuit, when she made her escape to the bushes and afterwards reached Paynesville, where she and her brothers were seen by Captain Freeman when he reached there August 24 from St. Cloud. The Indians drove off at this time a large number of cattle and horses, and it was said that they secured $2,000 in gold from the different families attacked. The party from Paynesville went to the east end of Norway lake, arriving just in time to compel a band of savages who had attacked the settlers to beat a retreat to the timber three miles away. Many of the people, with their household effects packed in wagons, accompanied them on their return to Paynesville.

A company of Home Guards was at once organized, with Stephen Harris captain; John Blakely, first lieutenant; Hugh Blakely, second lieutenant; John J. Brown, sergeant. Work was begun on a sod fort, five feet high, which had frame buildings at each corner, moved there for that purpose. When Captain Freeman's company of St. Cloud Home Guards arrived, they were accompanied on their return not only by the refugees who had come into Paynesville but by so many of the inhabitants of the place that the garrison was weakened to such a degree as to render the occupancy of the fort unsafe in view of the alarming reports of ravages by the Indians which came in from the surrounding country. Accordingly it was abandoned and the entire population removed to Richmond and St. Cloud. But as the grain which had been harvested was still in the shock and unthreshed, nine men returned September 11 with teams and a threshing outfit, sleeping in the schoolhouse which formed one of the corners of the fort, the horses being kept in the main inclosure. On the night of the thirteenth they were awakened by a light from the burning church which formed another corner of the fort. When John Boylan stepped to the door he was shot by an Indian who with the rest of the gang was inside the fort. The men stealthily left their quarters and started for the bank of the Crow river about one hundred rods distant, but the flames of the burning church revealed their fleeing figures to the Indians, who poured a volley after them, fortunately without any being struck by the passing bullets and they reached the wooded banks of the river in safety. Mr. Boylan was carried by John and Robert Blakely nearly three miles to a deserted house, where was found a cotton shirt with which they bound his wound, from which he had suffered a great loss of blood. The rest of the party, warning settlers on the way, continued their

journey to Richmond, returning the next day for Mr. Boylan. The Indians succeeded in carrying off considerable household plunder, besides driving away a number of horses, oxen and cows. The nine men who composed the harvesting party occupying the school house were John, Hugh and Robert Blakely, O. S. Freeman, Hugh Jones, Smith Flanders, E. H. Bates, Peter Lagrow and John Boylan, the latter being the only member who was injured as a result of the attack.

In addition to the buildings at the fort, practically all those in the village itself were burned by the Indians at this time, and it was unsafe for the people to return. On October 2 companies E and H of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry arrived, when a substantial fort was built of popple logs, the chinks filled in with mortar, and all roofed with boards, this being surrounded by earthworks eight feet high and four feet thick, provided with loop holes for rifle firing. The quarters were sufficient to accommodate two companies of troops. The Wisconsin soldiers remained until the last days of November, when Company A of the Minnesota Mounted Rangers, Captain E. M. Wilson, occupied the post, Dr. J. V. Wren, of St. Cloud, being post surgeon there and at Richmond, making regular weekly visits and others when specially summoned.

In the eastern part of the township of Paynesville, where was a German settlement, a number of families when the first alarm was received gathered at the house of Gottlob Knebel, which they fortified with sod breastworks. Here the women and children were gathered while the men, some fifteen in number, went to the fields to harvest their crops, taking first one farm and then another, all returning to their extemporized fort at night. When the attack was made on Paynesville they went to Richmond, the house in which they had found shelter being burned the second night afterwards by the Indians, who committed further depredations as they left.

Maine Prairie. When the news of the uprising reached Maine Prairie a company was at once formed, R. F. Adley being chosen captain; F. H. Dam, first lieutenant; D. W. Fowler, second; E. H. Atwood, third; Joseph Eaton, fourth; F. M. Kimball, first sergeant; William H. Heywood, second; Alex. Spaulding, third. James Jenks and F. H. Dam were appointed a committee to supervise the building of a blockhouse, located near where the Methodist Church was afterwards built. It was 40 feet square, made by standing a double row of tamarac logs on end close together, two feet under and sixteen feet above ground, all being roofed over. Rifle pits were dug for the protection of the sides of the fort. F. H. Dam and afterwards John Farwell drove to St. Paul, each securing a few old muskets and some ammunition, which were gladly received. Later more ammunition, buckshot and powder was obtained from St. Cloud.

While Indians were seen from time to time and on several occasions settlers were fired at no lives of any of the residents of the Prairie were lost. Other localities near by were less fortunate. At Manannah, 22 miles west of Maine Prairie, a party of men who at the first alarm had fled returned to their homes August 26 to secure provisions and look after their crops. As they approached the house a party of Indians rose up from behind a pile

of lumber and firing killed Willmot Maybee, Lyman Howe, Joseph Page and Philip Deck, who were in a wagon. Two other men, Thomas Ryckman and Chauncey Wilson, who had stopped to look after some cattle, ran for the timber with the Indians in pursuit, but they managed to escape, reaching the Maine Prairie fort in a greatly exhausted condition. Others of the original party coming to the scene of the massacre found the bodies of their comrades and at once started for Forest City, avoiding the road for fear of the Indians, and making their way as best they could through brush and marshes. On their arrival a party of men went to the place and found all except Maybee, whose body was discovered two months later. Mr. Howe had been scalped and Mr. Page's throat cut from ear to ear. A young Swede girl, whose father, mother, brother and sister had been butchered before her eyes and who had been kept by the Indians and brutally outraged before making her escape, came to the fort and was kindly cared for by the Maine Prairie mothers, being afterwards sent to Clearwater where she had friends. It is not surprising that, with such experiences as these, many people came to believe that "the only good Indian was a dead Indian." There was a strong sentiment in favor of having the government offer a bounty of $10 each for Indian scalps.

Using every possible precaution the settlers gathered in their neglected crops and cared for their cattle. Finally as all indications of danger passed they gradually left the fort and returned to their homes, taking up again the customary duties of life in peaceful times.

Fair Haven. At this little hamlet as a matter of precaution it was decided to send the women and children to places of safety, some going to St. Cloud, some to Clearwater, and others to Maine Prairie. The men, some fifteen in number, organized by electing A. Montgomery captain and V. W. Olds lieutenant, and at once inclosed an old log building which had been used as a hotel. A call coming from Forest City for help the greater part of this little company of men left to render assistance where it seemed to be most needed. They went to Acton, the scene of the Jones and Baker murder, but others had preceded them, and they returned to Fair Haven August 23 without having encountered any Indians. A feeling of comparative security soon prevailed and the families were reunited, the men who had remained having harvested their crops in the daytime while sleeping in the fort at night.

On June 11, 1863, Captain John S. Cady and three men of Company A Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, followed the trail of Indians, who had been stealing horses, to near Kandiyohi lake, where they overtook and opened fire on them; the Indians, hidden in the brush, returned the fire, Captain Cady being shot through the heart while the Indians escaped.

Colonel M. T. Thomas with a detachment of 77 mounted men left Paynesville July 18, and scouted through the Big Woods and Kandiyohi county, covering 200 miles, frequently dividing into small parties for the purpose of thoroughly reconnoitering the country, returning to Paynesville at the end of seven days without having found any Indians or very late signs of their presence.

On September 11 Captain M. Q. Butterfield (Captain Cady's successor)

with Sergeant William Edwards left Paynesville for Kingston to have the muster and pay rolls signed by the men at that post. When about five miles beyond Paynesville they were fired on by Indians ambushed in bushes by the roadside and Sergeant Edwards was killed. Unable to take the body, Captain Butterfield left it and returned to Paynesville, where taking Lieutenant Tollington and seventeen men he started immediately in pursuit. They soon came on the trail of the Indians and found that they had ponies, although they were on foot when they shot and killed Sergeant Edwards. This trail was followed to the vicinity of Lake Calhoun, where it was lost. The party circled the lake to the north, coming out on Green lake, where they discovered another trail of two Indians whose moccasin tracks were fresh in the sand. These were evidently other Indians than those who had committed this murder. After a pursuit of two or three miles this trail also was lost and darkness compelled the party to return to Manannah. The search was resumed the following day by Lieutenant Tollington, but without result. The body of Sergeant Edwards which had been scalped was sent to his home at Champlin.

The troops garrisoning the fort at Paynesville remained until May 24, 1864. This was Company E of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers. The fort referred to was located in the west end of the old Paynesville townsite.

As a family of immigrants, Amos Dustin and family, were on their way, June 29, 1863, from Waverly, Wright county, to Moore's Point, Carver county, places but twelve miles apart, they were attacked by Indians who used bows and arrows exclusively. Two persons were killed outright and two so badly injured that they died afterwards. The family were traveling in an open lumber box-wagon, and while the tragedy occurred on Monday it was not until the following Wednesday that the mangled and decomposed bodies of the dead were found and the agonized living. Amos Dustin, the father, was sitting in the front part of the wagon, dead, with an arrow sticking in his body and a deep wound in his breast made by a towahawk. His left hand had been cut off and carried away by the Indians. In another part of the wagon lay the corpse of Mrs. Dustin, his aged mother. An arrow was in her body also and her head hanging over the side of the wagon, her long hair disheveled and filled with the clotted blood which had flowed from her wounds. The mother and a child twelve years of age were in the wagon still alive but so badly wounded that they died afterwards. For two days they had lain and suffered beside the dead bodies of their loved ones, unable to procure sustenance or assistance. Beneath the father's seat crouched a little girl, six years of age, who had concealed herself there when the attack was first made and thus escaped the savages. Her face and clothes were covered and her shoes literally filled with the life blood of her father as it had trickled from his mangled body.

Following the news of this outrage the Adjutant General of Minnesota issued an order calling for volunteers to serve for sixty days to scour the woods from Sauk Centre to the line of Sibley county, to go in squads of four under their own leader, to furnish their own arms, equipment and subsistence, and be paid $1.50 per day and $25.00 for every Sioux scalp taken.

This bounty was paid for a number of scalps, but not as many as the authorities and the other people would have been glad to receive.

In March, 1863, Colonel M. T. Thomas, of the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, arrived in St. Cloud and made this city his headquarters. He was accompanied by his staff: Lieutenant George W. Butterfield, regimental adjutant; Lieutenant George L. Fisk, regimental quartermaster; Sergeant Major John Hartley; Quartermaster Sergeant E. M. Bass; Orderly Henry C. Helm. Major Camp came at the same time, but left soon afterwards, going to Sauk Centre to take command of the post at that place. In May he was transferred to Fort Abercrombie, being succeeded by Captain Pettit.

Mr. Doble living near Fair Haven, July 11 discovered three Indians driving away his cow. He shot one, believing he killed him. The others were about to carry the body off when Mr. Doble fired again, wounding another. The third fled, but Mr. Doble not knowing how many might be near left for the settlement, but when he returned with a party both bodies were gone.

Shortly after midnight of July 26 Indians attempted to steal horses from Henry Block's stable at Maine Prairie, and being discovered shot at Mr. Block, a ball striking him in the left hand. Four horses were stolen from stables in Maine Prairie that night. The evening of the next day while a man named Kenney was driving along the road near Clearwater he was shot at by a couple of Indians, a ball entering his arm.

Reports came from Alexandria of settlers in that vicinity being fired on by Indians.

Aside from occasional appearances and outrages, such as are narrated above, there were no troubles from the Indians in 1863. The settlers had practically all returned to their homes, the great majority before the beginning of the year, although a feeling of insecurity still prevailed and Home Guard organizations were maintained, while the government troops occupied the posts. In June and July 250 Prussian muskets and 10,000 ball cartridges were received and later an additional 200 for the use of the militia of Stearns county. When some time afterwards a call was made for the return of these muskets very few were turned in, the settlers preferring to retain them.

In the first days following the Sioux outbreak great fears were felt as to what the Chippewas might do, and it was from this quarter that the greatest apprehensions were felt. It was known that they were in an ugly mood and some minor depredations were committed. Subsequent revelations showed that an uprising in that direction was perilously near. But wise action and wise counsel averted the threatened danger. Governor Ramsey went personally to the Chippewa agency about the middle of September and arrived at a satisfactory understanding with Hole-in-the-Day and the minor chiefs. The marauders gave up their plunder and a desire for peace was professed.

Judge Usher, secretary of the interior, and Superintendent Thompson went to the agency in November for a further conference, which cemented the good which had been previously accomplished. This was about the time that the convicted Sioux were at Mankato awaiting execution and this doubtless had a wholesome effect on the Chippewas.

The following description of Fort Holes, built in what was then called Lower Town, St. Cloud, at the beginning of the Indian outbreak, appeared in the columns of the Democrat:

"The outer wall is a frame work put together and planked up and down on the outside from ten to twelve feet and shelving outward so that it cannot be scaled except with a ladder. This wall is three feet thick at the base and one and a half at the height of six or seven feet, filled with soil dug from the ground on which the fort stands. There are two entrances at which are hung heavy gates. The whole is so well protected by the arrangement of the numerous loopholes that it is impossible for a foe to approach it with safety. There is also an inner wall or room of the same circular form. This is also a frame work, similar to the outer and so constructed that it is a perfect fort in itself, independent of the outer one and having all of its advantages, with the additional advantage of being covered with a heavy body of soil. This is intended for the protection of the families of the citizens in case of an attack by the redskins. The inner room is lined with berths (similar to those in a steamboat) next to the wall, the center to be used as a general kitchen. An observatory raised from the center and above the whole is reached by two flights of stairs and is supplied with loop-holes that command a view of the whole surrounding country, and forms a material part of the defense of the fort for the distance of a rifle shot. There is also room to store provisions for 500 persons sufficient to sustain them for six months. A good well has also been dug in the fort. The whole work was designed and executed in the short space of one week."

This fort was named for Samuel Holes, whose advice had largely been followed in its construction and who had given valuable assistance while the work was in progress. It was not at any time occupied by the citizens of St. Cloud, the danger not being considered imminent enough to warrant them in leaving their homes, but it afforded accommodations for a number of refugees who came in from other parts of the county. It was permitted to remain as it had been originally built until the summer of 1864, when it was torn down in order that the lumber might be used, but it was not until ten years later that the ground was leveled and the last vestige of this local relic of the campaign of 1862 had disappeared.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT FREEMAN.

Lieutenant Ambrose Freeman was with General Sibley's expedition in 1863. The first battle of the campaign was fought July 24 at Big Mound. Just prior to the engagement Lieutenant Freeman and George Brackett of Minneapolis had gone hunting about three miles from Camp Sibley, when a party of fifteen Indians approaching were at first mistaken for cavalry. Afterwards, they came up under a flag of truce until quite near, when they made a dart and began firing. One savage, riding up behind, shot Lieutenant Freeman through the body with an arrow. Some scouts coming up fired at the Indians, who retreated behind a knoll. Lieutenant Freeman in dismounting fell and died in a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Brackett remounting his

horse fled with the scouts, but all were overtaken by their Indian pursuers. Dismounting and hiding in the tall grass, Mr. Brackett escaped while the savages were disputing over the horses, and wandered around for several days before finding the new camp. The body of Lieutenant Freeman was secured the next day and buried by his company—"D" of the Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captain Oscar Taylor of St. Cloud. There it remained in an unknown and unmarked grave until found nearly twenty years afterward by his son, D. H. Freeman, after the third search, and brought to the old home for a final resting place.

HOLE-IN-THE-DAY MURDERED.

Hole-in-the-Day, the noted Chippewa Indian chief, who from time to time had been a visitor in St. Cloud, was waylaid and murdered June 27, 1868, near the Chippewa Agency. Having gone to Crow Wing in his one-horse buggy in the forenoon he was returning to his home which was about two miles from the agency, when a party of nine Pillager Indians, who had secreted themselves in a dense thicket, sprung out. One of them fired both barrels of a shot-gun, at a very close range, the charge taking effect in Hole-in-the-Day's head and neck. He never spoke, but with a groan fell from the buggy dead. Another of the party stepped up and discharged a load of shot into the prostrate form, while another stabbed it in the left breast. The body was dragged to the side of the road, and after being robbed of hat, blanket and a gold watch worth $250, was left there. The Indians then took the horse and buggy and Ojibbenay, who had been with the murdered chief, and went to Hole-in-the-Day's house, where they helped themselves to guns, saddles, shawls, blankets, etc., first telling his wives (one a white woman) what they had done. After appropriating another horse, they went to Leech lake, where their band was located. The cause of the murder is not known; the party was composed of worthless members of the band, there being no chiefs in it. Hole-in-the-Day's body was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Crow Wing with the stars and stripes floating over his grave. He was only nineteen years of age when he became chief, and his son, a lad of but fifteen, may become his successor. One of his daughters attended for several years St. John's academy at St. Paul, and was said to be quite proficient in her studies. When his estate was finally probated it was found to amount to between $4,000 and $5,000, including some 1,200 acres, instead of the fabulous fortune he had been supposed to possess. He left three living wives (besides two dead) one of these, the white wife whom he had married at the Willard hotel, Washington, being in Minneapolis.

The foregoing is the substance of the reports published at the time of the tragedy, but subsequent and quite recent official investigations threw considerable light on this cold-blooded murder, making known the inside facts.

In a "brief," prepared by Edward C. O'Brien, a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and printed at the Government printing office, Washington, in 1912, the testimony of certain Indian witnesses is

given. In this brief the statement is made that "by the treaty of March 19, 1867, the White Earth Reservation was set apart for the Minnesota Chippewas," and that "the head chief of the Minnesota Chippewas, Hole-in-the-Day, was determined that none of the Lake Superior mixed bloods, who had exhausted their rights in Wisconsin, should be permitted to remove to White Earth. The Lake Superior mixed blends were equally determined to intrude themselves upon the White Earth Reservation. To accomplish their purpose it was necessary for them to procure the murder of Hole-in-the-Day. Their first effort in this direction seems to have commenced about 1866, when Clement H. Beaulieu, Sr., George Fairbanks, Bill McArthur, John George Morrison, Be-yun-eesh and Kah-do-kun endeavored to hire certain Indians to take Hole-in-the-Day's life." This attempt failed because of the refusal, as is alleged, of the Indians approached to carry out the plan unless a part of the money promised should be paid in advance, which was refused. The brief continues: "The second attempt of the mixed bloods to procure the assassination of Hole-in-the-Day, as disclosed by the record in this case, was in 1868. The actual details of the killing of Hole-in-the-Day were told by an eyewitness, Ahnah-me-ay-gah-bow. This witness states that a party of Indians started from Leech lake to go to Wahpeton, North Dakota, to visit, and were going by way of the Big Field, near Crow Wing." The witness testified that there were seven Indians in the party besides himself; that when they had reached the Big Field, one of the Indians, May-Dway-we-nind, loaded his gun and said, "This is the day that Hole-in-the-Day is to die." The witness testified that he asked of one of the Indians what the other was to get for killing Hole-in-the-Day, and received the reply, "He is to get a thousand dollars and a house built for him—a nice house." The witness further testified: "I asked him, 'Who is it that is hiring you to kill Hole-in-the-Day?' and he answered, 'It is Kah-do-kun and Gay-mah-ke-wen-Zie (this is the Indian name of Clement H. Beaulien, Sr.) and Be-yun-eesh." The witness continuing his testimony said that after leaving the Big Field they saw two persons coming in a rig, one being Hole-in-the-Day, and as they came up May-dway-we-nind fired and Hole-in-the-Day dropped out of the buggy. O-dish-gway-ge-shig, he added, ran up and fired into the prostrate form "killing him right there." The witness being asked the question, "Did Kah-do-kun afterwards become Indian agent at White Earth, answered,"Yes." As the result of this, it was claimed, "the mixed bloods spilled into the White Earth Reservation."

Hole-in-the-Day was not succeeded as chief of the Chippewas, as had been expected at the time, by his young son, but Wah-baun-as-quod, or White Cloud. On White Cloud's death his son, William Wright, became hereditary chief, and he in turn was succeeded by his brother, Ne-zho-dain, or Charles T. Wright, as hereditary chief. Mr. Wright is an Episcopal missionary among his people, and now resides at Cass lake. During the life of Hole-in-the-Day another Indian May-zhuck-e-ge-shig, who had a reputation as a great warrior, was regarded as second chief. He led his people in ten battles with the Sioux, in which he took five scalps with his own hands. He lives at Beaulieu, twenty miles from the Chippewa Indian Agency, is an old man, and for many years

has been accepted by a number of the Chippewas as the head chief. Another chief, old Wah-de-nah, ninety-two years of age, is living at Tulaby lake. One of his nephews, John Bad-boy, lives at the agency.

EARLY INDIAN ENCOUNTERS.

In the early days, before white settlers arrived and took possession of the land, Stearns county was familiar ground to the Indians. This county and its vicinity was the home of the Winnebagoes. The Chippewas (the familiar and better-known name of the Ojibways) occupied the country further up the Mississippi river, while the Sioux had lands on the Minnesota river. Bands from the latter two tribes were frequently on the war path, passing back and forward, and St. Cloud lay on the trail of their incursions.

Maine Prairie was a favorite hunting ground for both the Chippewas and Sioux, and it was here that from time to time bloody encounters between them took place. The first of these of which there is any record was in 1858, and was given in a published letter in 1888 by J. U. Kimball. Five Chippewas attacked a party of Sioux, sixty or seventy of whom with their families were on their annual hunt, and took from them a few scalps. The Sioux quickly rallied, killing one Chippewa and wounding another, the rest escaping. Mr. Kimball adds: "This was on the farm now owned by Peter Morey, while the other fight (that in 1860) was about eighty rods north, on W. H. Stanchfield's farm. The Sioux were encamped on Willow Creek, about one mile south of my place. John Dolan and myself went down afterwards about dark to their camping ground and at the entrance which was palisaded with poplar stakes, stood a pole on top of which was a Chippewa scalp, face and all. It looked hideous. They had dug pits to the number of fifteen or twenty, for the safety of the squaws and young ones. The pits are there yet, where the town site is situated. They went up next morning and dragged the Chippewa's body out of the road and covered it with wood, which they set on fire.

"Another little incident I will mention. The Indians stole some hay and corn from me and I filed a bill against them, amounting to $15, sworn to before Squire Farwell in 1858. At the end of twenty-three years it came back with the request for another witness, which I did not then have, but I could almost see that the wheels of government moved slowly."

In 1859 a party of Sioux were camped on the prairie and at the same time two young Chippewas were trapping on the small streams some distance off. Their camp being discovered by the Sioux was rifled of its contents. Burning for revenge and reckless of the result, the two young warriors concealed themselves by a path which some of the Sioux hunters would take on their return from the day's chase, and when their enemies came within close range they fired, one Sioux falling dead. One of the two Chippewas was killed by the return fire and the other severely wounded. The latter sprang upon the prostrate form of his fallen foe, tore the bloody scalp from his head and with a wild war whoop dashed into the woods and brush and plunged into a lake. A large number of the Sioux quickly gathered and endeavored to cut off his escape, but he found so secure concealment on the other side that his whereabouts was not discovered until he was able to make his way

to the home of James Simmons, whom he knew, and by whom he was afterwards taken to a place of safety with the scalp he had captured at so great risk dangling from his belt. The Sioux, disappointed in not being able to secure their prey, placed the body of the dead Chippewa on a pile of brush, emptied the contents of their guns into it, and then setting fire to the brush heap leaped and howled around the burning mass until all was consumed. This scene was witnessed by D. A. Roberts, one of the early settlers of Maine Prairie, who said it was something which could never be forgotten.

The following year witnessed another encounter at Maine Prairie between two bands of these hostile tribes, the particulars of which were gathered by E. H. Atwood, of that town, after a careful investigation of the conflicting stories. In May, 1860, ten young Sioux warriors with one Winnebago, on their way to Crow Wing for Chippewa scalps, crossed Maine Prairie and stopped at Orlon Farwell's for something to eat, informing him of their destination and purpose. H. P. Bennett was engaged to repair some of their guns. Their trip to the Chippewa country was fruitless. They secured no scalps and a young squaw, whom they attempted to capture, escaped by diving into the Mississippi and swimming to the opposite shore. Before leaving, they found the grave of Hole-in-the-Day's father, opened it and burned the bones. Returning home soon afterwards and learning of the desecration of his father's grave, Hole-in-the-Day, taking with him eight of his warriors, started in pursuit of the Sioux, who had crossed the river at St. Cloud, near the Beaupre ferry—Mr. Beaupre having refused to take them over—and gone to Maine Prairie. Here, where they arrived the next day, May 12, wholly unconscious of being pursued, they went to different houses to obtain food, and at O. Farwell's stole a quantity of eggs and a pair of shoes. In the meantime the Chippewas had taken a circuitous route and concealed themselves in a patch of hazel brush to the south of where the Farwell schoolhouse afterwards stood and near the trail by which the Sioux would pass. Soon the latter came, walking in single file. Each Chippewa selected his victim and all fired simultaneously. Five Indians fell, either dead or mortally wounded, and the latter seeing that escape was impossible cut their own throats rather than suffer torture at the hands of their enemies. Hole-in-the-Day, while in Washington, had been presented with a Colt's revolving rifle, which on this occasion he used with deadly effect. Besides the five who fell at the first fire, two were badly wounded, but succeeded in getting into the brush and escaping capture. Four others got away, but three of them were wounded, only one being unhurt. Hole-in-the-Day was the only Chippewa injured, and he but slightly. The dead Sioux were scalped and the Winnebago's head was cut off. These trophies were exhibited with boisterous demonstrations of joy to a number of the settlers, and were brought to the house of Daniel Spaulding, where they were emptied on the floor by the Chippewas, to the great alarm of Mrs. Spaulding, who was alone at the time.

After several days the whites buried the badly mutilated bodies of the dead Indians. Seven days later seventy-five Sioux warriors with several squaws, came, dug up the dead, washed the bodies, wrapped them in new blankets and reburied them—it being the custom, so reported, to bury scalped

Indians where they fell, the loss of the scalp being considered a disgrace. One of the wounded Indians, who had escaped, was found dead in the brush, and the other still alive, after seven days without food, water or care of his wounds. The dead and the living one were taken back. The stolen shoes were found on one of the dead Indians.

George W. Sweet, whose home was at Sauk Rapids, and who was the second register of the United States land office at that place, in a letter published in 1888, told of some of his early experiences with the Indians, who were at that time quite familiar objects. In 1850 Mr. Sweet was living temporarily at the old steamboat landing opposite Lieut. Governor Gilman's present residence, engaged in the erection of a warehouse for the storage of freight brought up from St. Anthony by the steamer Governor Ramsey. The Winnebagoes then had one of their main villages on the west bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Watab, and instead of remaining at home, were roaming around looking for a chance to play poker or some other gambling game, at which many of them were experts, or to obtain whiskey, for which they would give their last blanket. Sauk Rapids was then about two miles above the present village, where the fur company had their headquarters under the charge of Jeremiah Russell. Near the southwest corner of Stager's addition to Sauk Rapids was Calvin Potter's place, the principal attraction of which was a bar, and here were encounters between the Indians and white men, which resulted in the loss of life on both sides. One of these affairs in 1850 resulted in the sending of a party of government soldiers, with a howitzer, on the Governor Ramsey to Sauk Rapids, where a number of the Indians were arrested and taken to Watab, but afterwards released.

In speaking of the Maine Prairie encounter narrated by Mr. Atwood, Mr. Sweet said: "The victorious Chippewas, who had crossed the Mississippi from the east side near the mouth of the Sauk river, returned the same day, and among their trophies was a head, denuded of its scalp, which in their generosity they presented to me in all its ghastliness. I at once recognized the countenance as that of one of the Winnebagoes, with whom I was well acquainted, and not desiring it as a keepsake, in the interest of science I donated it to my friend, Dr. Simonton. The Winnebagoes were supposed to be neutral between the Sioux and Chippewas, but occasionally a Winnebago would join a party of Sioux on a raid against the Chippewas."

While the Chippewas were in St. Cloud, in pursuit of the band of Sioux, they left with Philip Beaupre, who had refused to ferry them across the Mississippi, an Indian boy of about thirteen years, until they should return, as he was unable to keep up in the chase, his legs being swollen and badly lacerated. Mr. Beaupre, in speaking of the return of the party, after their successful ambush of the Sioux, said: "One of the Chippewas, well known to me, brought back the head of one of the dead Sioux in a gunny-sack and gave it to the boy left in my care. The little fellow was perfectly delighted with the trophy. He cut the scalp into strips, which he used as garters, tying them around his legs, whooping and dancing in the most approved savage fashion."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

STEARNS COUNTY SOLDIERS.

Service Rendered the Nation in the Civil and Indian Wars—Early Debates—Call for Troops—List of Those Who Enlisted from the Various Townships—Regiments in Which They Served—Other Items—By J. I. Donohue.

The necessity of compressing the history of Stearns county troops engaged in the Civil War and the Indian War of 1862, into an article of limited size, reduces to the briefest outlines the history of Stearns county soldiers, who took part in every battle of the Civil and Indian Wars, and who achieved a reputation second to none in the United States service, and the history if fully written and interpreted, with interesting incidents of actual occurrences, would require a large volume.

Stearns county was on the northern frontier of the white settlement in 1860. The United States census of 1860 showed that the population of Stearns county was 4,505.

The votes cast at the presidential election in the fall of 1860 was as follows: Lincoln, 439; Douglas, 482, Breckenridge, 12.

Becker, Democratic candidate for governor, received 600 votes; Ramsey, Republican candidate, received 375 votes; a total of 975 votes cast at the last election held preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. Stearns county furnished 647 soldiers in the Civil and Indian Wars.

During the presidency of Buchanan, all the federal offices, judicial, land offices and Indian agents, were held by Democrats. Nearly all were from the South, and outspoken pro-slavery in sentiment, and outspoken in support of slavery. This, together with the fact that the local population was largely from New England and Germany, all strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, caused much discussion and heated debate, and aroused public opinion, so that when Fort Sumter was fired upon, April 12, 1861, it was certain that the long-expected and much-to-be-dreaded internecine war had begun.

There were no faint hearts. All knew that all attempts to effect a peaceful settlement of the slavery question had passed; that the appeal to force had come; that the southern states had dared the worst and the worst had come.

Stearns county had no organized militia in 1861, and therefore was not represented by any organization in the first regiment of Minnesota's Volunteer Infantry, which was tendered the President by Governor Ramsey, as Minnesota's quota in the call of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 militia for three months' service.

The following Stearns county soldiers served in the regiment: Henry P. Welch, Maine Prairie, in Company D; E. W. Ball, St. Cloud, Company G; Lucius Ford, St. Cloud, Company E; Henry Fischer, St. Cloud, Company E; William Owen, St. Cloud, Company D; Murdock Pattison, St. Cloud, Company E; Peter Scherfenberg, St. Cloud, Company D; George B. Kelsey, St. Cloud,

Company E; Thomas Doble, St. Cloud, Company E; John Abel, Fair Haven, Company C; Rufus W. Eastman, St. Cloud, Company C; Daniel A. Perkins, Fair Haven, Company —; Andrew F. Perkins, Fair Haven, Company —; P. C. Townsend, Fair Haven, Company D; H. C. Bradley, Maine Prairie, Company E; Carrol H. Clifford, Fair Haven, Company D; Louis B. Geer, Fair Haven, Company D.

Under calls of the President, issued May 3, 1861, for 500,000 men; call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men; call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men; call of October 17, 1863, for 500,000 men; call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men, and call of July 10, 1864, for 500,000 men, and under drafts in two districts of Minnesota, which included Stearns county, in May, June, July, September and November, 1864, and in March and April, 1865, and in drafts made in Stearns county, on May 30, June 27, July 26, September 21, November 1, November 26, 1864, and on March 9, and April 5 and 6, 1865, known as supplemental drafts to make up the deficiencies in prior drafts the following named citizens were mustered into the service of the United States and were credited to Stearns county, Minnesota:

Town of St. Cloud. Ayers, Lyman W., Second Battery; Andrews, C. C., I, 3; Albert, John J., G, 4; Barrett, Theodore H., G, 9; Bowen, John, I, 7; Bloomfield, R. D., Second Battery; Bloomfield, E. G., Second Battery; Bowhall, C. F., I, 7; Blood, S. A., I, 7; Becker, Christ, G, 9; Bates, Nathan, I, 7; Ball, E. W., G, 1; Brakefield, John, I, 3; Brand, John P., E, 5; Curtis, Ephraim, —, 7; Colthard, David W., Second Battery; Curtis, Oscar E., G, 9; Crummett, John O., I, 3; Coates, James, I, 3; Collins, Henry E., I, 3; Crawford, Ampulin, I, 3; DeCosta, Francisco V., D, 4; Boblea, J., G, 4; Ford, Lucius, E, 1; Fisher, Henry J., E, 1; Garger, Edward, I, 7; Glover, George, I, 7; Gowdy, Albert C., Second Battery; Gould, Christerman, D, 4; Greenleaf, Gamon, I, 3; Garlington, Edward A., I, 3; Gilpatrick, B., Second Battery; Garlington, Lawrence, I, 7; Harvey, D., I, 7; Hart, Eder, I, 7; Hursey, A. E., I, 7; Hower, John G., D, 4; Hanner, John H., D, 4; Hanson, George, G, 4; Hanner, George H., D, 1; Hooper, David, I, 3; Inman, Thomas E., D, 4; Jones, George, I, 7; Jarvis, David, Second Battery; Johnson, James W., Second Battery; Kinney George S., I, 7; Kinkead, William, Second Battery; Ketchum, Charles, G, 4; Kovitz, George, G, 4; Lovejoy, Justus, I, 7; Laughlin, Pomeroy, I, 7; Lueg, Charles, G, 4; Lombard, Charles W., I, 3, October 10, 1863; McCarty, Timothy, G, 9, March 3, 1864; Martin, Daniel, I, 7, April 4, 1864; Lombard, Charles W., I, 3; McCarthy, Timothy, G, 9; Martin, Daniel, I, 7; Miller, James K., I, 7; McKelay, James, I, 7; Miller, Stephen, D, 1; Miller, Wesley F., E, 1; McCarty, Bernard, D, 2; Moore, John, I, 3; Mauer, N., G, 4; McCarty, Michael, H, 8; Miller, Stephen C., B, 6; Millett, James C., First Secret Service; Noel, B. F., D, 1; Nibler, Frank, D, 4; Neus, Severe B., C, 2; Oner, William, D, 1; Osmundson, Osmund, A, 4; Parrant, Joseph, I, 7; Parks, Thomas M., E, 5; Patterson, Murdock, E, 1; Richert, Charles, I, 3; Roeser, Peter, G, 4; Rambean, Ralph, G, 4; Spear, Orrin E., I, 3; St. Cyr, Abner, G, 4; Steffer, John, G, 4; Schneider, Hermann, G, 4; Schafenberg, Freder, D, 1; Sutherland, James, I, 7; Seifert, Chris, G, 9; Summers, James E., I, 7; Schunot, Heinrich, D, 5; Thompson, John L., I, 3; Tanner, Elijah J., D, 4; Tenvoorde, Jacob E., D, 4; Tramp, Joseph

A., G, 4; Thomas, James D., I, 7; Thomas, Charles H., I, 3; Unger, Christian, G, 4; Vasser, Andrew, G, 9; Woodcock, Fenn B., G, 3; Weiser, Ferdinand, G, 4; Waldorf, Matthias, G, 4; Wilkins, Christopher, I, 7; West, J. E., I, 7; Weaver, George D., A, 8; Ressell, Benjamin, I, 2 (re-enlisted); Buchanan, James, 3; Berry, Charles M. (recruit), 8; Crummett, John C., I, 3 (re-enlisted); Collins, Henry E., I, 3 (re-enlisted); Foster, Moses (recruit), 2; Hower, Leoi (recruit), 7; Hanson, George, G, 4 (re-enlisted); Keniston, Henry A. (recruit), 6; Morse, George, Hatch's Battalion; Markling, Frank F., 3 (re-enlisted); Moore, Solon, —, 3(re-enlisted); Rambean, Ralph, G, 4 (re-enlisted); Woodcock, Fenn B., D, 4 (re-enlisted); Albert, Joseph, G, 4 (re-enlisted); Thomas, Charles H., I, 3 (re-enlisted); Schnnot, Heinrich, D, 5 (re-enlisted); Ayre, Lyman W., Second Battery. The following were all one year men serving in Company D, Minnesota Mounted Rangers: Briggs, Adoniram; Barton, A. G.; Brent, George E.; Brown, B. S.; Blair, Bartley; Behres, Peter; Clark, John R.; Carlisle, James. August, 1864: Caorringan, William; Cook, Henry; Coates, John; Cossert, John; Darling, F. C.; Dahl, Ole; Darton, George W.; Davenport, Paul D.; Dicken, James F.; Eich, John; Ewing, Adam; Freeman, Ambrose; Fuller, John; Fritz, Andrew; Glazier, H. L.; Garrison, Oscar E.; Getchell, Nathaniel; Grandelmayer, John; Garlington, Jesse M.; Gerhard Liser; Holes, Samuel; Heyman, George J.; Hamilton, James; Huhn, Rudolph; Johnson, Ackley C. January, 1865: Johnson, Mathias. February, 1865: Knowlton, William; Kerstein, Anthony; Lyon, William H.; Laureman, Michael; Lavaque, H. G.; Lavaque, G. W.; Lawson, Peter; Matoon, Gilbert S.; Mickley, Matthias; Morgan, Samuel; Morgan, J. H.; McAlpin, J. M.; Marte, Frederick; Meagher, Michael; Potter, Richard; Parks, Isaac; Peterson, Nels; Raymond, John R.; Thompson, Sylvester; Tracy, J. R.; Wilson, James C.; Willis, Joseph A. March, 1865: Moore, J. W.; Smith, Charles F.; Scherfenberg, W. C.; Sircely, Jacob; Simonton, John; Stannart, Allan A.; Schafer, John; Taylor, Oscar; Thompson, John L.; Weaver, Henry. The following were one-year men, serving in Hatch's Battalion, Company B: Carigh, Hugh; Fedderna, William H.; Gregory, George D.; Company D: Mulligan, James. Company E: Turner, Seth W. (two years); Company G: Bebensee, Christian; Baker, Charles H.; Brown, Benjamin D.; Eik, John; Fadden, Aaron; Fishbach, John; Ferk, Max; Green, Henirich; Gardener, Jason W.; Johnson, Charles H.; Kimball, Joseph; King, Amasa D.; La Vaque, John H.; McAlpine, John M.; McLoughlin, George W.; Mund, John; Miller, John; Perdel, Joseph; Parents, Louis; Read, Joseph H.; Shephard, George; Willie, Charles; Yonker, John; and Mund, William, served in G, 11. Brigham, James E.; Gazett, Jacob; Heintz, Peter; and Scherer, John D., served in the Second Cavalry. Delaney, Daniel, was a recruit in the Second Infantry. Hoffman, Bonifacius; Jones, John; Peffen, Adam; and Leisen, John, were substitutes. The record of Smith, David, does not appear. Carlington, James N., and Shields, Dennis, served in the Independent Battalion. Atherton, Minor, served in the Han. Corps. Burdick, Job. N.; Green, Joseph M.; and Place, James H., served in D, 1. The following all served in the First Artillery. Company C: Duton, George W.; Gillett, Jerome; Lonennom, Michael; Mickley, Mathias; Riley, John. Company E: Mitchell, James S.; Stenberg, William. Company F:

Biggerstaff, James; Dorr, John J.; Leech, John; Zimmer, John. Company G: Adams, John; Dequish, William J.; Mann, James T.; Lepel, Christian; Poulerson, Henrie; Peters, Leonard; Steck, Martin; Yager, Charles. Company H: Williams, Peter. Company M: Mealcher, John; Niemburg, ————.

Sauk Centre. Adley, Moses W., Second Battery; Adley, Warren, D, 4; Arnold, John N., Second Battery; Bruce, S. M., I, 3; Bennett, Warren H., G, 9; Beckley, Fred J., G, 9; Davis, George E., Second Battery; Derocher, John, G, 9; Ellison, John W., G, 9; Ferguson, James, Second Battery; Hubbard, A. J., G, 9; Hoffman, John, I, 7; James, Orlando W., I, 3; Jewell, Ira, G, 9; Jungblut, William, H, 8; Jones, Prentis M., B, 8; Kinkead, Alexor, Second Battery; Lamb, Charles, I, 3; Lamb, William A., H, 5; Lamb, Winfield S., K, 5; Masterson, James E., I, 3; Milne, John O., I, 1; McKusuck, G. N., —, 8; McDole, William, G, 9; McDonald, James N., G, 9; Niehof, Joseph, G, 9; Pomeroy, Joshua B., K, 2; Russell, George H., Second Battery; Slattery, Albert J., H, 5; Vail, William, D, 4; Whitford, Alexor, Second Battery; Bruce, Samuel M., (recruit), 3 (re-enlisted); Jones, Prentis M., —, 8; Adley, Moses W. (April 3, 1864), Second Battery (re-enlisted); Paget, Henry (recruit), 8; Brower, Richard, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Brower, Jacob, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Caswell, John A., G, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Stebbins, Joshua, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Whitefield, Wilford I., D, Mounted Rangers (one year man). August 24, 1864, Haly, Winslaw; and Tuttle, H., enlisted as two-year men in Company E, Hatch's Battalion, while Tuttle, Charles J., enlisted in G, 11. October 4, 1864, Smith, Royal, enlisted in Company A, First Heavy Artillery, as one year man. On the same day, Stebbins, Joshua; and Stannard, Alvah A., enlisted in Company B, of the same artillery, for the same length of time. In February, 1865, the following gentlemen enlisted in Company H, of the same artillery, for the same length of time: Feilden, Henry; Gilbert, Charles H.; Hoffman, John D.; Moore, Lindley; Martin, Benjamin. Scheibel, Joseph; and Teeter, Elias; enlisted the same day. In August, 1864, Schenck, Adolphus, was enrolled as a substitute in the Fifth Regiment.

Munson. Benning, Bernard, G, 9; Bashler, John, G, 9; Eich, Henry, G, 4; Klausier, John, H, 1; Kneisor, L., G, 4; Klosterman, Charles, G, 4; Klosterman, Francis, G, 4; Miller, Frederick, G, 9; Niehaas, John B., G, 9; Slagerman, John, G, 9; Walger, Herman, G, 9; Westman, Henry, G, 9; Westman, Bernard, G, 4; Closterman, Charles H., G, 4 (re-enlisted); Gates, Andrew J., D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Schultz, August, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Schroder, William, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Watenburg, Anton, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man). Of the following all except the last three were substitutes, and all re-enlisted: October, 1864, Breasse, William, substituted for Henry Broker. November, 1864, Pond, Marion, substituted for William Schroder; Anderson, Peter, substituted for P. Ludvick. December, 1864, Rhicart, Philip, substituted for L. Kalb; St. German, Napoleon, substituted for V. Englehart; Dixon, William, substituted for H. Schafer; Smith, Alexander, substituted for N. Reider. January, 1865, Calloan, Patrick; King, Christopher. February, 1865, Bonduront, Cyrus S.; Thompson, William F. May, 1864, Henrick, Joseph, 2. June, 1864, Gwinn,

Charles, 3. May, 1864, Knebel, Herman, 4. November, 1864, Wolf, John, 4. September, 1864, Reaseman, John, 4. November, 1864, Anderson, Peter, 5.

Town of St. Joseph. Adelmann, Frank, G, 4; Bachs, Michael, G, 9; Blackburn, David, I, 3; Capler, Anton, G, 4; Dressler, John, I, 7; Enderlie, Rudolph, I, 4; Engles, Peter, G, 9; Eich, John, G, 4; Fleish, John A., G, 9; Jacobs, Lewis, G, 9; Kohlzer, Adam, G, 9; Langer, Martin, G, 9; Merkling, Frank Joseph, I, 3; Muhlbauer, Joseph, G, 4; Obert, Miles C., Second Battery; Platter, John, G, 4; Schelpling, Frederick, I, 3; Schnidler, Matthew, G, 4; Weber, Frank, G, 9; Eich, John, G, 4 (re-enlisted); Milbower, Joseph, G, 4 (re-enlisted); Reeder, Joseph, —, 4 (re-enlisted); Adelman, Joseph, G, 4 (re-enlisted). February, 1864, Schelpling, Frederick, I, 3 (re-enlisted). August, 1864, Weis, Barney (recruit), 4, one year man; Raush, Mathes (recruit), 4, one year man; Ransom, Martin (recruit), 4, one year man; Teats, John F. (recruit), 4, one year man. September, 1864, Staples, Jacob (recruit), 4, one year man; Staples, Charles A. (recruit), Second Battery. January, 1865, Noel, B. F., I, 4, one year man. September, 1864, Brinkman, George H., —, 3; Kersch, Nicholas, A, First Artillery C, one year man. October, 1864, Culp, David M., A, First Heavy Artillery, one year man; Boseman, Ferdinand, C, First Heavy Artillery, one year man. September, 1864, Trash, Daniel, C, First Heavy Artillery, one year man; Wathins, James, C, First Heavy Artillery, one year man. January, 1864, Isman, John B., C, First Heavy Artillery, one year man. March, 1864, Smith, John Y., E, Light Artillery, one year man; Platz, Eckkard (substitute), one year man; Talke, August (substitute), one year man; Woll, Albert (substitute), one year man. April, 1864, Mutchler, August (substitute), one year man. March, 1864, Dohman, Nic (drafted), two year man; Just, Nicholas (drafted), two year man; Laurman, Nic (drafted), two year man. June, 1864, Eich, Peter (drafted), three year man.

Maine Prairie. Bentley, Isaac N., D, 4; Brown, Solomon F., D, 4; Cadwell, Thomas I, D, 4; Clark, Chester S., D, 4; Farwell, Quartus B., D, 4; French, Edward J., D, 4; Fisk, Daniel B., I, 7; Greely, Horace S., D, 4; Guptill, John P., D, 4; Guptill, Albert, D, 4; Greely, John, 1, 7; Hanscom, David, D, 4; Kidder, Edwin N., D, 4; Milligan, William N., D, 4; Scovill, Milo A., D, 4; Scribner, Aaron, D, 4; Stewart, William A., D, 4; Straw, William, G, 4; Spaulding, Daniel, D, 9; Winslow, Jeremiah C., D, 4; Wade, Abana, D, 4; Welch, Henry P., G, 1; Weydert, John, D, 4; Cadwell, Thomas I., D, 4 (re-enlisted); Spaulding, Thomas, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Spaulding, George, D, Monuted Rangers (one year man); Welch, Martin, E, Mounted Rangers (one year man). February, 1863, Falone, Thomas, E, First Artillery; Goodner, David, E, First Artillery; Whitney, Alverton (recruit), First Artillery; Guptill, Albert (recruit), Second Cavalry; Brown, James W. (recruit), Second Cavalry; Clark, Justus W. (substitute) Second Cavalry. November, 1864, Klempen, John (substitute), 5.

Oak. Fenaby, Samuel, G, 9; Peterson, Victor F., H, 3; Prentis, Samuel, G, 9; Setton, Almon, G, 9; Araham, Patrick, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man). September 1864, Anderson, Malcolm, A, First Heavy Artillery; Kersh, Henry, A, First Heavy Artillery; Macatel, Theodore, A, First Heavy Artillery; Pierson, Abner, A, First Heavy Artillery; Pierson, Samuel, A, First Heavy Ar-

tillery; Taylor, Albert, A, First Heavy Artillery. October, 1864, Tarch, Ferdinand, A, First Heavy Artillery. September, 1864, Ogoum, R. H., C, First Heavy Artillery. March, 1864, Tuehner, Casper, First Battery; Schindeldecker, Henry, First Battery; Wolse, John, First Battery. May, 1864, Maly, Joseph (drafted); Stone, Sylvester (drafted). June, 1864, Schaffers, Henry (drafted).

Marion and St. Martin. Buchanan, James, I, 3; Geipman, William H, I, 3; Geipman, Hiram J., I, 3; Higley, Martin, G, 9; Kaltzer, Adam, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man). December, 1864, Luckett, Charles (substitute), Mounted Rangers (one year man); Warren, Franklin (substitute), Mounted Rangers (one year man). March, 1865, Smith, Charles B. (substitute), Mounted Rangers (one year man). May, 1864, Emmerson, Raymond (drafted), 2. September, 1864, Kline, John (drafted), 2. May, 1864, Ulnger, John F. (drafted), 2; Punches, N. Z. (drafted), 3; Daniels, J. B. (drafted), 4. November, 1864, Slattery, Philip (drafted), 4.

Rockville. Decker, William, G, 9; Fox, John, I, 1; Green, Henry, G, 9; Hanson, Mathias, G, 4; Hanson, Nickolas, G, 9; Mug, Peter, G, 4; Taylor, William O., E, 1. August, 1864, Eis, Mathias (recruit), 4; Kremer, John (recruit), 4. September, 1864, Boas, Michael (substitute). December, 1864, Short, Orson J. (substitute); Fox, John (substitute); Leonard, Philip (substitute). May, 1864, Ohles, John (drafted), 2; Grins, John (substitute); Molitor, Michael (drafted), 2; Cerrie, Joseph (substitute), 2. March, 1864, Gidiman, Joseph (drafted), 2. September, 1864, Bevs, Michael (drafted), 4. March, 1865, Molloter, Peter (drafted), 4; Post, Nicholas (drafted), 4. November, 1864, Hoffman, Joseph (substitute), 5; Ruff, Edward (substitute), 5.

Town of Tecumseh (Le Sauk). Crow, George, I, 7; Fadden, Joseph E., I, 7; Fadden, Charles H., I, 7; Grant Nathanl, I, 7; Gear, Levi, I, 7; Gregory, Clifton, I, 7; Johnson, Samuel C., I, 7; Kelsey, George B., E, 1; Konts, Jacob W., D, 1; Leat, Byron, I, 7; Putnam, Simon, I, 4; Putnam, Julius F., I, 7; Sawyer, Henry, I, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Fadden, Aaron, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Konig, Celestine, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man). August, 1864, Ferchweiler, John, G, 11; Sart, John, G, 11. September, 1864, McMahon, Henry (surgeon), 4; St. Loake, Joseph (recruit), 7; McLeod, W. W. (recruit), 7; Wern, Adolph, First Battery. March, 1865, Stout, Robert B. (recruit), Second Cavalry.

Towns of Luxemburg and St. Augusta. Gasser, Nicholas, G, 9; Lahr, Nicholas, G, 9; Lehm, Jacob, G, 9; Monthy, John, G, 9; Meyers, Andrew B., G, 4; Munde, John, G, 4; Pinckney, John E., I, 7; Ruff, Friedolin, E, 5; Schaefer, Henry, G, 9; Tramp, Anton, G, 9; Wilson, Gowan W., I, 7; Weiland, Dominic, G, 4; Leich, Anton, D, 4. August, 1864, Bube, Frederick, Second Battery; Hanson, William H., Second Battery; Kelly, John, Second Battery; Berger, Henry, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Foster, Newton, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Heaitz, Peter, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Leymour, John H., D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Wilson, Joseph L., D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Wilson, James M., D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Woll, Jonathan, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man). August, 1864, Leish, Antoine, F, Hatch's Battalion; Bauer, Christian, E, 11;

Sousseley, Carl, E, 11; Beumer, Frederick, F, 11; Norton, Harvey L, F, 11; Richards, Amasa K., F, 11; Harris, Daniel, Colonel Volunteers; Klanmer, August (recruit), 5; Ernstetter, Sebastian (recruit), 3. January, 1865, Ryan Martin, G, First Artillery; Sexton, John, G, First Artillery. February, 1865, Henricson, Swan, I, First Artillery; Burke, Michael (recruit), 9; Spauber, Theador, B, 9. May, 1864, Cohl, Joseph, I, First Artillery. June, 1864, Johnson, Henry B. (substitute), 2. May, 1864, Kirke, Stephen (drafted) 3.

Town of Wakefield. Brown, Miles A., G, 9; Hascol, Anton, G, 9; Kost, John, G, 9; Mullinback, John, G, 9; Remley, Frank X., G, 9; Reeder, Henry, G, 9; Schiefest, Nicholas, G, 9; Thrin, Stephen, First Battery; Levech, John, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Smith, Nicholas, substitute for Math Fien. September, 1864, Hanson, Nicholas (substitute). January, 1865, Mann, Joseph (substitute); Mirron, Joseph (substitute); King, John (substitute). February, 1864, Drunt, Killion (substitute). May, 1864, Adams, George M. (drafted); Friedman, Nicholas (drafted), 2. June, 1864, Schmit, Nicholas (drafted), 3. September, 1864, Barmberg, Theodore (drafted), 4; Iomgler, Jacob (drafted), 5.

Town of Verndale (Paynesville). Beckley, M. P., I, 7; Darnell, William N., I, 7. October, 1862, Eckmeyer, Andrew, G, 4; Harris, Alfred, G, 9. October, 1862, Helmer, William, G, 4; Luce, Harrison P., I, 7; Reed, George W., G, 9; Blakely, Robert, A, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Jones, Hugh, A, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Knable Gustavus, A, Mounted Rangers (one year man); Brown, Stephen F., A, Mounted Rangers (one year man). August, 1864, Knable, Gustavus, D, Second Cavalry. February, 1865, Blakely, John (recruit), 4. June, 1864, Roach, Samuel P., M (drafted), First Artillery.

Fair Haven. Abell, Newton A., D, 4; Abell, John, C, 1; Bassler, Benjamin F., D, 4; Bodlear, Henry C., D, 4; Clark, George, Jr., D, 4; Eastman, Rufus M., C, 2; Neal, Charles, D, 4; Perkins, Daniel A. (recruit), 1; Perkins, Daniel A., D, 4; Perkins, Andrew F. (recruit), 1; Peasley, Fred M., 1, 2; Tufs, Willard C., D, 4; Townsend, Perry C., C, 1; Townsend, George W., C, 1; Tucker, A. W., B, 3; Whitney, Adoniram J., D, 4; Wheeler, Reuben, Arthur, D, 4; West, Caleb, I, 7; Robinson, Charles A., I, 2 (re-enlisted); Tufts, Willard C., D, 4 (re-enlisted); Whitney, Adoniram J., D, 4 (re-enlisted). January, 1864, Townsend, Perry C., C, 1 (re-enlisted); Kemp, Albert, B, Hatch's Battalion; Pratt, Jerome.

Town of Brockway. Abbott, Asa, E, 1; Burns, Simon, I, 7; Berry, Emerson, I, 7; Carter, William, I, 7; Doble, Thomas, E, 1; Hart, Christ, I, 7; Libby, Asa, Jr., I, 7; Mann, Thomas, I, 7; Owens, John, I, 7; Pople, Alonza, G, 4; Vesey, John, I, 7; Wood, Charles F., I, 7; Getchell, Van R., I, 7. September, 1864, Lschaller, Julius (recruit), 5 (one year man); Doble, Lorenzo (recruit), 4 (one year man); Murray, James C., A, First Heavy Artillery (one year man). February, 1865, Crosby, Jacob E., L, First Heavy Artillery (one year man); Russell, William, L, First Heavy Artillery (one year man); Pfaff, Alexander, M, First Heavy Artillery (one year man); Bauen, Joseph (recruit), Second Volunteers (one year man).

Lyndon. Bradley, H. C., E, 8; Bronghton, Henry C., D, 1; Clifford, Carrol H., E, 8; Campbell, George F., E, 8; Clifford, Franklin W., E, 8; Campbell, M. D., E, 8; Dallas William, E, 8; Geer, Lewis B., D, 1; Parcher, Ellet P., E,

8; Parcher, Frank M., E, 8; Robinson, Thaddeus I., D, 4; Vorse, Charles H., E, 8; Wilkins, Carroll, C, 4; Bunt, Adam, D, Mounted Rangers (one year man). September, 1864, Valk, Joseph H. (recruit), 4; Worley, John (recruit), 3. October, 1864, Bohler, Joseph, D, First Artillery; Truwe, Jacob, D, First Artillery. March, 1865, Bunt, Adam, F, First Artillery; Knswel, John, G, First Infantry. September, 1864, Gleason, Levi, 2.

For a complete history of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian War, 1861-1865, the reader is referred to the History of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars, compiled by the well-known Minnesota soldiers, Judge William Lochren, General J. W. Bishop, General C. C. Andrews, General John B. Sanborn, General L. F. Hubbard, and Judge Charles E. Flandreau. This history was compiled under authority of the State of Minnesota by virtue of an act of the legislature, approved April 16, 1889, and copies have been placed in all public libraries in Minnesota.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

Location Selected—First Board Appointed—Administrations of Superintendents Meyers, Lee, Houlton, Randall, Reed and Scott—Buildings, Grounds and Equipment—Ideals and Inspirations—Daily Life of the Inmates—System of Parole—Starting Life on a Higher Plane—By Principal Keeper F. H. Whitney.

During the early part of the year 1885 the legislature passed an act providing for the establishment of this institution and appointed a committee composed of J. S. Pillsbury, of Hennepin county; William Crooks, of Ramsey county; Andrew McCrea, of Otter Tail county; Henry Poehler, of Sibley county, and F. W. Temple, of Fairbault county, with full power and authority to select and make a permanent location for said institution at or upon some one of the stone quarries of the state. These commissioners purchased for the location of this institution the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section number seven, range thirty, township thirty-five, containing two hundred and forty acres, according to the government surveys, being at East St. Cloud, in the county of Sherburne.

The location being decided upon, Governor A. R. McGill appointed the first Board of Managers in the persons of Gordon E. Cole, of Rice county, President, term of office, six years; Robert Smith, of Ramsey county, term of office, four years; John Cooper, of Stearns county, term of office, five years; H. S. Griswold, of Fillmore county, secretary, term of office, three years; T. H. Barrett ,of Stevens county, term of office, two years; G. W. Holland, of Crow Wing county, term of office, one year. This honorable body in 1887 appointed the Hon. D. E. Meyers, of St. Cloud, as the first superintendent. His administration, which lasted for some seven years, was necessarily one of con-

struction and organization. It must be said, however, that through the opposition of some and the ignorance of others his task was rendered a very arduous one; but with the perseverance and singleness of purpose which characterized the pioneers of old he made a success of it, although he did not remain to enjoy the fruits of his well-directed efforts.

During the first and second years of his administration the first cell-wing of the Reformatory with four tiers of cells, one hundred and twenty-eight in number, the kitchen, offices, laundry, chapel, school rooms, hospital, superintendent's residence, administration building and officer's dormitory, as well as two stone cutting shops, sewerage to the Mississippi river, steam heating plant, and sufficient steam power for laundry, pumping and other present needs were completed. The buildings with the exception of the superintendent's residence were surrounded with a stockade which enclosed about twenty-two acres of ground, including the quarries, garden, stone shops, etc.

At the time of the construction of these buildings they were considered as among the finest in the United States, on account of their being absolutely fireproof and unrivalled in their sanitary conditions. They were completed and ready for occupancy during the month of October, 1889, and on the fifteenth of the same month the first seventy-five inmates were received from the State Prison at Stillwater.

In 1891 and the early part of 1892 the two granite buildings which have since that time housed the engine and power rooms, plumbing and tin shops, store and tailor shop, as well as officers' kitchen and dining hall were erected. In the same year a barn was constructed, with granite basement fitted out for the accommodation of stock, part of which still stands at this time. During the last part of 1892 a greenhouse was erected and has been in continuous use until today. A blacksmith shop was also constructed during this year.

On August 31, 1894, Mr. Meyers resigned on account of ill health and was succeeded by the Hon. William E. Lee, of Long Prairie, who started the construction of the North Cell Wing, which is now described as Quarters "C." He resigned on March 31, 1896, to look after his personal affairs.

The Hon. W. H. Houlton, of Elk River, was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Houlton completed the cell wing started by Mr. Lee. This cell wing accommodates 136 inmates. In 1899 he built the Inmates' Granite Dining Hall, the second story of which furnishes suitable accommodation for the library, drug store, hospital, operating room and school rooms. During the last year of his stay he began the construction of the administration building, which has been completed only recently. In 1898 he erected a cattle and hog barn and enlarged the horse and dairy barn. Supt. Houlton resigned on the 31st day of March, 1900, and the Hon. Frank L. Randall, of Winona, was appointed to succeed him.

Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Randall, the management of the various state institutions was brought under the direction of one board, which was named the "Board of Control of State Institutions."

In 1904 the South Cell Wing was started and was completed in 1907. During this period considerable work was also done on the administration building, and continued in later years, the building being finally completed

in the fall of 1912. It consists of guard room, chapel, adminstrative offices, officers' dormitory and school rooms. The South Cell Wing is now described as Quarters "A" and furnishes accommodation for 136 inmates. The reconstruction of the blacksmith shop, rendered necessary by the fire of 1902, also took place during the early part of 1903. The round stone cutting shop was also rebuilt during the same year. It has a diameter of one hundred feet and furnishes accommodation for about one hundred stone cutters. It is supplied with an overhead, ballbearing derrick which conveniently places stones of considerable dimensions in any part of the shop. In 1904 a new dairy barn was constructed at an expense of $3,000. During 1906 the work on the stone enclosing wall was started and has been kept up ever since. At this time the wall is about half completed. This enclosure is four feet thick at the base and two and one-half feet at the coping and twenty-two and one-half feet high. The interior of the wall is entirely constructed of ashlar or dressed stone; it is perpendicular on the inside and when completed will enclose about fifty acres of ground. All sentinel houses are constructed of the same material and are of very artistic design. This wall is considered one of the finest in the United States. In 1908 two large granite silos were also erected, as well as one additional frame cutting shop. In 1909 the water tower was begun and was completed during the fall of 1912. This tower is constructed of granite produced at the institution quarries. It is one hundred and twenty-eight feet high and thirty feet in diameter. During the years 1911 and 1912 a new stone blacksmith shop, fireproof and thoroughly modern in every respect was also constructed, as well as an ice house of granite, and a hospital and contagious ward, also of granite. In the fall of 1912 a third frame cutting shop was erected, furnishing accommodation for forty-five additional stone cutters. During this year a fourth cell wing, denominated Quarters "D," was also started. This last cell wing is expected to be completed during the next two or three years.

All these buildings were constructed by inmate labor with the services of a competent foreman as teacher. They are considered the finest buildings of the kind in the United States. The granite is quarried by the inmates, dressed by them, and put in place by them.

At this writing the population is 471, and there is only accommodation for 400 individuals, the others are sleeping on cots in the corridors.

The Hon. Frank L. Randall resigned on the first day of June, 1913, and accepted a position as superintendent of all Penal Institutions in Massachusetts.

The Hon. Charles S. Reed, former Warden of the State Prison at Walla Walla, Washington, was appointed to succeed Mr. Randall as the superintendent of the State Reformatory, and took charge June 1, 1913. He not only made many needed improvements, such as beautifying the frontage and streets, and renovating both the officers' and inmates' dining halls, but also finished a number of jobs that were laid aside during the last administration. He did away with the striped suit and locked-step, modified restrictions on silence, formed a prison baseball league, giving the prisoners their first outdoor sport, and organized a band of thirty pieces with one of the finest lot of

instruments to be found in this state. The band is composed entirely of the inmates of the institution, who under an experienced instructor have made great progress, giving both indoor and outdoor concerts.

After a year's efficient service as superintendent Mr. Reed was appointed in June, 1914, warden of the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater, to succeed Henry Wolfer, resigned.

Mr. Reed's successor as superintendent was Henry K. W. Scott, of Concord, N. H., who had been warden of the state prison at that place from 1905 until December, 1913, when his term expired. Mr. Scott arrived in St. Cloud the latter part of the month and promptly entered on his duties.

During his seven months' administration, aside from his many other official duties, Mr. Scott has been superintending the construction of a new cell house, power house, and tunnels leading to same. These buildings, some of which are nearing completion, are a fit criterion and just tribute to the keen interest and zealous initiative Mr. Scott has taken in their construction, conscious of the imperative and fast approaching need of adequate quarters to provide for the rapidly increasing population. Perhaps in no period of equal length have such tangible and beneficial effects, both material and reformatory, attended the efforts of the Minnesota State Reformatory administration.

In the year 1889, Superintendent Meyers appointed Albert Garvin as principal keeper and disciplinarian. Mr. Garvin resigned in 1892 to take the position of warden at the State Prison at Stillwater. Dee Norton succeeded him and died in 1899. F. H. Whitney succeeded him, and still occupies the position.

What, indeed, could be more important than the reclamation or reformation of those who have gone wrong; of those, who, through environment, or perhaps inheritance, have been induced to leave the path of righteousness?

Until comparatively recent times, the theory of punishment for wrong doing to society had been prominent in the minds of the people; but, with the development of a better understanding, and more careful study into the causes which brought about the undoing of so many young persons, it became a fact well established that the mind, as well as the body, was amenable to careful and intelligent treatment. Man being essentially a creature of habits, and habits being the direct result of environment, it follows that a person, who, in his youth, had been subjected to environments of a low or demoralizing character, would be more prone to fall by the wayside than one who had been brought up in the midst of a family of high moral standing and character.

The principal cause of failure is undoubtedly the habit of intemperance. When it is considered that more than four-fifths of the inmates of our prisons and reformatory institutions, more than one-third of the paupers, and more than one-fourth of those confined for the public good in insane asylums attribute their condition, directly or indirectly, to intoxicating liquors, the dark picture thus presented is surely most humiliating to us as a nation.

In the year 1889 the Minnesota State Reformatory was completed and ready for occupancy. Since that time it has met with the most brilliant suc-

cess, and the results obtained have amply rewarded the efforts of those who have endeavored to restore to society the young men who have been sent to it. It is not a place of punishment, but an institution established to uplift those who have fallen, to strengthen the weak, morally and physically, and to give a chance to succeed in life and become useful to themselves and to the world the young persons who in some cases have never had such a chance before.

Persons between the ages of sixteen and thirty years who have been found guilty of a felony in the courts of the state, and who, so far as can be ascertained by the judge are first offenders, may be committed to the reformatory.

Since the establishment of the institution more than three thousand young men have been received. They are of many nationalities, and vary from the lowest state of mentality to persons of high degree of efficiency and education. Thus the handling of each case must be an individual one.

When a young man is received at the institution he is at once given an entire change of clothing, bathed, assigned a serial number, and his clothing is immediately disinfected and taken care of, to be returned to him when he leaves the institution. He is then brought before the physician who examines him thoroughly for physical ailment or defect, as well as to his mental capacity. Next he is interviewed by the superintendent to ascertain as accurately as possible his entire previous record, habits, inheritance, degree of education, employment and other information which may be thought of value in the successful treatment of his case. All information thus secured is entered in a record. Later, inquiries are sent to all persons named as reference, previous employers, relatives, etc., with a view to ascertain the authenticity of the information secured, and enable the officials to more intelligently administer to his special needs. If it develops that he has misrepresented his standing to the court and that he has previously served one or more sentences, and that his presence in the institution is liable to prove detrimental to other inmates, he is transferred to the State Prison.

After his history has been secured, he is taken to the Bertillon room, where his picture, Bertillon measurements and finger prints are taken. He is then taken to the officer in charge of the quarters, who assigns him to a room and explains to him the rules governing discipline. Each inmate has a room to himself. Each room is absolutely clean and furnished in the most modern manner, well ventilated and lighted, etc. When an inmate is received he is placed in the second or intermediate grade. If his conduct is without reproach, he may at the end of five months be promoted to first grade. If, however, his conduct is wilfully bad he is reduced to third grade and deprived of certain privileges. An inmate in the third grade may be promoted to the second grade after two months of perfect conduct. Before placing him at work particular attention is given to his physical capacity, inclinations and adaptability. Those who are stronger and in good physical condition are given the heavier work, while those who are small or otherwise incapable of doing hard manual labor are given lighter work. A number of trades are taught in the institution, namely, quarrying, stonecutting, carpentering, blacksmithing, tailoring, steamfitting, tinning,

plumbing, barbering, gardening, laundrying, printing, baking, farming, buttermaking, etc.

The farm is especially adapted to extensive farming and dairying. It consists of about one thousand acres of land, some four hundred acres of which are tilled, besides meadows and pasture for a fine herd of selected thoroughbred Holsteins. All the farming and dairy work is done by inmates, who are selected according to their adaptability and trustworthiness, under the direction of a competent farm foreman. The dairy furnishes all the milk and butter used at the institution. The principal farm products are potatoes, corn, sugar beets and roots. Enough potatoes and vegetables to supply the institution are grown, and a goodly part of the meat supply is raised. The meadows produce from three to four hundred tons of hay yearly. The garden is also a very productive field of industry and furnishes vegetables and the fruits, besides adding to a considerable degree to the attractiveness to the grounds.

The quarries produce all the building material which constant construction demands, the better part of which is cut into dimension stone, while the chips, spall and rubble that cannot be used otherwise are crushed, and the product furnished free of charge to the State Highway Commission for the improvement of the roads of the state.

The tailoring department is one of considerable importance, as besides making all the clothing for the inmates, all outer garments for the male inmates of all other state institutions, except the reform school and the prison, which are furnished in part, are manufactured.

Many of the boys who have learned a trade there continue in that line of work after they leave the institution, and many who before their being committed to the reformatory had been forced to depend upon common labor as a means of support come out with a trade which enables them to earn better wages and be assured of steady employment. The greatest advantage, however, is the fact that the regular habits of work, study, cleanliness and good behavior which are strictly enforced are conducive to right thinking and self respect.

There is also an excellent school in connection. It is graded according to the rules of the State Board of Education and would be a credit to any community. When an inmate is first received the degree of his education is established as closely as possible and he is assigned to a class. School is held three nights each week, but any inmate who is not able to do third grade work is assigned to a day class, of half-day sessions, six days each week during winter months. School examinations are held every four months and an average of about thirty graduate from the eighth grade. Excellent opportunity is also afforded for religious education. All are given an opportunity to attend a class in religious instruction of his own particular denomination every Thursday evening, besides which services are held every Sunday in the chapel. These services are conducted by the clergymen of St. Cloud in turn.

As often as it is possible to secure the service of a competent lecturer, lectures are held in the chapel. The subjects most desired are those upon ethics and actuality. From time to time it has been possible to secure the

services of concert companies or other forms of entertainment; it is unnecessary to say that these are always highly appreciated.

Inmates receive compensation for their labor. This varies from six cents to twenty-two and a half cents per day according to conduct and proficiency. A fund has also been set aside by the legislature which is expended by the superintendent, with the approval of the State Board of Control, for the help of the families and relatives of those who are dependent for support on the young men who have been committed to the institution.

When an inmate has been in the first grade for a period of six months he may present his application for consideration by the State Board of Parole for a release on parole, or a final or conditional discharge. However, an application for discharge is not generally looked upon with favor except under extraordinary circumstances. After he has served a period considered suitable to his case, he is expected to go out and try his strength for a time, usually twelve months. If it is found that he is fit to live in absolute liberty, and that he is putting into practice the training, education and good advice which he has received he is released finally; but if he fails he is returned to the institution and given further training and attention, and later given another trial. It has been found that the education they receive while in the institution is of considerable value to them after they leave. Oftentimes it has been found that they are enabled to hold positions much higher and demand more salary than formerly.

While on parole they are in charge of a State Parole Agent, who visits them occasionally and keeps himself informed as to their progress, their manner of living, etc. All paroled inmates are expected to report each month in writing to the superintendent and the parole agent. They are expected to show a statement of their earnings and their expenses in detail, also of the manner in which they spend their spare time. Each report contains also a statement by the persons in whose employ the young man is, as to his general conduct, from observation, his reliability, and any information which he may think should be made known to the authorities. Paroled inmates are expected to cultivate a habit of thriftiness and to save a certain part of their earnings. In fact this is a matter which has considerable weight when the Board is considering the final discharge of an inmate on parole.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

Compilation of Statistics Showing the Wonderful Progress in the Development of Stearns County—Totals for the County and Individual Statements of the Three Cities—Moneys and Credits.

The tax assessment rolls of the county from 1858 to the present time, tell a most interesting story of wonderful growth in prosperity and development. Year by year land has grown in value, more buildings have been erected, and the comforts and conveniences of life have grown more and more abundant.

1858 to 1860. Towns of: St. Cloud, $186,600; Brockway, $82.52; Maine Prairie, $15,060; Munson, $2,542; St. Joseph, $19,185; Sauk Centre, $3,065; Verdale, $5,477.

1860. Total county valuation, $387,198.

1861. Total county valuation, $409,932. This is the first year in which the town lots in the City of St. Cloud appear to have been assessed. Their valuation was placed $180,590.

1862. Total county valuation, $565,729. St. Cloud town lots, $127,041.

1863. This year only the personal assessment appears. It was placed at $131,420 for the whole county. Since then the personal assessment has been taken but once every two years.

1864. Total county valuation, $752,473. St. Cloud town lots, $92,487. Sauk Centre town lots, $1,218.

1865. Total personal assessment for county, $306,682.

1866. Total valuation of county, $1,087,241; St. Cloud town lots, $133,112; Sauk Centre town lots, $6,107.

1867. Total personal assessment, $582,078.

1868. Total valuation of county, $2,100,092. In this year, St. Cloud is first mentioned as a "city," and assessed separately, its real estate being placed at $345,041, and its personal property at $158,947. The Sauk Centre town lots were placed at $30,935.

1869. Total personal assessment, $695,642; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $165,309.

1870. Total valuation of county, $2,145,251. St. Cloud real property, $380,834; St. Cloud personal property, $143,524; Sauk Centre town lots, $56,535.

1871. Total personal assessment, $729,108; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $160,341.

1872. Total valuation of county, $2,672,419; St. Cloud, real and personal, $693,683. Melrose town lots, $7,540. Sauk Centre town lots, $56,223.

1873. Total personal assessment, $869,388; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $216,051.

1874. Total valuation of county, $3,337,625; St. Cloud real and personal, $654,637; Melrose town lots, $12,648; Sauk Centre town lots, $63,361.

1875. Total personal assessment, $830,778; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $195,737.

1876. Total valuation of county, $3,363,818; St. Cloud, real and personal, $693,965. Melrose town lots, $22,617; Sauk Centre town lots, $191,521.

1877. Total personal assessment, $917,747; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $218,683.

1878. Total valuation of county, $3,596,319; St. Cloud, real and personal, $683,874; Melrose town lots, $21,057; Sauk Centre town lots, $105,343.

1879. Total personal assessment, $10,447,797; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $199,211.

1880. Total valuation of county, $5,700,628; St. Cloud real and personal, $654,731; Melrose town lots, $27,505; Sauk Centre town lots, $109,286.

1881. Total personal assessment, $1,420,140; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $303,936.

1882. Total valuation of county, $5,123,921; St. Cloud, real and personal, $969,100; Melrose town lots, $31,995; Sauk Centre town lots, $169,964.

1883. Total personal assessment, $1,694,735; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $357,490.

1884. Total valuation of county, $6,132,106; St. Cloud real and personal, $1,606,648; Melrose town lots, $34,602. In this year Sauk Centre first appears as a village with a personal valuation of $157,719; and a real estate value of $233,614.

1885. Total personal assessment, $1,885,536; personal assessment of St. Cloud, $483,473; personal assessment of Sauk Centre, $178,856.

1886. Total valuation of county, $6,206,630; St. Cloud, real and personal, $1,715,451; Sauk Centre, real and personal, $405,954; Melrose town lots, $129,002.

1887. Total personal assessment, $1,905,852; personal assessment of St. Cloud, $510,195; personal assessment of Sauk Centre, $164,726. It is this year that Melrose appears as a village, with a personal valuation of $72,170.

1888. Total valuation of county, $7,275,662; St. Cloud, $2,410,096; Sauk Centre, $406,730; Melrose, $128,518.

1889. Total personal assessment, $2,005,065; St. Cloud, $434,526; Sauk Centre, $170,930; Melrose, $75,600.

1890. Total valuation of county, $8,834,408; St. Cloud, $2,648,734; Sauk Centre, $467,487; Melrose, $248,723. In this year Sauk Centre appears as a city.

1891. Total personal assessment, $2,031,932; St. Cloud, $443,125; Sauk Centre, $154,280; Melrose, $64,506.

1892. Total valuation of county, $9,053,932; St. Cloud, $2,773,801; Sauk Centre, $503,413; Melrose, $137,294.

1893. Total personal assessment, $2,006,226; St. Cloud, $514,194; Sauk Centre, $176,708; Melrose, $56,265.

1894. Total valuation of county, $8,596,770; St. Cloud, $2,919,839; Sauk Centre, $631,777; Melrose, $141,181.

1896. Total valuation of county, $6,526,809; St. Cloud, $1,799,777; Sauk Centre, $399,583; Melrose, $106,649.

1897. Total personal assessment, $1,924,926; St. Cloud, $466,509; Sauk Centre, $274,994; Melrose, $82,910. Melrose is mentioned as a city for the first time this year.

1898. Total valuation of county, $7,938,641; St. Cloud, $1,934,870; Sauk Centre, $612,960; Melrose, $231,738.

1899. Total personal assessment, $1,888,754; St. Cloud, $442,677; Sauk Centre, $187,864; Melrose, $83,894.

1900. Total valuation of county, $8,650,146; St. Cloud, $2,047,423; Sauk Centre, $635,880; Melrose, $249,127.

1901. Total personal assessment, $2,178,342; St. Cloud, $563,094; Sauk Centre, $187,222; Melrose, $101,486.

1902. Total valuation of county, $9,124,686; St. Cloud, $2,086,565; Sauk Centre, $677,693; Melrose, $238,768.

1903. Total personal assessment, $2,377,116; St. Cloud, $632,801; Sauk Centre, $216,453; Melrose, $90,037.

1904. Total valuation of county, $11,331,555; St. Cloud, $2,397,983; Sauk Centre, $742,284; Melrose, $269,153.

1905. Total personal assessment, $2,466,593; St. Cloud, $617,050; Sauk Centre, $239,535; Melrose, $107,812.

1906. Total valuation of county, $11,762,727; St. Cloud, $2,483,386; Sauk Centre, $807,095; Melrose, $333,171.

1907. Total personal assessment, $2,646,858; St. Cloud, $711,361; Sauk Centre, $239,152; Melrose, $111,526.

1908. Total valuation of county, $16,504,269; St. Cloud, $2,796,780; Sauk Centre, $901,167; Melrose, $479,672.

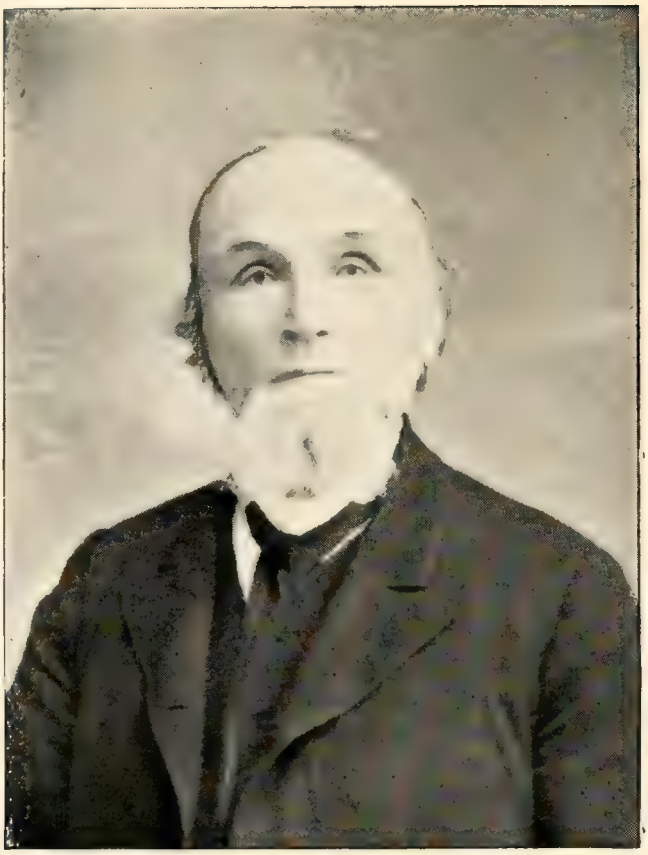
1909. Total personal assessment, $3,146,406; St. Cloud, $641,512; Sauk Centre, $202,646; Melrose, $151,375.

1910. Total valuation of county, $16,593,991; St. Cloud, $2,673,825; Sauk Centre, $862,635; Melrose, $477,563.

1911. Total personal assessment, $3,397,761; total of moneys and credits, $1,401,414; personal assessment in St. Cloud, $738,688; moneys and credits in St. Cloud, $399,762; personal assessment in Sauk Centre, $196,089; moneys and credits in Sauk Centre, $100,381; personal assessment in Melrose, $158,-109; moneys and credits in Melrose, $219,058. In this year moneys and credits were assessed separately under the new law.

1912. Total valuation of real and personal property, $17,396,212; moneys and credits, $1,589,450; real and personal property in St. Cloud, $3,043,446; moneys and credits in St. Cloud, $459,401.22; real and personal property in Sauk Centre, $745,585; moneys and credits in Sauk Centre, $80,315; real and personal property in Melrose, $446,448; moneys and credits in Melrose, $197,256.

1913. Number of acres assessed, 850,087.45; value of acreage property, $10,843,202; value of farm and city lots, $4,053,688; value of personal property, $3,248,026; value of moneys and credits, $1,710,970; total taxable value, $19,855,886. Average value per acre, $12.75. Average rate of taxation for



JOHN L. WILSON



ST. CLOUD UPPER LEVEE, 1856

county, 28.2 mills. State taxes levied, $119,419.17; county taxes, $106,710.30; city and village taxes, $86,142.16; school taxes, $169,792.93; total levy, $560,-936.52.

1914. Number of acres assessed, 850,159.60; value of acreage property, $12,711,697; value of town and city lots, $4,430,829; value of personal property, $3,679,983; value of moneys and credits, $2,267,830; total taxable value, $23,090,339. Average value an acre, $14.95. Average rate of taxation for county, 28.1 mills. Taxes levied: State taxes, $126,311.28; county taxes, $153,999.69; city and village taxes, $94,887.69; town taxes, $88,670.42; school taxes, $185,194.47; total levy, $649,063.55.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.

Interesting Facts Gleaned from the Life and Career of Many of the County's Leading Men—Pioneers who Helped to Subdue the Wilderness—Citizens Who Have Come Later and Taken Their Share in the Growth and Progress of the County—Leading Men.

John L. Wilson. This patriarch of Northern Minnesota pioneers was by common consent known as the "Father of St. Cloud," a designation to which he was justly entitled, as it was he who secured the land on which the city was originally located, platted it and built on it the first frame house, and this was his home continuously from the date of his settlement here in 1853 to the day of his death, January 3, 1910, when he lacked but a few weeks of rounding out full ninety years. Mr. Wilson was of New England birth, his parents living at Columbia, Washington county, Maine, where he was born February 24, 1820. After one change of location in that state the family moved in 1830 to New Jersey, and a little later he went to New York city and secured employment in a printing office. During the ten years of his residence there he was engaged in various occupations, until in 1840 the family moved to what was then the new West, locating at St. Charles, Ill. Mr. Wilson, an active young man, took up the business of contracting, giving especial attention to the building of saw mills and flouring mills. In 1851 he came to Minnesota and the following year erected a saw mill, as also a house, at Sauk Rapids; then completed a sawmill, which had been previously begun, at Little Falls, and afterwards built at St. Augusta Stearns county's first sawmill.

It was in 1853 that Mr. Wilson decided to locate at St. Cloud, purchasing a claim made by Ole Bergeson, a Norwegian squatter, platting the townsite, and giving it its present name. New settlers quickly came in and the embryo town grew in population and in importance. Mr. Wilson encouraged settlement by giving to those who first came lots on which to build. He was exceedingly liberal so long as the supply of lots held out, encouraging both public

and private improvements. Mr. Wilson held a number of offices, having been Judge of probate of Benton county in 1853; a member of the legislature in 1855, 1856 and 1857, while Minnesota was a territory, and again in 1870 after it had been admitted as a state of the Union. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Stearns county. When St. Cloud was incorporated as a town in 1856 he was the first president of the council, and served both as an alderman and as city justice. Mr. Wilson was married in May, 1847, to Cordelia Morgan, of Buffalo, N. Y., who died in Minnesota in November, 1852, leaving one son who died the following January. At Aurora, Ill., November 13, 1855, he married Mrs. Harriet N. Corbett, whose death occurred in this city November 6, 1897. Of the four children born to them but one, a daughter, Nettie E., survives him.

John L. Wilson was a born optimist. Everything looked good to him. He was always cheerful and hopeful, as happy when he had but a nickel in his pocket as when he had a roll of bank bills. He was open-hearted and generous, perhaps too much so for the good of himself and his family. Many men with his opportunities would have accumulated a fortune, but during his last years he had to depend on others to show him some of that kindness he had so willingly shown to those who needed it during his years of prosperity. He was wholly free from malice and his motto was to do good rather than evil. For more than a year he had been in poor health and was at St. Raphael's hospital when his death occurred. The funeral was from his old home and was attended by representatives of the city government as well as by friends and citizens, the interment being at North Star Cemetery.

Josiah Elam West. The history of his life is almost the history of St. Cloud, as he came here within a few months after the town had its beginning and it continued to be his home until his removal by death. There was no hour when he was not loyal to its interests or when his best efforts were not given to its growth and development. There was no prominent undertaking during all these years with which he was not identified or in which he did not take a leading part. Born December 12, 1833, in Green county, Ohio, he remained there until a lad of six years when his parents removed to Piqua, Ohio, where he lived until 1846, when being left an orphan at the age of thirteen years, he went to Spring Valley, Ohio, where for the next two years he worked in a woolen mill and brick yard. Removing to Logansport, Ind., he made that city his home for three years, clerking in a store, while the next three were spent at Bloomington, Ill., part of the time as clerk in a store and part of the time as laborer in a brick yard; then still moving westward he reached Minnesota in 1854, stopping at St. Anthony Falls, where he put up ice in the winter and ran a restaurant the remainder of the time, always ready to do anything rather than be idle.

In 1855 he came to St. Cloud and still taking hold of whatever job was to be had instead of waiting for something easy to turn up worked for several years in a sawmill and a brick yard. Later he became a general merchant, and during the subsequent years was at different times a dealer in lumber, a real estate agent and a builder. St. Cloud has today more than a score of buildings he erected during his active life. Two of the more important enter-

prises which he carried to completion, or which were especially due to his energy and enterprise, were the West House, a fine three-story hotel, which burned after it had passed from his ownership, and the dam across the Mississippi river which generates the power that not only lights the city and propels the cars on the street railway but keeps in motion the machinery of most of our manufactories. The success of this last undertaking crowned one of the ambitious purposes of his life and was due to his persistence and indomitable energy.

His father, Caleb West, was born in Connecticut, December 27, 1796, and his mother, Elizabeth Elam, April 14, 1799, in Virginia, their marriage taking place November 25, 1819, in Green county, Ohio. The father was a cabinet maker until 1839, after which he kept a hotel, and here possibly may be discovered an inherited trait which inspired the son with a desire to provide St. Cloud with a fine hotel. Both parents made Ohio their home until their death, the father passing away October 10, 1845, and the mother only a few months later, January 12, 1846.

In the matter of education his opportunities were limited, being confined to a few months now and a few months again in the primitive schools of the communities in which his boyhood days were spent, ceasing entirely with six months in a school at Logansport. But what was lacking in these earlier opportunities he made up largely by a keenness of observation, a ready assimilation of facts, a good deal of after reading and a retentive memory, so that he had a good general knowledge of current affairs and was able to grasp readily and comprehensively such situations as required prompt decision and action. Captain West was patriotic to the core and promptly translated his patriotism into active service. August 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, largely a St. Cloud company, of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the close of the war, being mustered out August 16, 1865. During this time he was promoted successively to the office of sergeant the month following his enlistment; to be second lieutenant April 1, 1864, and to the captaincy of his company May 26, 1865, and had the unusual record for these three years of not having been off duty by reason of sickness a single day and was absent on furlough only two weeks. He was with his regiment during General Sibley's Indian campaign in the summer of 1863, going South that fall and participating the following year in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., in the Oxford raid and the burning of that city; the skirmish at Tallahatchie river; the pursuit of General Price through Arkansas, when a march of three hundred miles, from September 17 to November 24, was made on ten days' rations; on the chase after General Rice through Missouri; at the battle of Nashville; in the pursuit of General Hood; and at the siege of Mobile was under fire almost continuously from March 25 to April 8, 1865. After his return home and to civil life Captain West was appointed postmaster at St. Cloud, serving from April 15, 1869, to March, 1886, and again from March, 1890, to March, 1894, making a total of twenty-one years. From 1870 to 1883 he was a trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans Home, and from 1883 to 1887 was a director of the St. Cloud Library Board and its president.

Captain West was married at Bloomington, Ill., in October, 1854, to Alcetta Francis Mason; at Clearwater, Minn., November 26, 1878, he married Emma Cambell; and July 9, 1896, he married Mary Martha Cambell whose death preceded his by but a few months. There were born as the result of his first marriage three sons, Willis Mason, November 15, 1857; Paul, September 2, 1860; and Max, November 11, 1870. The eldest of these, Willis M., is a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota; the second, Paul, is a practicing physician located at Roseland, Louisiana; Max, the youngest, died in December, 1909, at Washington, D. C., where he had been engaged for some time in the service of the government as an expert examiner in the Bureau of Corporations.

Captain West had been in feeble health for some months, gradually wasting away, until the end came Thursday, November, 1911, when he had almost completed his seventy-eighth year. The funeral services were held the following Sunday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic. With his death St. Cloud lost one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens. He was ever on the alert to discover what could be made to aid in the growth and development of his home city, and his time and energies and means were freely given toward making all such enterprises a success. Coming to St. Cloud in the days when pioneering meant privation, when the demand was for stout hearts and willing hands, he was ready to meet whatever situation presented itself and make the very best of circumstances. Always buoyant and hopeful, he inspired his fellow citizens with his own confidence and set an example of progressiveness which was contagious. He loved his country, giving to its service three of the best years of his life, and he loved its flag. He was possessed with a burning desire to have the children of the country grow up to love and honor the emblem of the nation's unity and glory, and it was through over-zealous efforts in this direction that he contracted a sickness which doubtless hastened his death. It was one of his final requests that his coffin should be draped with the flag whose stars and stripes he had so devotedly followed through days of darkness and peril, and that his remains should be borne to their last resting place by his fellow comrades in arms. His memory will long be cherished as that of a good citizen and a brave soldier, and of the Association of Old Settlers he was a most active, valuable and devoted member, whose loss will long be severely felt.

Jacob Vradenberg Brower, archaeologist, ethnologist, explorer, father of the Itasca State Park, discoverer of the utmost visible source of the Mississippi river, and one of the world's greatest authorities on the natural history and anthropology of the upper basin of that river, was born on a farm in York, Washtenaw County, Michigan, January 21, 1844, and died in St. Cloud, Minn., June 1, 1905. Between these dates there was spanned a life of usefulness which added materially to the sum-total of human knowledge.

Birth, ancestry, temperament and environment, all tended to make conditions favorable for the wonderful work which Mr. Brower accomplished. His ancestors had been prominent in the colonial affairs of New Amsterdam (New York) to which settlement they had come from Holland in 1642. His

father was a sturdy pioneer, and his mother a woman of much force, bravery and determination. He himself first saw the light of day in a pioneer country. From the age of sixteen, when he was brought to Long Prairie, Minn., he was thrown in contact with both the Chippewa and the Sioux Indians, and as a boy he heard the ancient traditions of the Chippewas (Ojibways) from his parents' personal friend, Bad Boy, the noble Chippewa sub-chief. Like many other boys of that age he started collecting arrow-heads and relics, but unlike the majority of boys, he never lost his interest in this hobby, and at the time of his death his great regret was that he had not been enabled to complete his work in the manner that he would have desired. Though the larger part of his life was spent in Minnesota, and though he had started his collection of Minnesota relics as early as 1860, it was nevertheless not in Minnesota that Mr. Brower began his real scientific work, and it was not until nearly the close of his activity that he confined himself mainly to this state. He became well known in Kansas for his research respecting the route of Coronado in 1541, and the location of the historic Quivira, before he became known as an archaeologist; and his fame in Montana for his survey of the ultimate source of the Missouri river, and in Minnesota for the survey of the basin of Lake Itasca preceded his wide recognition as an ethnologist. His scientific archaeological collecting and the study it entailed, received additional impetus by his geographic explorations and surveys, and at last became his chief aim, and brought him, perhaps, his greatest fame. The result of thirty years of collecting and note taking, together with private papers, and historical matter designed for publication was swept away by a fire in St. Paul, December 19, 1896. This was prior to the beginning of that remarkable series of publications, eight volumes in all, which appeared as fast as one a year, entitled, "Memoirs of Exploration in the Valley of the Mississippi." The first two volumes of this series pertain to Kansas, and are rather geographical and historical than archaeological, and the last pertains to North Dakota, but in all of them the bent of the author to link archaeology with history is evident on nearly every page. One of the most important results of Mr. Brower's archaeological work in Minnesota was the demonstration that the Dakota (Sioux) were the builders of the mounds of the state, this conclusion being contained in his famous work, "Mille Lac."

The conclusion of his studies of Itasca lake, and the basin in which it lies, was the establishment of the Itasca State Park. The Minnesota Historical Society, in 1889, through one of its committees, inaugurated the project of this park, and when it was established by act of the state legislature in 1891, Mr. Brower was appointed its first commissioner. This responsibility brought vexation as well as labor. The park was without an acre of land and had not a cent of money. On the commissioner, therefore, devolved both the creation of the park land and a fund for its proper care. This was finally accomplished with the exercise of consummate skill, patience and perseverance. The effort continued four years under Mr. Brower's guidance, when, in 1895, through political and personal hostility, there was an interruption of favorable consideration by the legislature, and a cessation of general interest in the park, during which for four years the continuance of the park wavered in the bal-

ance. In 1899, however, under the encouragement of Gov. John Lind, aided by William P. Christensen, commissioner of the park, prospects were brightened. A survey of the whole area of the park was made by Mr. Brower and Mr. Finney, and the standing timber was estimated. Various tracts owned by private parties were purchased, and added to the public lands of the park. Buildings were erected and roads and bridges constructed. With all this accomplished, and all the difficulties cleared, with the exception that there were still some harassing annoyances by lumber companies which were allowed to "boom" their logs in Lake Itasca, Mr. Brower looked upon Itasca Park with the greatest satisfaction, and with a conviction which has since become a reality, that the park would be a lasting monument to his name. The history of this whole enterprise, with his difficulties and vexations, is set forth by Mr. Brower in Vol. XI of the Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, published one year before his death. The park is now an assured and permanent feature in Minnesota's forestry policy.

Mr. Brower's connection with the Minnesota Historical Society began in 1889 through a mutual desire to investigate the then-rumored claim of Capt. Willard Glazier to be the actual discoverer of the source of the Mississippi, a claim which Mr. Brower effectually discredited and disproved in the report which he rendered to the society, published as Vol. VII of its Collections. He labored from 1889 to 1892, after which he gave special attention to the remote sources of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, on each of which he issued a beautifully illustrated report. His report on the sources of the Mississippi was reviewed and in part republished by Emile Levasseur, of the College of France, a distinguished member of the French Academy.

It was during his historic studies of the Spanish accounts of the southwestern country, that he became interested in the march of Coronado and the location of Quivira, and the pursuit of this subject occupied him for several years. His first volume, "Quivira," was addressed to the Historical Society of Kansas, and his second, "Harahey," to the then-governor of the state of Kansas. In handling this subject, Mr. Brower had to do much with the archaeology of the region, and collected a large number of specimens which he presented to the Minnesota Historical Society. Of a kindred nature with these are his volumes on several Minnesota localities, to wit: Mille Lac, Kathio, Kakabikansing and Minnesota, in each of which Mr. Brower traverses that delicate area which is partly historical and partly archaeological. These four volumes are addressed to the Minnesota Historical Society though copyrighted by Mr. Brower, who by this time had begun to consider the rooms of the society as his headquarters, as its vaults were a safe place for the safe storage of his specimens and documents. In his next volume, "Kansas," although addressed to the Minnesota Historical Society, he reviews his studies of Coronado's journey and emphasizes their results, the culmination of which was the establishment of a granite monument on the site of Quivira, and the organization of the Quivira Historical Society. The last volume of the series was devoted to the "Mandan," and it was not yet delivered by the printer when Mr. Brower's career was cut short by death.

It must not be forgotten that though Mr. Brower's fame in the coming

centuries will rest upon his scientific work, he also had a public career which alone would have made him one of the leading citizens of this locality. As already noted he was reared in Michigan, and was brought to Long Prairie, Minn., at the age of sixteen. His education was thorough and complete and included surveying and map making. When but nineteen years of age, October 16, 1862, Mr. Brower enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and participated in several bloody battles. He was mustered out with his company, November 4, 1863. Soon afterward he went to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the government service as a civilian, being sent to Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, where he assisted in the erection of government buildings. While working there, he enlisted as a seaman, and was assigned to the "Exchange," one of the Mosquito Fleet. He was mustered out in August, 1865. Immediately he returned to Minnesota. When Todd county was organized, January 1, 1867, he became county auditor, though then but twenty-three years of age. In 1870 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. In 1872, while still serving as county auditor, he was elected to the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature. He served in 1873 and the following year was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. In the meantime, in 1873, he had been elected county attorney and county superintendent of schools in Todd county. It was in 1873 that he moved his family to St. Cloud, where he thereafter maintained his residence. In April, 1874, he became register of the United States land office at St. Cloud, still later being appointed receiver, which position he held until 1880. For many years he was a power politically in the county.

The parents of J. V. Brower were Abraham D. and Mary (Stevens) Brower. Originally the name was spelled Brouwer. The father, Abraham D., was a man of broad learning, and imparted much of his culture to his son. The mother, whose death at the age of ninety-four, marked the passing of one of the earliest of the state's pioneers, was the daughter of James Stevens. James Stevens lived in Batavia, New York. He had gone there from Philadelphia, as a surveyor in the employ of the Holland Land Co. Mrs. Mary Brower's mother was Elizabeth Brisbane. Her kinsman, Albert Brisbane, was a follower of the French philosopher, Fournier, and with Emerson, Hawthorne, and others, founded Brooke Farm. Mrs. Brower wrote many papers describing the Indian outbreak in Minnesota, which are of great historic value.

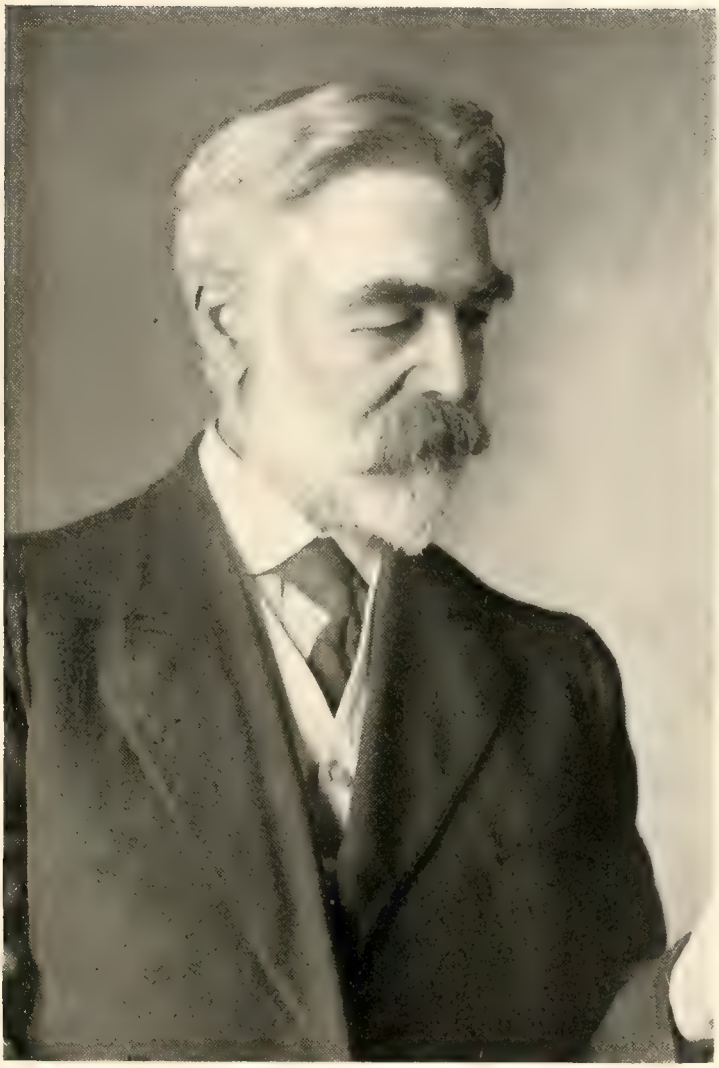
J. V. Brower is now represented in the community by a son and a daughter. Hon. Ripley B. Brower is one of the state's most distinguished attorneys, has done valuable service in the upper house of the Minnesota Legislature, and for the past few years, though he has persistently refused to allow his name to be used, has been regarded as the most logical candidate for the governor's chair now living in this state. He is a fluent and graceful orator, and his platform work is widely known. The daughter, Josephine V. Brower, is a lady of broad culture, and was of great assistance to her father in his work. She is now a member of the faculty of the St. Cloud State Normal School. Armina E. Shava, the wife of J. V. Brower, was born in East Prussia, and died December 22, 1904. They were married in 1867.

A large volume entitled "The Aborigines of Minnesota," published by the Minnesota Historical Society, in 1911, is one of the world's standard works on

archaeology. The book is collated by N. H. Winchell, and is founded on the unfinished work of J. V. Brower, and the field surveys of Alfred J. Hill and T. H. Lewis. The brief memoir here presented is based upon Dr. Winchell's sketch of Mr. Brower presented in that work. In closing his appreciation, Dr. Winchell says:

"Mr. Brower was a man of unique and even picturesque personality, and in his make-up was included a vast fund of energetic efficiency. He was a hard worker, and was ever ready to publish his results when he had once satisfied himself that he had exhausted all means of arriving at the truth. His grasp of individual topics was direct and immediate, often bold and commanding, and his publications were striking, readable and weighty, although somewhat sketchy. His impress on the archaeology of Minnesota and of the Northwest, was correspondingly broad and lasting, and his influence in the Historical Society and with the state legislature in the furtherance of his plans for developing the archaeology of the state, was such that he rarely failed to accomplish what he attempted. He was emphatic and unyielding in his opinions and statements. He encountered opposition and made some personal antagonists, but when he died the victory had been won, and he had seen the way opened before him to pursue his researches for a period of years in the manner which he had planned. He had amassed a large amount of archaeological data, the value of which he fully appreciated, but which he was destined not to put in shape for publication. Mr. Brower's whole career was one of pluck, perseverance and success, and he left a creditable record on the history of the state of Minnesota which time will never efface."

P. E. Kaiser, A. M., was born at St. Agatha, Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada, son of Anthony and Caroline (Baumgarden) Kaiser, the former of whom was a general store keeper, hotel proprietor and justice of the peace in Reeve township, that county. P. E. Kaiser graduated from St. Mary's College, at Montreal, Canada, with the degree of A. B. He finished a course in philosophy at St. Jerome's, Berlin, Canada, and received the degree of A. M. Following this, Mr. Kaiser took a post-graduate course in philosophy and philology at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In 1871 he came to St. Cloud, and two years later was appointed county superintendent of schools, which office he held successfully until 1880, when he resigned to accept the principalship of the independent district school of St. Cloud. He was also organist in the church of the Immaculate Conception. Later he was transferred to the cathedral. He filled the dual position until 1896, after which time he remained prominently identified with the musical and educational circles of the city. For some years he was secretary of the St. Cloud public schools and president of the Associated School Boards of Minnesota. In the year of 1874, Mr. Kaiser, in company with Peter Brick, founded "Der Nordstern," which has since developed into one of the leading and most influential German newspapers in the Northwest. In 1902, Mr. Kaiser again became associated with this paper as its assistant secretary and treasurer. Mr. Kaiser was a gentleman in its truest sense, a finished scholar, linguist and musician; and many of the business men of the city received their training from him. He possessed a life certificate conferred upon him by H. B. Wilson, formerly state superintendent of Minne-



PETER E. KAISER

sota. During his stay in St. Cloud, many flattering offers were declined by Mr. Kaiser. In 1875 he was tendered the professorship of modern languages at the University of Minnesota, and in 1886 was offered the chairs of Latin and music at the University of Missouri. In 1887 he was offered a position as teacher of German and music in the public schools of St. Paul. Mr. Kaiser died March 8, 1914. The general sorrow over his death was sincerely felt. At that time the "Journal-Press" published the following tribute to his life and character: "Few men merited the title of 'scholar and gentleman' to a better degree than did Professor P. E. Kaiser, whose sudden removal came as a sad shock to the whole community. His courtesy of manner, his appreciation of the best in life, his helpful friendliness, his active efforts in education made him a host of friends. He was an accomplished musician, and was a lover of the best. Other men have gathered more wealth, but few really got more out of life than did he. He appreciated harmony and beauty, and his own life was an illustration of the fact that to be kind and neighborly, to stimulate interest and knowledge in the good, the true and the beautiful were the things worth while. For years he has been doing his duty quietly, cheerfully, hopefully. His presence was ever like a wave of sunshine, and his life was clean and inspiring." Mr. Kaiser married Anna B. Edelbrock, daughter of Joseph and Eva B. (Marthaler) Edelbrock, the former of whom was one of the first merchants in St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser had three children: Otto, who died December 16, 1913; Alma B., who married Dwight Day French, of Superior, Wyoming; and Irma A.

Mary Elizabeth Atwood, president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, and an active participant in educational, church, juvenile and suffrage work throughout the state, was born in 1865 in Owatonna, Steele county, this state, daughter of Hon. C. S. and Marietta Elizabeth (Crandall) Crandall. She received a thorough public school education under excellent instructors, and in 1882 was graduated from the literary course of the Pillsbury Academy, in her native city. With this equipment, she entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, where she took special courses in History and Political Science. For a year she taught in the Preston (Minnesota) High School. Then she taught in Owatonna. Subsequently she came to St. Cloud, and was principal of the high school for three years. On her marriage to Clarence L. Atwood, September 17, 1890, she retired from the teacher's desk, but not, however, from an active participation in educational work.

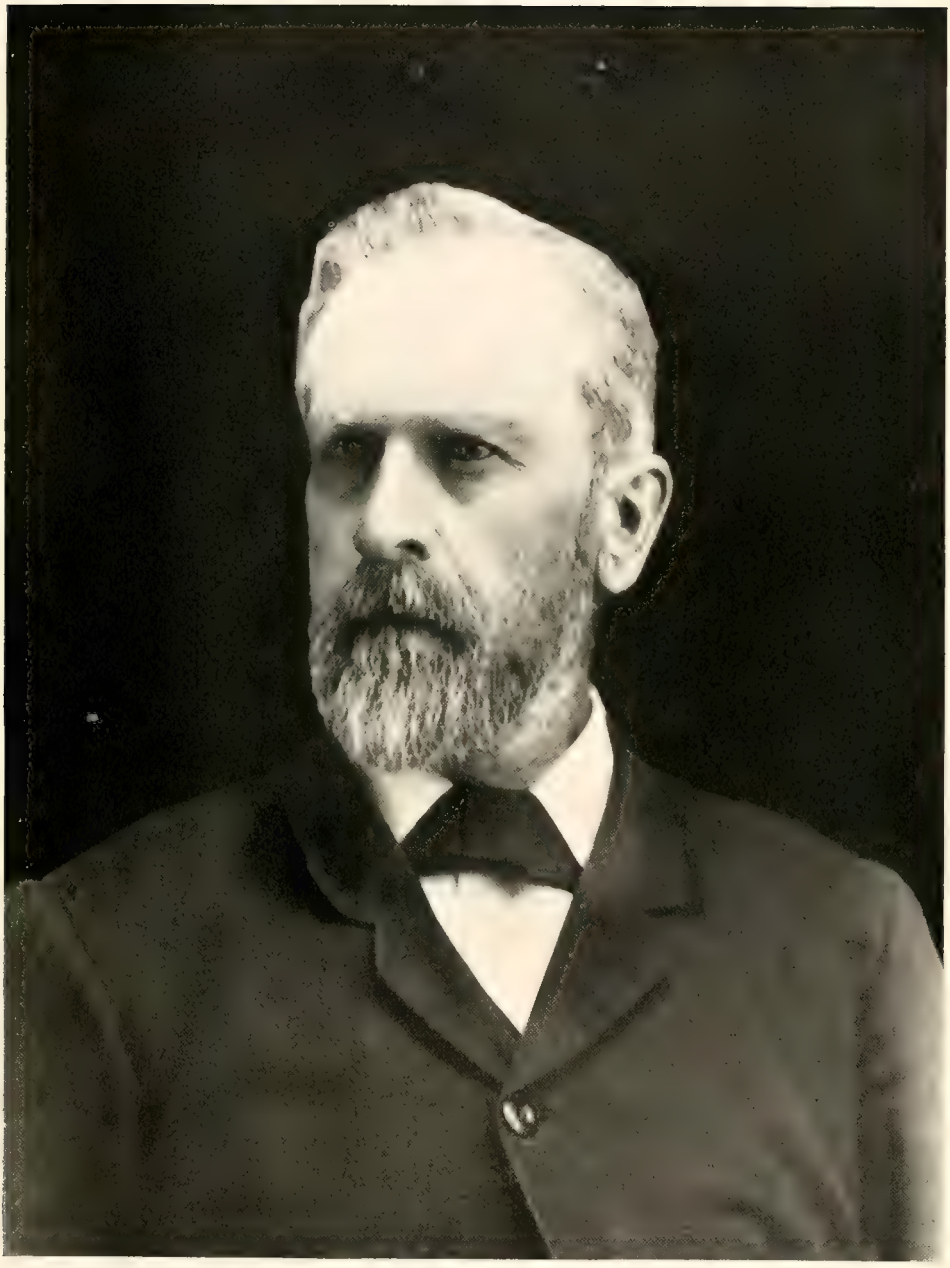
Mrs. Atwood is one of those busy, vital, progressive women, whose lives mean so much to the city in which they are located. Wherever she has found a need, there she has seen her duty. She has given good service on the local educational and library boards. She has been a capable president of the St. Cloud Reading Room Society and of the Sorosis Club. In the summer time, she assists in maintaining a school for the instruction of children along such industrial lines as domestic science and manual training. She has also taken an active interest in the Athletic Club maintained for boys and girls at the Methodist Episcopal Church gymnasium, and she is an active promoter of the supervised play movement. The Unitarian Church has found her a useful member as president of its board of trustees, and in other capacities.

With all of these activities in St. Cloud, however, she has found time for civic work throughout the state. She has been chairman of State Federation Committees on Education and Civics, and one of the "University Week" program lecturers on Civics and the Drama League, and in her position as vice-president of the Minnesota State Suffragist Association has also made many public addresses. In her present office as head of the Federated Clubs, a position to which she was elected, September 24, 1913, she is delivering talks before various state organizations and clubs throughout Minnesota, and in addition to this she is prominent as a member of the board of directors of the Minnesota Public Health Association.

Erwin W. Atwood, proprietor of Atwood's Book Store, St. Cloud, was born in Maine Prairie township, Stearns county, July 2, 1868, son of Edwin H. and Augusta (Allen) Atwood. He attended district school, No. 28, in his native township, and then entered the St. Cloud State Normal school, where he took the elementary course in which he was graduated in 1889. For two years he taught in this state. In 1891 he purchased the book and stationery store of W. C. Montgomery. He carries a well-selected line of books, stationery and office supplies, and has built up such a good trade that he now has one of the best stocks of any store of its kind in this part of the Northwest. Mr. Atwood is always to be found at his store, and being of a pleasant and affable disposition he has acquired a large patronage. As one of the substantial business men of the place, he has been an active worker in the upbuilding of the community. He is a director in the Security State Bank of St. Cloud. Mr. Atwood was married November 20, 1909, to Louise A. Berg, of St. Cloud, and their home at 117 Sixth street south is brightened by the presence of a son, Harry E., born August 29, 1910.

Edwin H. Atwood, whose work has preserved the history of a part of Stearns county, was born in Lockport, New York, in 1829, and married Augusta Allen, of Gault, Canada, in 1856. He was an early Illinois school teacher. In 1860 he came to Maine Prairie, Stearns county, with his wife and infant son, Clarence L., and purchased a farm on the south shore of Pearl lake. In 1887 he rented this farm and moved to St. Cloud. Shortly afterward, he and his son, Clarence L., engaged in the real estate and mortgage loan business. Edwin H. Atwood died in 1900, and his widow still makes her home in St. Cloud. Mr. Atwood was deeply interested in historical matters, and in 1896 published a book containing the history of Maine Prairie, Fair Haven, Lynden, Eden Lake and Paynesville. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood were the parents of three children: Harry A., Erwin W. and Clarence L. Harry A. is a practicing physician in Riverside, California. He married Stella Meyers. Erwin W. is engaged in the stationery business in St. Cloud. Clarence L. is a leading banker of St. Cloud.

Gustave J. Henneman, dentist, St. Cloud, was born in Black River Falls, Wis., December 19, 1876, son of Rev. John W. and Catherine Elizabeth (Sipple) Henneman. His father was born in Chippewa Falls, Wis., and his mother in Menomonie, Wis., Dr. Henneman obtained his early schooling in Alma, Menomonie, and Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. He also went to school in St. Paul



E. H. ATWOOD

Park, the Chicago High School and the St. Paul Park College. His professional course was received at the Chicago Dental College, where he graduated in 1902. He located temporarily at Barron and the same year, 1902, came to St. Cloud, where he has built up an enviable practice. Dr. Henneman is a student of his profession and his success is in itself the best tribute to his ability. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Court of Honor, the Elks, the Commercial Club and the Equitable and Fraternal Union.

David C. Abeles, for many years a leading merchant of St. Cloud, was born in Bohemia, April 19, 1854, son of Joachim and Rose (Baum) Abeles. He came to America in 1870, and worked for a time as a traveling salesman for his uncle, David Abeles, making his headquarters at Rochester, N. Y. He worked for S. B. Abeles in a clothing store in Penn Yan, N. Y., five years. Then he engaged in the dry goods business on his own account in the same city for four years. After coming west, he located at Duluth for two years as a partner in the firm of I. Freimuth & Co. In 1868 he came to St. Cloud, where he and his brother, Herman, established a clothing store under the firm name of Abeles Brothers. In 1906 the partnership was dissolved, and David C. Abeles continued in business alone until the spring of 1914, when he sold his stock to the Minneapolis Store System Company. Later he became associated with S. M. Graceman and they were to conduct a ready-to-wear department, millinery and boy's clothing business in the block where he had been engaged in business over a quarter of a century. He was stricken with apoplexy August 16, 1914, and died suddenly. Mr. Abeles was married in Chicago, February 6, 1895, to Anna Guthmann, and their union was blessed with two children, Ruth May and Jerome G. At the time of his death, the "Journal-Press" said in its news columns: "The news of the death of Mr. Abeles will be received with sincere and deep regret by all the citizens and in his loss St. Cloud loses one of its foremost boosters. "Dave," as he was familiarly known among the business men of the city, was ever ready to help any cause that helped in the upbuilding of the city. He no doubt has headed more subscription lists for different enterprises than any other man in the city during his residence and it generally fell upon his shoulders to go out and collect the money. The locating of the Gordon & Ferguson branch factory here was through his efforts and he aided in the locating of several other industries. He was popular among his associates and was known by nearly every man, woman and child in this section."

In its editorial columns the same paper said: "For more than a quarter of a century David C. Abeles has been one of the leading business men of the city, and none took a more active part in working for the growth and prosperity of the city than did he. He spent his time and his money freely for the things that would aid the growth and well being of St. Cloud. He was known as a good booster, in the best sense of that term. He was a friend to the city and his loss will be sincerely mourned. Personally, he was one of the most genial of men, and there is added pathos in his sudden summons, as he was about to engage in a new enterprise, and had only a few days ago completed arrangements. Mr. Abeles and his family were prominent socially and a large circle of warm friends will extend to his bereaved wife, daughter and

son their most sincere sympathy. Mr. Abeles was a Mason and an Elk, and a member of the Commercial Club.

Thomas Childs Alden. The sturdy New Englanders, descended from those Puritans who had pressed their way westward across the ocean, soon began in turn to find their way westward across the land, first into New York state then into Ohio, then into Indiana and Illinois, and still later up the Mississippi to the great Northwest. A few of them, like the later comers from Europe, had nothing but their health, their strength and their willingness as the foundations of their fortunes. But most of them, with Yankee shrewdness, had provided themselves with capital before coming here, and were thus enabled in many ways to help their less fortunate neighbors, and to establish the begginnings of the financial system which has resulted in Minnesota's present banking integrity and progress. Among the latter was the subject of this sketch who for many years was a leader of his fellow men in Stearns county.

Thomas Childs Alden was born in Hartford, Conn., November 1, 1826, and grew to manhood in the ancestral home. In 1848, urged on by a desire to see the world and to establish his fortune, he embarked on the good ship, "Henry Lee" and went by way of Cape Horn to California, where he engaged in the mercantile business. A trip across the Pacific ocean, was in those days, a long and hazardous venture, but with fortitude and courage, still urged on by his high spirit, he went to China, cruised along the Asiatic coast, and visited the Sandwich Islands. A traveled gentleman who had seen life on many seas, in many climes, and in numerous lands, among diversified races of people, the bronzed wanderer reached New York city in March, 1856, and visited his former home in Connecticut. In the fall of that year, determined to establish himself a home, yet still longing for the outposts of civilization, he came to St. Cloud. His voyages and business ventures in the Pacific had not been fruitless, and he arrived in St. Cloud possessed of considerable means. He engaged in loaning money to those who desired to purchase land at the government price of $1.25 an acre. This was the beginning of a private banking business. But Mr. Alden's trust in human nature, and his desire to help in settling and developing the county, led to his financial loss, and the majority of his loans were never repaid. In 1860 he engaged in the meat business, and ever afterward was an earnest advocate of stock raising as a source of profit in Minnesota. After a few years he purchased a tract of land which is now in the city limits, erected thereon a substantial residence, and became a country gentleman, carrying on farming in a scientific manner. During the Indian scare, Mr. Alden was made second lieutenant in Captain Freeman's "Northern Rangers," which company went to the relief of Forest City and Ft. Abercrombie. In 1869, Mr. Alden was elected sheriff of Stearns county, and served until 1872, when he again resumed farming. He retired from active life in 1893 and died in April, 1906. Mr. Alden was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Hartford, Conn., January 17, 1849. He was the first senior warden of St. Cloud Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of St. Cloud, both under dispensation and under the charter, and served as worshipful master one term. On January 12, 1861, he became a member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, of St. Cloud.



JAMES A. HARRIS

Mr. Alden was married in March, 1858, to Amelia S. Talcott, daughter of Horace and Julia (Smith) Talcott, of Glastonbury, Conn., the former of whom was a farmer who took an active part in the affairs of his town and served in the Connecticut Assembly. Mrs. Alden, then Amelia S. Talcott, attended school at Glastonbury, and was then sent to school in Hartford. She finished her education in the Ellington school at Ellington, Conn. In May, 1856, she came west with her brother-in-law, Charles Taylor, who had previously engaged in business in Lower Town, now known as South St. Cloud. She saw the need of educational advantages in this new country, and became the teacher in the first school in South St. Cloud. This school, supported by subscription, was named in honor of Edward Everett, of Boston, who had donated to it 120 volumes and gave other substantial aid.

Mrs. Alden, who furnished the data for this family record, is living in the beautiful home erected by her husband at 524 Seventh avenue south, St. Cloud. Mrs. Alden has the New England spirit of thrift and enterprise, and is deeply interested in everything that tends to the advancement and growth of her adopted city. The family has been connected with St. John's Episcopal Church since it was organized in 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden were the parents of four children: William H., Horace, May L. and Ann E. William H. married Jessie C. Chaney, now deceased, and has one son, Arthur C., now attending the Union school. Horace married Mabel Kells and they have one child, Lucas. They live at Cottage Grove, Oregon. May L. is the wife of George Urquhart, and they have two children, Kenneth and Kathryn They live in St. Paul. Ann E. is assistant in the library of the St. Cloud Normal school and lives at home.

William H. Alden, engaged in the real estate and loan business in St. Cloud, is a native-born son, having first seen the light of day, December 10, 1858, in the old Alden homestead at 524 Seventh avenue south, where he still resides. Reared on the farm of his parents, Thomas C. and Amelia S. (Talcott) Alden, the pioneers, he owes much of his education to his home training. He attended the public schools, and in 1876 graduated from the St. Cloud State Normal School. He also took courses in the University of Minnesota, and subsequently taught school two years at Paynesville and Hawley. In August, 1880, he was made clerk in the United States land office at St. Cloud, and held this position until the first administration of Grover Cleveland. Then he engaged in the manufacture of tents, awnings and chairs at Sauk Centre. When the concern was transferred to Minneapolis he disposed of his interests, and engaged in the real estate business at Duluth. In 1896 he went to Minneapolis. Since 1897 he has been engaged in his present line in St. Cloud. For the past eight years he has been justice of the peace. He is a member of the Elks, the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Alden married Jessie C. Chaney, a native of Ottumwa, Iowa. She died June 30, 1908, leaving a son, Arthur C., now attending the Union school at St. Cloud.

James A. Harris, engaged for many years as a stock buyer in St. Cloud, was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, February 17, 1849, son of Robert and Isabelle (McIver) Harris, the former of whom spent the span of his years in Nova Scotia, where he was a boat-builder and farmer. James A. remained on the

home farm until he attained his majority, when, in company with his brothers, Robert and Mathew, he came west to Iowa, where he bought land in Fayette county and started farming, and where, also, he made a home for his widowed mother. Mr. Harris lived and farmed in Iowa about twenty-four years, a part of which time he lived in Lyon county. In 1894 he went to South Dakota, where he engaged in farming near Mitchell, in Hanson county. In 1895 he came to St. Cloud, where he engaged in buying and shipping stock until 1914, when he retired. To keep himself occupied he once in a while makes a deal in local real estate.

Mr. Harris has seen considerable public life. While living in Iowa, he served as town clerk and supervisor at various times. In April, 1914, he became a member of the St. Cloud board of education. He has been a Mason for many years. Mr. Harris was married March 7, 1873, to Susan Hogg, and they have three children: Eva, Andrew H. and Letha. Eva is the wife of Harry Burlew. They have five children and live in Alexandria. Andrew H. is married and has one child. He is a druggist in Parker, South Dakota. Letha is cashier for the Northwestern Telephone Company and lives at home with her father.

Julius Adams, cigar manufacturer, and one of the leading fraternity men of St. Cloud, was born October 20, 1867, in the city of Trier, on the Moselle river, Germany, son of Frank and Margaret Adams. Julius learned the trade of cigar making in his native country, and came to America in 1882, finding his way directly to St. Cloud. He was here employed in the cigar making establishment of A. E. Brandt, until he went to St. Paul, early in 1886. After two years in that city he determined to see something of the world, and at the same time look about for an opportunity to better his condition. With this object in view, he made stays of various lengths in Cincinnati, Buffalo and Louisville. After his marriage, he brought his bride to St. Cloud on his wedding trip, and thereupon decided to locate here. Consequently he entered the employ of Marks & Wire, and remained with them until 1895, since which date he has conducted an establishment of his own. He does a large business, manufactures some twenty brands of cigars, markets his product throughout the state of Minnesota, and has several men on the road. He belongs to the Elks, the Eagles, the Modern Woodmen, the United Workmen, the Catholic Foresters, the Independent Foresters, the Sons of Herman, the Maccabees, the Knights of Columbus, St. Joseph's Society, the United Commercial travelers, the Commercial Club and the Automobile Club. Mr. Adams married Isabelle Marie Miller and has the following children: Ethel, Ben J., Julius J., Peter, Leo, Ida, Victor, Otto, Julette, Cellestine, Max, Bertha, Frederick George, Claude, Adelaide, and one who died in infancy. Ethel, the oldest daughter, married F. E. Whitinger, and has two children, Hulda Belle, and Bernerd. Mr. Adams was elected secretary of the school board upon the death of Peter E. Kaiser to fill out the unexpired term, and in May, 1914, was re-elected for one year.

Henry C. Ahlers, general agent for the International Harvester Co., at St. Cloud, was born in Red Wing, Minn., July 12, 1863, son of Charles and Caroline (Behrns) Ahlers, the former of whom was born in Germany, came



CARL LETHERT

to America, lived a while in New York state, came to Illinois and finally found his way to Red Wing. Henry C. received his education in Red Wing, worked in the sash and door department of the C. A. Betcher Lumber Co. three years, engaged in the general mercantile and farm implement business with his father until 1894, was with the McCormick Harvester Co. as traveling agent eight years, then went with the Warden, Buswell, Glessner Co., was in 1903 transferred to the International Harvester Co. of America as assistant manager at Minneapolis, and from there was sent to Mankato as manager. March 1, 1910, he came to St. Cloud and assumed the duties of his present position. Under his care the business has grown, and a large new building has been erected to accommodate the increasing trade. Mr. Ahlers is a member of the Masonic Order at Red Wing, and the Commercial Club at St. Cloud. Mr. Ahlers married Elizabeth Howe, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two children, Harriet H. and Allen H.

Carl Lethert, contractor and builder of St. Cloud, was born at Effelsberg, Kreis Reinbach, Cologne, Germany, September 25, 1845, son of John Lethert, an expert carpenter, who was born February 24, 1800, and died July 26, 1878, and of Jannah Katherina Fussel Lethert, his wife, who was born April 24, 1807, and died September 16, 1879. Of the five girls and four boys in the family there are now living four: Carl, a St. Cloud contractor; Margarette, now known as Sister Mary Augustena in St. Joseph's Convent, at Milwaukee; Engelbert, now known as Brother Ildefons, O. F. M., stationed at San Francisco, California, and Henry, now Rev. P. Ambrose, O. S. B., of St. John's College, Collegeville, this county. Another, Annie, died March 29, 1914, in St. Joseph's Home at St. Cloud. The family came to America in 1857, arriving in New York, March 27, and going immediately to Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, where the father pursued his trade as a carpenter and wagonmaker. In 1871, Carl came to Chicago. In 1873 the family located in Fond du Lac, Wis., and Carl soon joined them there. Father and son worked for several years as general carpenters, the son making a specialty of steeple building. After the father's death, the family came to Jordan, Scott county, this state, where the mother died. In 1882, Carl Lethert came to St. Cloud, where he has since been actively engaged in contracting and building, paying particular attention to the erection of steeples. Some of his more important contracts have been as follows: Addition for the Church of the Assumption; steeple for the Church of Immaculate Conception at New Munich; addition and steeple, Church of St. Michael, at Spring Hill. 1883—Cathedral of the Holy Guardian Angels, at St. Cloud. (Started in July, 1883, and completed in 1884.) 1884—Steeple for the Church of St. Boniface, at Cold Spring; steeple for the Church of St. Mary's, in St. Augusta township; steeple for Church of St. Joseph, at St. Joseph. 1884-85—Building and steeple for the Church of St. Boniface, at Cold Spring. 1885-86—Building and steeple for Church of St. John, at Meire Grove. 1886-87—Building and steeple for Church of St. Martin at St. Martin; also schoolhouse at Cold Spring. 1887—Steeple for church at St. Wendel. 1888—Lutheran Church, Seventh avenue, St. Cloud; and steeple for church at Little Falls. 1889—Building and steeple, Church of Seven Dolors, Albany. 1890—Priest's home at Rice; and the Alberta Church, Gil-

man, Benton county. He has also built steeples at Freeport, Bemidji, Mayhew Lake and other places. Steeple building is a distinctive business, and requires that the men engaged in it should be gifted with courage, self confidence, and special aptitude for working in precarious positions at unusual heights. Mr. Lethert is one of the most jovial and hospitable men in St. Cloud, and he and his good wife are both popular and number their friends by the scores. Their home overlooking the Mississippi river was built many years ago. They are members of the Cathedral parish. Mr. Lethert was married November 23, 1882, to Mary Heiland, a native of Le Sueur county, Minnesota, daughter of Frederick and Katherina (Crossman) Heiland. The father was for many years a farmer, but in his latter years operated a brewery at Jordan, Minn. He died October 10, 1881. The mother lives in Jordan, and has reached the age of seventy-three.

Rev. J. Milton Akers was born in Pennsylvania, and was reared on the farm of his father. After attending the common school, he became a teacher for a while, and thus earned the money to pay his way through the seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. At the completion of his course there he was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry. In the spring of 1869, he came to St. Cloud, in search of health. He was accompanied by his wife, and her sister, Emma. He preached at St. Cloud, Paynesville, Sauk Centre, Princeton, Byron and Berlin, and finally located at St. Charles, in Winona county. While there he was an earnest worker, and became especially interested in some revival meetings which were being held at Winona. While working in this connection he caught cold, the weakness developed into pneumonia, and he died, after having been in the ministry for twenty-eight years. Rev. Akers was married in 1867, at Latrobe, Penn., by the Rev. H. L. Chapman, to Millie E. Ellis, and this union was blessed with one daughter, Minnie E., who graduated from the St. Cloud State Normal School, taught for a while in Duluth, and is now a teacher in the Harrison School at Minneapolis. Millie E. Ellis was born in Lingerneer, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Allen and Nancy (Squire) Ellis. Allen Ellis was left an orphan when very young. Upon growing to manhood he learned the trade of hatter, and opened a business of his own, but was later forced to retire on account of the invention of hat-making machines. He moved his family to McKeesport, Penn., and died there suddenly of paralysis, in 1868. His wife died in St. Cloud, Minnesota.

James P. Avery, of the firm of Avery & Hurrle, dealers in pianos, organs and automobiles, was born in Litchfield, Meeker county, Minn., August 13, 1879, son of William H. and Cynthia (Fowler) Avery. He obtained his early schooling in Kimball, Minn., and took courses in the St. Cloud High School and in the St. Cloud State Normal School. After working five years in the employ of the George Tileston Milling Co., he engaged in the piano and organ business. January 1, 1913, J. H. Hurrle became his partner and an automobile department was added. Mr. Avery belongs to the Odd Fellows at Coopertown, N. D., and to the Modern Woodmen, the Royal Arcanum and the Maccabees at St. Cloud. Mr. Avery married Caroline Loudon, a native of Maine Prairie in this county. William H. Avery was born in Sheffield, England, and

was brought to Canada by his father, William, and the rest of the family in 1846. After a while the family moved to Marion, Ill., where William, father of William H., and grandfather of James P., followed his trade as a tailor. In 1877, William H. came to Litchfield, Minn., where he engaged in farming. He now lives in St. Mary's, Idaho.

William F. Albrecht, Sr., was born in Prussia, Germany, October 13, 1828. He came to Canada, in 1854, and lived in Illinois; Lafayette, Indiana; and Davenport, Iowa; before locating in Clearwater, Wright county, this state. After operating a blacksmith shop there for ten years he moved to Maywood, Benton county, this state, where he farmed for five years. From 1873 to 1886 he conducted a blacksmith shop in St. Cloud. Then he retired. He died August 20, 1912, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Albrecht was married May 1, 1856, to Kathrina Simgen, who died August 24, 1901. In the family there were six children: Louisa, William F., Mary, Frederick, Amelia and Henry. Louisa was born December 25, 1857, and was married June 9, 1889 to Frank Peopke. Their children are: Louisa, now Mrs. McIntosh, of Aberdeen, N. D.; Minnie, now wife of Joseph Hirschbach, of Grand Rapids, Minn.; Edna, now Mrs. Martin Stram, of Bear River, Minn., and Mildred. William F., Jr., the second child of William F. Albrecht, Sr., is appropriately mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mary, the third child of William F. Albrecht, Sr., was born March 6, 1862, and was married October 16, 1881, to E. E. Horner. Their children are: Jennie, now Mrs. J. A. McKay, of Brainerd, Minn.; George, of Staples, Minn.; and Leland, deceased. Frederick, the fourth child of William F. Albrecht, Sr., was born August 25, 1864, married Mary Krueger, lives in Larkins, Florida, and has five children: Vera, Marion, Milton, Lawrence and Frederick. Amelia, the fifth child of William F. Albrecht, Sr., was born October 20, 1866, was married May 12, 1892, to Fred H. Gruenhagen, and lives in Brainerd, Minn. Henry, the sixth child of William F. Albrecht, Sr., was born May 19, 1870, and married Laura Mountain.

William F. Albrecht, Jr., was born in Clearwater, Wright county, Minn., December 13, 1859, son of William F. Albrecht, Sr., and Kathrina (Simgen) Albrecht. He was brought to St. Cloud by his parents, received a good education, and learned the blacksmith business from his father. Since 1886 he has been in business for himself. His present shop on Second street was erected in 1902. Mr. Albrecht is a thorough student of his work, and enjoys a large trade. Since 1885 he has been a member of the St. Cloud Firemen's Relief Association. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the United Workmen. William F. Albrecht, Jr., married Minnie J. Swartz, and they have four sons, William L., Otto F., Harris V. and Listen P. The oldest son, William L., married Angeline Steinbauer, and lives in Fargo, North Dakota. Minnie J. Swartz Albrecht is the daughter of Louis and Sophia (Klostermeyer) Swartz, who brought her to America and settled on a farm in Springfield, this state, where they died.

J. Andrew Bensen was born in Odisheim, Hanover, Germany, October 8, 1852, son of Clause Henry and Anna (Shade) Bensen. He came to America in his teens, and before coming to St. Cloud, worked for a while as a grocery

clerk in Brooklyn, New York, and St. Paul, Minn. In St. Cloud, he and his brother, John N., engaged in the grocery business. In 1903, John N. withdrew from the business, and since the death of J. Andrew Bensen, January 26, 1906, the enterprise has been carried on by Mrs. Bensen, and the two sons, J. E. and C. H. Bensen. Mr. Bensen belonged to the Masons, the Elks and the United Workmen. J. Andrew Bensen married Ellen J. Capple, November 10, 1881, daughter of Edwin and Charlotte (Palmer) Capple, natives of Curryrival, Taunton, England, who came to America in 1857, lived for a while in Illinois, then came to Rockville, Stearns county, where Ellen J. was born, and then moved to St. Cloud, where Mr. Capple engaged in the dray business. Mrs. Bensen obtained her education in the Everett School in St. Cloud; she also attended the institution then known as the Seminary, and later other schools, including the St. Cloud State Normal School. She was reared in St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Bensen had four children: Anna Charlotte, Abbie Elma, John Edwin and Charles Harry. Abbie Elma married Robert W. Miller, has one child, John Bensen, and lives in Minneapolis. John E. married Mabel Klein, of Chicago.

Charles Lueg was born April 25, 1824, in Barmen, Germany, a flourishing city of 250,000 people, situated on the river Rhine. He received a thorough education in his native land, and served five years in the German army, being promoted to corporal in the Eleventh Cavalry. He brought his family to America in July, 1854, and worked for a time as foreman in a wholesale packing house, in Waterbury, Conn. In 1855 he took up his residence in St. Paul, and entered the employ of Colter & Hartshorn, part of the time as foreman in St. Paul, and part of the time as a buyer of cattle in Texas. While still working for this company, he made his first trip to St. Cloud, in 1856, bringing a herd of cattle. In 1857 he located here, with his family, and opened a market, a business in which, with the exception of some two years spent in the army, he remained until his death. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he espoused the Union cause, assisted in recruiting a company, and was mustered in, November 22, 1861, as captain of Company G, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He went at the head of the company to Georgetown, Minn., for the purpose of guarding the post of the Hudson's Bay Co., against the Indians. From there the company was ordered South. Captain Lueg was wounded in the battle of Iuka; and thus disabled, resigned April 22, 1863, and returned to St. Cloud. He was here elected a member of the city council by his grateful fellow citizens. He died June 18, 1872. Charles Lueg was married in Germany, to Amalia Kaiser. They had two children: Amalia C., now wife of Charles R. Berg, of St. Cloud, and Charlotte W., deceased wife of Elmer Merritt.

Charles R. Berg, son of George and Susan (Pathca) Berg, was born October 26, 1839, in Prussia, Germany, near Danzig, a beautiful city of 150,000, situated on the Baltic sea. His parents died when he was only four years of age, and he was left in care of his oldest brother, Frederick, who was a district forester under the King of Prussia. At twenty-one years of age he entered the East Prussian Light Horse Artillery and served one year as private and two years as corporal. He then came to America and found em-



LORENZO J. ROCHOLL

ployment in the shingle mill of Charles Coleman, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. In December, 1866, he came to St. Cloud for a while, but soon returned to La Crosse. He cleared a part of a farm, and was variously employed for several years. In 1872 he came to St. Cloud once more, his purpose being the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, Charles Lueg. For a time he worked for Coates & Freeman. Then for four or five years he and Redmud Burk bought cattle and drove them to Winnipeg. For the next twelve years he purchased stock and shipped to St. Paul. Then he traveled through Wisconsin and Illinois, buying horses and selling them in the lumber camps of the Northwest and in St. Cloud. After a while, he took the contract for sprinkling the streets of St. Cloud. Later he took the contract for breaking the first land for the Great Northern shops. For a time he conducted a market. For twenty-one years he has been in the employ of the Great Northern shops, first as a car repairer and now in charge of car repairers' supplies department. For a time he was foreman of Hose Company, No. 2, of St. Cloud. Mr. Berg married Amalia, the daughter of Charles and Amalia (Kaiser) Lueg, and they have had six children. George C., Louise A., and Eleanor S., are living, and Charles E., Henry R. and Harry A., are dead. George C. is deputy United States Marshal at Nulato, Alaska. Louisa is the wife of Erwin W. Atwood, of St. Cloud, and they have a son, Harry. Eleanor married Paul P. Barthelmy, who is a foreman in the Great Northern shops at Hillyard, Washington. They have four children: Carl R., Louise A., Eleanor C. and Robert F. Charles died at twenty-one years of age. Henry R. died at the age of seven years and four months. Harry A. died at the age of thirteen months.

Lorenzo J. Rocholl, who as one of the commissioners of St. Cloud, has sole charge of the city's finances, was born in Lebanon, Penn., February 6, 1858, son of Morris Andrew Rocholl. He was taken to Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1866, there received his education and grew to manhood. He came to St. Cloud in 1882, and subsequently taught school in Avon and Spring Hill, Stearns county. For twelve years he did excellent service as county superintendent of schools. Then he took up the insurance business in which he is still engaged. In 1904 he was elected city treasurer, and in this capacity did much for the city of St. Cloud. He was made a member of the charter commission, and helped draft the present charter. At the election of April 1, 1912, he was chosen to his present position. He is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Court of Honor and of St. Joseph's Society. Mr. Rocholl is married, and has three daughters: Lucetta C., Henrietta Valeria and Priscilla J. Mr. Rocholl comes of a long line of sturdy ancestors. His father's maternal ancestors, the McCords, came from Ireland in 1754, and settled in Lancaster, Penn. Morris Andrew Rocholl, father of Lorenzo J. Rocholl, was a shoemaker by trade. He lived in Lancaster, Lebanon and Chester, Penn., and in 1866 took his family to Ft. Wayne, Indiana. His service as a bugler in the Sixth Volunteer Infantry had impaired his health, and he died in 1873. His widow still lives in Ft. Wayne.

Paul Brauch, a pioneer, was born in Luxemburg, the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Roller) Brauch. He came to America with his five brothers in 1857, stopped at St. Anthony, took a boat from there up the river, and

reached St. Cloud May 9. He settled in the township of Luxemburg, in this county, and secured a claim of 160 acres by the payment of $1.25 an acre. But when the railroads came through, his farm proved to be a part of the railroad grant, and he was compelled to pay $3 more an acre, a considerable sum for those early days. Mr. Brauch farmed here for twenty-six years, became a substantial citizen, and served for eighteen years as treasurer of the school board. In 1883 he moved to East St. Cloud. While there he was elected county commissioner and served with much credit. In 1900 he moved to St. Cloud, where he now resides, at 921 St. Germain street. He also owns a house on the east side of his home on Tenth avenue. This house, which is one of the first frame structures built in St. Cloud, originally stood on the corner of Ninth avenue and St. Germain street, and was owned by Jacob Grandelmeyer. Mr. and Mrs. Brauch celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, September 16, 1909, and received the congratulations of friends throughout the county. Mr. Brauch married Mary Arensdorff, who was born in Germany, in 1834. They have two children, Margaret and Mary, both of whom received their educations in the district schools and the St. Cloud State Normal School. Margaret married Nicholas Libert, a hardware merchant of St. Cloud, and they have seven children living. Mary lives with her parents.

George G. Magnuson, city clerk of St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, June 2, 1885, son of Andrew G. and Sophia (Johnson) Magnuson. The father was born in Varland, Sweden, and came to America about the year 1873. He came west to Ishpeming, Mich., where he lived about four years, after which he came in 1877 to St. Cloud, where he now lives in retirement. George G. Magnuson attended the public and graded schools and a business college. After working a time for Clarence L. Atwood, in the real estate and insurance business, he engaged in a similar line for himself. He became chief of the St. Cloud fire department and in 1911 was appointed fire marshal. He resigned January 1, 1914. At that time it was said of him: "George G. Magnuson, who has efficiently served as fire marshal of this city for the past two years and eight months, yesterday afternoon tendered his resignation to the city commissioners from the position of fire marshal, saying that he had too many other duties to keep him occupied. At Mr. Magnuson's recommendation Fire Chief L. A. Moosbrugger was appointed as the new fire marshal for the Granite city. George Magnuson was appointed to the position on April 11, 1911, and during his service as marshal has accomplished a number of things for fire protection and on a number of occasions he has received special mention by the men in the state department. During his service he has condemned fifty-three old buildings, 109 dangerous chimneys and stovepipes have been removed and twenty-seven arrests for violations of fire ordinances have been made. In Benton county he secured an indictment by the grand jury against a man arrested by him. He has been most active in having fire escapes put on buildings, and during his service he has secured fire escapes on twenty-one three-story buildings. Doors to all public buildings, as churches, schools, halls and factories have been made to swing outward and 660 notices of warning have been placed in factories and indus-



GEORGE G. MAGNUSON

trial shops throughout the city. The fire alarm boxes have been arranged to be more efficient, glass doored key boxes having been placed on all the alarm boxes in the city. Much work has been done in bringing about the lowering of insurance rates. Photographs of the worst traps were taken before and after removal and circulated throughout the state; 550 orders from the state marshal were carried out and countless fire traps removed. More efficient inspection of buildings has been established by Mr. Magnuson. At his suggestion Thomas Lacher, Theodore Tenvoorde and George Fowler were appointed as special deputies to act without pay other than received for being firemen, whose duty it is to inspect all buildings, basements, chimneys and stoves. Following the successful service of George Magnuson the fire losses in St. Cloud have now been cut down more than half, fire insurance rates have taken a very noticeable decrease and the general beauty of the Granite City has been increased to no small amount by the removal of the large number of old barns and other wrecked structures. Mr. Magnuson as a fire marshal has been fearless in the carrying out of his duties, he has lost a number of friends and has aroused much unpopularity for himself at times for having carried out his duties. Regardless of all consequences Mr. Magnuson enforced the laws and has proved himself to be the most efficient fire marshal the city ever had, and the Granite City's business men will regret to hear of his resignation.'' Mr. Magnuson was elected city clerk in 1912 and is still serving. He married May A., daughter of Axel Larson, and they have a daughter, Harriet, born May 4, 1909.

Leo P. Brick was born in Canada, learned the printers' trade, and came to the States and located in St. Cloud. He worked many years as foreman on Der Nordstern, and died in 1893. He was married in 1878 to Magdaline Pung, who was born in St. Joseph township, this county, daughter of Joseph and Katherine (Gilles) Pung, the pioneers, the former of whom died in 1896. In the family there were six children: Emma, Edward J., Benedict, Philip, Isabel and Mary. Emma is dead. Edward J. is chief of police at St. Cloud. Benedict is on the police force in New York city. Philip lives in Grand Forks, N. D. Isabel is the wife of August Doener, of Boone, Iowa, and they have one daughter, Eileen M. Mary married Neal Maloney, of Brandon, Canada.

Edward J. Brick, chief of police, of St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, July 19, 1880, son of Leo P. and Magdaline (Pung) Brick. He attended the public and parochial schools, and the St. Cloud State Normal School. For a time he was locomotive engineer, but early turned his attention to the preservation of peace and order. He was captain of the guards at the St. Cloud State Reformatory for five years, and was deputy sheriff under B. J. Morritz one year. Entering the police service he was first patrolman, then sergeant and in 1911 was made chief. During the Spanish-American war he served eighteen months in the Philippines as a private in Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, the Eagles, the Elks, the Commercial Club and the Knights of Columbus. Chief Brick has given the city excellent service, He is just the man for the position, and an ideal officer, splendidly proportioned, muscular and brave, standing six feet three inches and weighing 242 pounds. Mr.

Brick married Hedwig A., daughter of Andrew and Katherine (Cramer) Henneman. They have one son, Cyrill, born January 20, 1907.

James R. Bennett, Sr., pioneer merchant, engaged in business in New York in the early fifties, brought his family to Superior, Wis., in 1857, conducted a store there, and in 1861 came to St. Cloud, where he opened a mercantile establishment on Fifth avenue.

Stacy B. Bowing was born in Maryland, and as a boy went to McKeesport, Penn., where he was employed as foreman of the W. D. Wood Roller Mills in the manufacture of Russian sheet iron. By promotion he became superintendent over three hundred men, and was one of the leading experts in his particular line, the mills in which he was engaged being the only place in the United States where this kind of iron was made. Failing health, however, caused him to seek a milder climate in Florida for a winter, but not getting the desired relief he was advised to come to Minnesota. Accordingly he came to Stearns county, and settled on Winnebago prairie, in Le Sauk township, in July, 1870. The change did not benefit his health, and he died in March, 1871. Mrs. Bowing then moved to St. Cloud to educate her boys, leaving her brother, O. S. Ellis, in charge of the farm. The place is still owned by the family and the original tract of 160 acres has been increased to about 500. Mr. and Mrs. Bowing had two sons, Albert E. and Harry C.

Harry C. Bowing, of the firm of Bowing Bros., grocers of St. Cloud, was born in McKeesport, Penn., November 24, 1867, son of Stacy B. and Isabel E. (Ellis) Bowing. He was brought to Minnesota in 1870, and attended the public schools of St. Cloud and the St. Cloud State Normal School. In 1889 he and his brother, Albert, purchased a grocery store from Edwin Robertson, and have since then enjoyed an increasing patronage. Harry C. Bowing belongs to the Commercial Club and is a charter member of the local lodge of Eks. He married Amelia L. Hockema, a teacher, born in Spring Valley, Minn., daughter of Henry W. Hockema, a native of Holland, who died in 1909, and Elizabeth Du Mez Hockema, who died in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Bowing are the parents of one daughter, Elizabeth Isabel, born June 16, 1909.

Albert E. Bowing, of the firm of Bowing Brothers, grocers, of St. Cloud, was born February 14, 1868, and was reared in St. Cloud. Since 1889 he has been in partnership with his brother, Harry C. Albert E. Bowing married Retta Robertson, daughter of Andrew C. Robertson, a St. Cloud attorney. She died in 1895 leaving two sons, Stacy and Edwin E. In 1913, Stacy graduated from the University of Minnesota, and Edwin from the St. Cloud State Normal School.

John Buckman, of St. Cloud, was born in Sweden, July 26, 1857, son of Eric and Kaiser (Gustufson) Buckman. As a youth he learned the millers' trade from his father. He came to America on August 17, 1880, and for the next two years was variously employed, on the railroad, in the stone quarries, in a store and in a factory. August 5, 1882, he became janitor and engineer at the St. Cloud State Normal School. With the exception of a short period when he worked as a pile driver, he has remained with the institution since that date, being now chief engineer and general custodian. Through

many generations of students he has been a feature of normal school life, and is regarded as an institution in himself. He is in constant touch with all the activities of the school, and has proven himself a valuable adjunct to its work.

Mr. Buckman married Anna M. Garert, a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1881, with Mr. Buckman's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Buckman have seven children living. Augusta W. is in the city clerk's office; Frank is a dry goods clerk; Herman is a mail clerk; Esther; Phoebe is a student in the St. Cloud State Normal School; Carl is a hardware clerk; Myrtle is in the St. Cloud High School.

Rolland C. Buckley, architect and building superintendent, St. Cloud, was born in Knoxville, Ill., November 26, 1882, son of Robert R. and Elvira (Charles) Buckley, the former of whom, for many years a prominent agriculturist, is still living at Knoxville, at the age of ninety-one, and the latter of whom died in 1882. Rolland C. Buckley attended the public schools of Knoxville, and took his preparatory courses at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana. Then he entered the Armour School of Technology, and the Chicago Art Institute, taking a course in the Chicago School of Architecture. After completing his course he was with Talmadge & Watson, architects, Chicago; subsequently with Spencer & Powers, architects, Chicago; and still later with J. Grant Beadle, consulting architect, Galesburg, Ill. In 1910 he entered the employ of F. W. Kinney, consulting architect of Minneapolis. September 11, 1912, Mr. Buckley opened an office in St. Cloud. His progress has been phenomenal, and his work of the highest character. The buildings which he has planned are in themselves visual encomiums of his ability. The beautiful Elks' club house, the Starland Theater, the Zapp State Bank building, the Frank Fandel block, all of St. Cloud; the German-American Bank building at Little Falls; the Cochran Theater, at Sauk Centre, Elks building, at Bimidji, and many private dwellings in various places throughout this vicinity bespeak his industry, his art and his talent. Mr. Buckley is a member of the Elks and of the Masonic body. He married Effie, the daughter of F. W. and Betheny (Hall) Kinney.

Ernest Bostrom, a groceryman of St. Cloud, was born in Vermland, Sweden, November 19, 1870, son of Andrew and Katherina (Jang) Bostrom. In 1893 he came to America, landed at Quebec, found his way to Sauk Rapids, worked on a farm for a while, was employed by his brother in his stone quarry, and later became his partner. Then he worked for various firms several years as a stone cutter. While in the employ of the St. Cloud Granite Works, his eye was injured by a piece of steel, and he was forced to seek other work. After carrying mail out of Sauk Rapids for a year, he opened a grocery store on St. Germain street, St. Cloud, and by unfaltering perseverance and pluck, and by force of his active personality, he has built up a prosperous business. He belongs to the Swedish society. Mr. Bostrom married Freda A., daughter of A. B. Anderson, and they have four children: Harold, Mildred, Donald and Gladys D.

Charles S. Bunnell was born November 23, 1857, in Brandford, Ontario, Canada, son of Enos and Cornelia (Kennedy) Bunnell. In 1887 he came to

St. Cloud and entered the employ of N. P. Clarke. He gradually became closely identified with Mr. Clarke's interest, and is now the manager of the estate. He is a member of the Elks and of the Commercial Club. Mr. Bunnell married Sarah A. Bingham, and they have three children, Edna M., Marguerite and Alfred.

Frank Bettenburg, one of the venerable residents of St. Cloud, was born in Elsdether, France, February 1, 1838, son of Peter and Angelia (Will) Bettenburg. Upon growing to manhood he married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Mohs. In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bettenburg and Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Mohs came to America and settled in Elyria, in Lorain county, near Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Mohs acquired a farm. Mr. Bettenburg worked on the farm and also in a mill. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, first serving in Company D, and later in Company A. After being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 11, 1865, he returned to Ohio. Shortly afterward the two families again started out, first stopping in Chicago, and finally settling in St. Augusta township, Stearns county, December 16, 1866. Mr. Mohs died in St. Augusta township in 1870, and his widow in St. Martin township, in 1896. Mr. Bettenburg lived with the Mohs family for a while and then rented a farm. In 1868 he moved to St. Cloud and secured employment as a clerk. Mr. Bettenburg is a member of the G. A. R. and of the St. Joseph's Society. One of his pleasant memories is that of a trip he took to France and Germany some years ago, during which time he visited the scenes of his boyhood. Mrs. Bettenburg died in 1896. She bore her husband fifteen children of whom seven are living. Katherine keeps house for her father. Frank, Rosa, Nicholas, and Michael also live in St. Cloud. Joseph lives in Spokane. Mary lives in St. Cloud township.

George H. Bennett, of the firm of McKenzie & Bennett, East St. Cloud, cement workers, was born December 15, 1853, in Amherst, Nova Scotia, son of Henry and Mary (Roach) Bennett, the former of whom was an engineer by profession. When an infant, George H. was taken to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and was there reared. For several years he was second engineer on the steamboat, "City of St. John." Afterwards he was employed in lower Canada, operating a sawmill and a tow-boat. Later he engaged in steamboating on the St. Lawrence and was also employed in the woods for a while. In 1883 he came to Minneapolis, worked several months in a grain elevator, and then farmed for a time. In 1894 he came to St. Cloud, and secured employment with the Western Granite Co. Then for a period he worked for the Watab Paper Pulp Co., in Watab, Minn. In 1896 he returned to St. Cloud, and with Magnus McKenzie formed the present firm. They have a factory built of cement blocks, and manufacture building blocks, silo blocks, curbing, porch columns, feed-boxes, watering troughs, cement brick, lawn vases, and any special work desired along these lines. Mr. Bennett married Emma McKenzie, born in Port Daniel, Quebec, daughter of John McKenzie. They have reared two children, Garnet and Ruth. Ruth married Conrad Arnhold, and they have one son, David.

Benjamin F. Carter, druggist of St. Cloud, was born in Lancaster, Wis-

consin, October 29, 1864, son of George B. and Helen (Burr) Carter. He attended the public schools and the State Normal School, of Platteville, Wis., and clerked in a drug store in that city. In 1886 he graduated from the Pharmaceutical course at the University of Wisconsin. After this he came to St. Cloud and clerked for a while for G. C. Waller. Then he went to St. Paul and clerked for Herman Rietzke. In 1889 he returned to St. Cloud and purchased the business of his former employer, G. C. Waller, which he has since conducted. He is a member of the Elks and is identified with various movements in the city. Mr. Carter was married in September, 1889, to Carrie, daughter of W. T. Clark, the pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have one daughter, Helen C., a student in the St. Cloud State Normal School.

Major George B. Carter was born near Brighton, Sussex, England, April 18, 1838, and came to America at the age of sixteen years. His early home in this country was at Lancaster, Wis. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a musician in Company C, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After the first Battle of Bull Run he returned to Lancaster for the purpose of assisting in recruiting the company which became Company A, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Of this company he was made first lieutenant. He was promoted to captain, and after the Battle of Nashville was brevetted major for conspicuous bravery on the field. Upon his return to Wisconsin, he took up the practice of law at Platteville, Wisconsin. Later he was made probate judge and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death, February 20, 1906. Major Carter married Helen Burr and they had four children: Benjamin F., St. Cloud druggist; Allen B., who died in infancy; William B., now living in Lancaster, Wisconsin, and Laura, who died in 1898, at the age of twenty-three years. Mrs. George B. Carter died in Lancaster, Wisconsin, August 29, 1910.

David Cleveland was born in Ohio, and came to Minnesota in 1856, being employed as a teamster on the old route between Swan River and Long Prairie. He then returned eastward, wandered out in Michigan and Ohio, and in 1860 enlisted in the Fourth United States Cavalry. He did service with the regular army throughout the Civil War, and was discharged after the Battle of Nashville in the spring of 1865. After the war he lived for a while in Michigan, and in 1867 located on a claim in the town of Getty, this county. In 1890 he moved to Sauk Centre. He has become a prominent citizen there and is now the municipal judge. In 1867 he married Almira Judson, a native of Canada, but of New York ancestry. They have two children, Mattison J. and Marian E.

Mattison J. Cleveland, assistant state highway engineer, living in St. Cloud, was born in Sauk Centre, this county, September 1, 1870, son of David and Almira (Judson) Cleveland. He was reared on the home farm, passed through the district schools, and received his higher education in the Sauk Centre High School. Then he taught school for eleven years. For the next five years he was interested in the stationery store owned by his father at Sauk Centre. During this period he studied civil engineering by correspondence, and thus prepared, he served as deputy county surveyor from 1908 to 1911. He has filled his present position ever since the office was

created. Mr. Cleveland is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Maccabees. On October 11, 1899, Mr. Cleveland married Ella Scott, and they have one daughter, Marian.

Eagleston Campbell, of St. Cloud, now practically retired from the more strenuous activities of life, is the founder of the well-known bakery that bears his name. He was born in Canada, March 17, 1839, the son of John and Mary Ann (McDonald) Campbell, the former of whom was born in Belfast, Ireland, came to Canada as a young man, and devoted his life to farming. Eagleston was reared on the farm. In 1896 he came to the United States, lived in North Dakota a year, and in 1897 opened a small bakery shop in East St. Cloud. From this small beginning the business grew, and a delivery wagon soon became a necessity. After a few years he moved to more commodious quarters at 508 St. Germain street, East. The establishment is now conducted by the son, James, who does a large wholesale and retail business, having two wagons on the road, and having cases for the sale of their goods in every grocery store of importance in St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and Waite Park. Mr. Campbell still takes a deep interest in the concern, and may be seen every day in the retail department waiting on the customers. The night duties and the outside work, however, he leaves to younger men. The son, James Campbell, is one of the progressive young business men of the city. A capable and shrewd manager of his own growing business, he nevertheless finds time to take a part in every move that tends to the betterment of the city and county. Eagleston Campbell is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The members of the family are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Eagleston Campbell married Rebecca Waters, a native of Canada, and of their eight children there are living six: Margaret, James W., Ada P., Robert, Heine, and Luella. James W. married Lurinda A. Orton, and they have three children, Alta, Viva and Harold; Margaret married William Jones, and they have one child, Mary Ann. Ada P. is the wife of Charles R. Alexander, of Toronto, Canada, and they have one child, Robert. Robert Campbell is married, lives in Toronto and has two sons, Robert and James. Heine is married and lives in Toronto. Mrs. Rebecca Waters Campbell died in 1899.

Donald M. Campbell, engaged in the insurance and real estate business in St. Cloud, was born near Kingston, Canada, December 13, 1866, son of Absolom and Olivia (Knapp) Campbell, who in 1869 brought him to Sauk Rapids, in Benton county, this state, and in 1879 took him to Haven, in Sherburne county. Donald M. was reared on the home farm, and after growing to manhood engaged in farming in Sherburne and Benton counties. In 1906 he became identified with his present business in St. Cloud. Mr. Campbell married Annie J. Ayers, a native of Ontario, Canada, and they have three children. Ray M. teaching in Blue Earth, Minn.; Harold A., a student at the Blue Earth Normal School; and Vergne, who is attending the St. Cloud State Normal School.

Frank J. Lorinser, street commissioner, St. Cloud, was born April 3, 1844, in Wurttemberg, Germany, son of Francis Xavier and Josephine (Metzger) Lorinser. He came to America in 1869 and found his way west to Shelby,

Ohio, where he worked on a farm. Then he went to Sandusky, in the same state, where he worked on the new branch of the Michigan Southern, and was also employed on the river front unloading freight for the steamboats. In 1875 he came to St. Cloud, and for several years was employed as a general laborer. In 1885 he was elected street comissioner, a position which he has since held continuously with the exception of three years. Mr. Lorinser was the first sewer inspector of St. Cloud. He assisted in erecting the present gas plant of the city, and was foreman of its operation for several years. In 1901 he engaged in the manufacture of cement paving, and paved many miles of streets in St. Cloud, Sauk Centre, Eden Valley, Watkins, Temple, Sauk Rapids, and Cold Spring. He sold his plant to Andrew Gruber, in 1906. In the fall of 1913, Mr. Lorinser experienced a severe accident, which necessitated his remaining in a hospital for several weeks. But he completely recovered and again took up his duties with renewed vigor. He is a member of the United Workmen. Mr. Lorinser was married at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1875, to Mrs. Celia (Geiger) Dellemans, who had settled in Stearns county as early as 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Lorinser had one son, F. X. Lorinser, who died in Phoenix, Arizona. He married Rosa Lexon, a native of Sweden, and they were blessed with two beautiful children: Urban and Felicitas.

Samuel S. Chute, civil engineer, of St. Cloud, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, January 23, 1864, son of James T. and Elizabeth (McBride) Chute. He received his early education in the public schools, and then entered Purdue University, from the scientific department of which he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of B. S. In 1882 he came to Minneapolis, where he entered the office of Frank Carr, civil engineer. In 1885 he became assistant engineer for the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie. A year later he came to St. Cloud, and associated himself with Frank H. Todd, then city engineer for St. Cloud. In 1888 he was elected county surveyor, a position he still holds. He has also been city engineer of St. Cloud at different periods. Mr. Chute is a member of the Elks and of the Eagles. He married Sophia Paulson, a native of Minnesota, and to this union have been born five children: Grace, who died at the age of ten years; Florence, who died at the age of fifteen years; Raymond, Wallace and Earl H. The three sons attend the St. Cloud High School.

Bernard A. Terwey, retired farmer, living in St. Cloud, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21, 1846, son of John B. and Mary (Yanny) Terwey. John B. Terwey was born in the village of Freden, Munster, Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, and his wife in Amsterdam, Holland. They came to America in 1846, the voyage occupying fourteen weeks. For a time they lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then moved to Burlington, Wis. In 1859 they came to Stearns county and settled in St. Joseph township. They secured 160 acres of government land, and started life in a log cabin. Later they replaced the cabin with a brick structure, and in time suitable barns and other buildings, were erected. The sons, Bernard and John, grew to manhood on this home farm which in time was divided between them. Bernard cleared his acres, erected buildings, and established his home. There he lived in prosperity and contentment for thirty-five years, sharing his joys with his wife

and children. He married Augusta Stoll and they have had four children: Bernard, deceased; Augusta, who married Frank Kreamers, of North Dakota; William, of East St. Cloud; and Otto H., who lives on the farm in St. Joseph township. In 1908, Mr. Terwey retired from active life and moved to St. Cloud. He is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

A. J. Tschumperlin, proprietor of the largest furniture store and most important undertaking establishment in St. Cloud, was born in the city, where he still lives, July 10, 1873, son of Alois and Mary M. (Grandelmeyer) Tschumperlin, and grandson of Jacob Grandelmeyer, the pioneer. He attended the public schools and the St. Cloud State Normal School. After leaving school, he obtained some experience in business in a grocery store, and then became a clerk in his father's furniture store. In 1904 he purchased the business and moved it to 613-615 St. Germain street. Mr. Tschumperlin is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen and the Commercial Club. A. J. Tschumperlin was married, August 15, 1907, to Elizabeth McLaughlin, a native of Mapleton, Minn., who was born January 25, 1873, and they have one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, born November 8, 1909.

Alois Tschumperlin, deceased, was for many years, one of St. Cloud's substantial business men. Born in Kuessnacht, Switzerland, January 18, 1847, he received a good public school education, and learned the cabinetmakers' trade. In 1861 he came to America, lived in St. Louis, Missouri, for a while, and then came to St. Cloud, where he entered the employ of Spicer & Carlisle, furniture manufacturers. In 1872 he opened a furniture store at 612 St. Germain street. Beginning in a small way, his integrity and hard work soon brought him a good trade, his business increased from year to year, and is now the largest of its kind in the city. He was a progressive man, and was always ready to assist in everything that had for its object the betterment of the city. Mr. Tschumperlin was married in 1870, to Mary Grandelmeyer, born in Maryland, February 24, 1852, daughter of Jacob Grandelmeyer, the pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Tschumperlin had ten children: Alois J., who succeeded his father in business; Rosa M., who died at twelve years of age; Mary, Joseph W., Martha, Raymond, Rosa, Anna and Ethel and Matilda, who died in infancy. Mr. Tschumperlin died March 14, 1908, his wife, February 18, 1903.

Nicholas Thomey, auditor of Stearns county, was born on the old homestead in Rockville township, this county, September 3, 1875, son of Pierre and Mary (Thill) Thomey. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood and the St. Cloud State Normal School. At the age of seventeen years he started teaching school. This profession he followed for fourteen years. During the latter years of this period, he taught during the winter months and farmed during the summer. Finally he turned his attention exclusively to the latter pursuit, and became one of the leading farmers of Stearns county. He developed the farm on which he was born, and on his 200 acres of good land, carried on agriculture along the latest approved lines. He was a student of his work, read and studied the soil and crops thoroughly, and made

a most conspicuous success. A large part of his attention was turned to stock breeding, and as a result of his experiments and thought in this direction he erected a barn which is a model of its kind, built along the latest lines, having a cement basement, an improved ventilator system, and patent stanchions, as well as many other sanitary features. A man of broad education along general lines, a diligent worker, a master of farming, it was natural that his fellow citizens should draft him into public service. He was town clerk five years and assessor five years,. Although a Democrat in politics, he ran on an independent ticket, for the position of county commissioner from the fourth district in 1910, and was elected. After the death of John P. Rau, October 19, 1913, Mr. Thomey resigned his position as county commissioner, and was appointed county auditor. To this office he has applied the same principles that contributed to his success as an educator and as a farmer, and he has made a most popular and efficient officer. Mr. Thomey is a member of the C. O. F., the D. K. L. V., and the K. of C. On September 26, 1899, he married Margaret Hansen, daughter of Mathias Hansen, the pioneer. They have five children: Alma (deceased), Leona, Pierre, Margaret and Catherine.

Pierre Thomey, a pioneer, was born in Luxemburg, and was there reared and educated. In 1858 he came to Stearns county and located on a farm of 160 acres in section 20, Rockville township. There were no roads, Indians were frequent visitors, and the family had to meet all the conditions of pioneer life. Mr. Thomey erected a log cabin, and broke the land. He had to drive to St. Paul for supplies. As an adept at speaking the Chippewa tongue, he was much with the Indians, and turned this greatly to his own advantage. Soon after his marriage he moved to St. Cloud, where he was the first village marshal. Later he returned to the homestead in Rockville township, where he spent the remainder of his days. Pierre Thomey was a jolly soul, a liker of good living, a teller of good stories. He was a true optimist, and having so full a measure of cheer himself, he desired that everyone around him should be happy and contented. He died June 24, 1876. Mr. Thomey married Mary Thill, and this union was blessed with five children: Emily, Joseph, Elizabeth, Marie and Nicholas. The family has been actively associated with the Church of St. James, on Jacob's Prairie, which Pierre Thomey helped to build.

Simon Strobel, retired blacksmith, of St. Cloud, was born in Columbiana, Ohio, October 28, 1849, son of Philip and Genevieve (Blau) Strobel, and grandson of Thomas Strobel. In 1846, Thomas Strobel left Hohenzollern, Germany, accompanied by his son Philip, and Philip's wife and three children. They located in Columbiana county, Ohio, where Philip worked some seven years at his trade as a stone mason. Before the expiration of this period, Thomas had taken up eighty acres of land in Ashford, Fond du Lac, Wis. Subsequently he returned for the rest of the family. He farmed on this place until within a few years of his death in 1884. Then Philip operated the place until his death in 1896 at the age of seventy-nine. Philip's wife died in 1908 at the age of ninety-one. Simon followed the fortunes of the family in Ohio and Wisconsin, and received such education as the district schools

afforded. At the age of sixteen he left home and went to West Bend, Wis., where he spent three years and a half in learning the blacksmith's trade. From there he went to Kewaskum, Wis., where he was associated two years with his brother, John, in the same business. After that he spent two years in working at various places throughout the country, including Atchison, Kansas, and Warsaw, Illinois. After this he returned to Wisconsin, and started a blacksmith shop of his own in St. Kilain, where he remained ten years. He was there married to Anna M. Gales, daughter of John Gales. To this union seven children were born: John married Agnes Gans, and they have one child. Annie married John Doerner. Albert married Elvina Besseman, and they have two children. Matilda married William Bowers, and they live in Minneapolis. Alphonse lives in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Rose teaches near Freeport, in Stearns county. Raymond lives in Mitchell, South Dakota. In 1882, Simon Strobel brought his family to St. Cloud. Here he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Peter Gales, for the manufacture and sale of wagons, Mr. Strobel taking charge of the blacksmith department of the work. The company flourished, the output became well-known throughout this part of the state, and their wagons are unexcelled, even today. But the introduction of modern machinery, and the formation of the companies which make wagons on a large scale, doing away with the old methods of substantial and honest hand work, has put cheaper vehicles on the market, and makes competition difficult for the old-fashioned workman who puts his own honor and stability into every wagon. In 1909 Mr. Strobel sold out to his partner who still conducts the establishment. Mr. Strobel is a member of the school board, having been elected in the spring of 1914. For three years he served as a member of the city council. He is a member of St. Joseph's Society.

Peter Spaniol, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, St. Cloud, and manager and treasurer of the Valentine Udermann Brewing Co., was born on the banks of the Rhine in Germany, December 13, 1860, son of John and Magdalena (Schaefer) Spaniol. The family came to America in 1882, settled in St. Joseph township, this county, remained there until 1890 and then moved to Oregon, where the mother died in 1892 and the father in 1912. Peter Spaniol was educated in Germany, helped his father on the farm in this county, and finally came to St. Cloud, where for four years he conducted the Eagle House, located on Sixth avenue south, between St. Germain and First street. He has conducted the Commercial Hotel for twenty-one years. It was in 1909 that he took his present position with the brewing company. This company was organized as the Enderlie Brewery and was built in 1864. It was owned successively by Wendlin Merz & Martin Schindler; Wendlin Merz; Valentine Udermann; and now a stock company of nine men. Mr. Spaniol served on the city council for fifteen years, until the new Commission form of government went into effect. He is a member of the Minnesota Benefit Society, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the St. Joseph Benevolent Society, the Eagles and the Red Men. Mr. Spaniol married Mary Mertes, a native of Germany, and they have five children living: John J., George P., Mary, Jennie and Annie. John J. is deputy county auditor. He married Josephine



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM MUND

Scharenbroich and they have one daughter, Velaria. George P. is with his father in the hotel. He married Mary Kindler and they have one son, Cyrill.

William Mund, or Mund William, as he is also called, now living in St. Cloud, was born six miles from the city of Cologne, Prussia, Germany, January 12, 1847, son of William and Celia (Guy) Mund. The family came to America in 1855, spending forty-eight days on the water. They reached Madison, Wis., there purchased a pair of oxen and two cows and started for Minnesota. A location was secured in Luxemburg township, this county, where they started pioneer life. The Indians were numerous, and the Munds were constantly in terror of them A log house was erected and was shingled with shingles of oak. Wheels for the ox cart were made out of solid wood. At about the time of the opening of the Civil war, they sold their eighty acres, fifteen of which they had broken, and took a claim on section 2, Fair Haven township, where the elder Mund passed away in 1888, his wife dying in the Dakotas in 1898. The younger Mund, the subject of this mention, was reared on the farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and followed the fortunes of that company until the close of the war. Then he returned to eighty acres of land which he had purchased in Fair Haven, this county, and started farming thereon. He built a house of logs which he cut in the swamp, and made the roof from the bark of trees. In 1866 he married Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Bernardie) Rieschard, who came to America in August, 1865, joined her sister, Katherine at the Grand Central Hotel, St. Cloud, and was there wooed and won. Mr. and Mrs. Mund lived on the farm in Fair Haven township for a number of years, and then decided to seek their fortunes in Kansas. With their five children they took the overland trip. The rivers were swollen, in places scarcely a trail existed, and several times the family had narrow escapes from drowning. They finally reached Wichita. They purchased 120 acres of school land, broke five acres, and erected a frame house, 20x14 feet, at a cost of $135. Then came the hot winds, which ruined their crops, and so after selling out at a heavy loss, they returned to Stearns county, where they found that they had to pay a bonus of $200 extra to get back the place in Fair Haven that they had so recently sold. Aside from this venture they spent their lives on the farm from 1866 to 1901. The son, Frank, now resides there. In 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Mund moved into St. Cloud. While in the country, Mr. Mund was on the school board for a while. He is a member of the St. Augusta Society and color bearer for the J. R. McKelvy Post, No. 134, G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Mund are the parents of ten children of whom six are living. Cecelia married Peter Kaiser, and they have five children. Frank L. who lives on the homestead in Fair Haven, married Anton Larer, and has three children. Mary is the wife of Joseph Kraemer and has four children. John P. married Theresa Hinkermeyer, and has three sons. Elizabeth is married and lives in Minneapolis. Margaret married Edward Fisher, and they have three children.

Henry Scherfenberg was born in Brunswick, Germany, April 5, 1833, and there learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1854 he came to America, and located near Springfield, Mass., where he learned the trade of wood-turner. He

arrived in Minnesota, April 20, 1857, and settled on a claim near Grand Lake, in Rockville township, this county. Five years later he came to the lower town, St. Cloud, and spent part of his time as a shoemaker, and part of his time as an employe in the sawmills. In 1880, impaired health caused him to seek outdoor work, and he accordingly took up light farming at Haven, in Sherburne county. In 1894 he returned to St. Cloud where he died September 25, 1899. His widow is still living in St. Cloud. Mr. Scherfenberg was married in 1858 to Angeline, daughter of Herman and Marie (Holt) Evers. She was born in the village of Schapen, in Hanover, Germany. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Scherfenberg there are living three, Harry W., George G. and Albert F. Harry W. married Emma Knickerbocker, and they have one child, Reva. George G. is a piano merchant in St. Cloud. Albert F. is married and lives in Portland, Oregon.

George G. Scherfenberg was born in St. Cloud, November 23, 1867, son of Henry and Angeline (Evers) Scherfenberg. He attended the St. Cloud Union School, and also the St. Cloud State Normal School. At the age of twenty-three he married and purchased a farm in the neighborhood of his father's place in Haven, Sherburne county. In 1900 he came to St. Cloud and engaged in the piano business with G. W. Cline, in which partnership he went to Seattle. Upon his return he purchased the piano business of Fritz Guy. He has since continued in this line very successfully, and has satisfied customers scattered throughout four counties. Mr. Scherfenberg is a Mason and an Elk, and a charter member of the local lodge of Eagles. Mr. Scherfenberg married Susan M. Ayers, October 15, 1890, and they have one daughter, Cora, who graduated from the Bradley College, at Peoria, Ill., in 1914.

Milton F. Sweet, of East St. Cloud, was born in the township of Monroe, Saratoga county, New York, February 27, 1845, son of William and Mary Ann (Fish) Sweet. William Sweet was also born in that township, and was a farmer and surveyor. Mary Ann (Fish) Sweet was born about 100 miles north of New Orleans, her father having come from Pennsylvania in an early day. Milton F. remained on the home farm until sixteen years of age. Then he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and was later transferred to Company B in the same regiment, being in the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. To relate his war experiences and to name the battles in which he participated would be to review a history of the Seventy-seventh New York. During the three years and six months of his service he was under fire in fifty-three battles. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865, and was later mustered out at Albany, N. Y. He worked that summer for his Uncle Ward Fish, and in September, 1865, came to Minnesota. From St. Paul he went to Rockford, in Hennepin county, and in November, 1865, located on a claim in Stockholm, Wright county. He built a log cabin, broke the land, cleared forty acres, and started to live a pioneer life. In 1884 he came to East St. Cloud, where he and his wife have since been engaged in making rag carpets to order. He erected with his own hands the house in which he now lives. He and his wife have had the pleasure of seeing all their daughters graduate from the St. Cloud State Normal School. Mr. Sweet married Marit Erickson, a native of Vermland, Sweden, and they



GEORGE G. SCHERFENBERG.

have five children, Mary, Annie, Minnie, Ida and Walter W. Mary married Richard Vosburg; Annie married William Chapman, and they live in Maine; Minnie married Stewart Lowry, they live in Fergus Falls and have three children; Ida lives in Portland, Oregon, Walter and his wife, Nellie have two children, and live in Minneapolis.

William Schmid was born in Germany, February 10, 1851, son of Leo and Mariana Schmid. He came to America in 1879 and worked in New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee. In 1884 he came to St. Cloud, worked a while for Mathew Boll, on Fifth avenue, then bought him out and later moved the market to its present location at 811 St. Germain street. Mr. Schmid married Emma Keller, a native of Baden, Germany, and they have nine children: Leo E., Andrew, Louise, Ernest, Otto, Josephine, Lawrence, Walter and Hildegaard.

James F. Stephens, head miller for the George Tileston Milling Co., St. Cloud, was born in Hopewell, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1852. He came of a family of millers, his father, born in London Grove, in that county, having been in charge of several mills in that vicinity. James F. received a common school education, and studied two seasons in the academy in his home town. For some years he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. But he was desirous of following his father's trade, so he came to Minneapolis, and learned the process of making flour in the mills of Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk. After the explosion of one of their mills in 1881, he became head miller for the J. A. Christian & Co., in the Pettit Mill, Minneapolis. In 1891 he came to St. Cloud, and has since occupied his present position. He was under George Tileston until Mr. Tileston's death, after which H. C. Ervin, Fred A. Ranney and J. C. Enright were managers successively. The present manager and vice-president is William Stratton. Mr. Stephens has taken an active interest in the affairs of the city, has served on the city council fifteen years, and on the school board and in other positions of trust and honor. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees. He has been Master of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., having received a dimit from Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, which he originally joined. James F. Stephens married Ida M. Briggs, a native of Minneapolis, daughter of Eleazer C. and Virginia M. (Ray) Briggs. They have three children, Ruther R., Percy C. and Dorothy O. Ruther R. is a teacher in Duluth. Percy and Dorothy graduated from the St. Cloud High School in 1913.

Christ Schmitt, county treasurer of Stearns county, was born September 21, 1862, in Oberemmel, Prussia, son of Michael Schmitt, who was born in 1809 and Susanna Schmidt who was born in 1821. In 1866 the family came to America and located in Belle Plaine, Carver county, Minnesota. In 1869 the family moved to Lake Henry township, in this county, and in 1876 came to St. Cloud, where, in partnership with Fred Herberger, the father, engaged in the brewery business for a while. Christ Schmitt followed the wanderings of the family, and completed his schooling in the St. Cloud State Normal School. He worked a few months for Quaw & King, in Fargo, N. D., and six months in the drug store of George Spencer, in St. Cloud; was two years

in the mercantile business in Little Falls, and clerked for Michael Mazarus, of St. Cloud a year. For two years he was in the meat business, for three years in the bottling business, and for twelve years in the marble and granite business. The career of Mr. Schmitt as a public office holder has been notable. He was a member of the city council for twelve years, and was president of that body for four years. He became county commissioner, served two years, and resigned that position to conduct his campaign for county treasurer in the fall of 1900. He was then elected to his present position and has since served continuously. Mr. Schmitt is a member of the B. P. O. E., the F. O. E., the C. O. F., the K. of C., the I. O. R. M., the A. O. U. W. and the M. W. A. On September 15, 1891, Mr. Schmitt married Mary M. Molitor, the daughter of Michael Molitor, and they have five children, Victor J., Herbert J., Eleanor E., Albert W. and Marie A.

B. E. Schoener, sheriff of Stearns county, was born in Freeport, Oak township, this county, July 8, 1874, son of Casper and Mary (Inselsperger) Schoener, the former of whom was born in Bavaria in 1824, came to America in 1859, worked on the canal at Delphos, Ohio, for a while, there married, came to Stearns county about 1858, settled on a farm in Oak township, and here reared his family of four boys and six girls, having at the present writing reached the good age of eighty-nine. His good wife passed away May 9, 1912. The youth who was destined to become the sheriff of the county, received a good district school education, and remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age. Then he started out in life for himself. After attending the business college at Sauk Centre, he worked for his brother Herman, in an implement store. He was employed two years by H. J. Haskamp, at Bisbee, North Dakota; worked at railroading for a while on the Oregon Short Line, in Montana; returned to Freeport and engaged in the refreshment business for two years; came to St. Cloud and worked for the International Harvester Co. three seasons; went to Carlos, Douglass county, this state, and with a partner engaged in the general mercantile business under the firm name of Schoener & Kuhn; sold out three years later; had charge of the Lamper Lumber Co., at Waubay, S. D., three years; and then entered the employ of the Midland Lumber Co., having charge in succession of their yards at Rockford, Paynesville and St. Cloud. In the fall of 1912 he was elected to his present office. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., the M. W. A., the A. O. U. W., the F. O. E., the C. O. F. and the K. of C. While at Carlos he served two years as president of the village council. Mr. Schoener and family are members of the Catholic Church. On November 26, 1901, Mr. Schoener married Isabel Boyer, and they have three children, Everett B., Walter J. and Ruth Lucille.

George Reis, superintendent and miller for the St. Cloud Mills, was born on a farm in Heidesheim, Germany, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Becker) Reis, the former of whom died in 1891 and the latter in 1912. As a child, George Reis played about a mill and learned much about the making of flour. At the age of fourteen he took up the work in earnest. In 1881 he came to America, and worked as a farmer two years in Adair county, Iowa, for his uncle, George Reis. In 1883 he came to Stearns county and entered the em-

ploy of Frank Arnold, who had a mill about two miles from St. Cloud. About seven years later he became connected with Wesley Carter, first as superintendent and later as partner. This mill was purchased by Harry C. Ervin, in 1902. Since then, Mr. Reis has been his superintendent, and while under his supervision it has been a success, pleasing to its owner. Mr. Reis is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Reis married Katherine Dehler, daughter of John Dehler, an early settler of Stearns county. Mr. and Mrs. Reis have two children: Otto, who is an accountant in the office of the St. Cloud City Mills, and Irna, attending the high school at St. Cloud.

Joseph Rieder, retired farmer, living in St. Cloud, was born June 19, 1845, in Seneca county, Ohio, son of George G. and Marian (Schindler) Rieder. He was brought to Le Sauk township, this county, in 1856, and lived on the home farm until the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Minn. Volunteer Infantry, and followed the well-known fortunes of that regiment including the Siege of Vicksburg and many other engagements. After a service of three years and nine months he was honorably discharged. Then, after living a short time on his father's farm, he purchased a place of 140 acres in section 19, Le Sauk township, where he successfully carried on general farming for thirty years. In 1901 he retired and moved to St. Cloud, where he now lives. He has led a very active life. As the result of his war associations he belongs to the G. A. R. and his wife is a member of the Women's Relief Corps. Joseph Rieder was married by Father Conelius January 17, 1871, to Susanna Pung, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Gillis) Pung, and a native of Fond du Lac, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Rieder have four children, Mary, John J., Martin and Elizabeth. Mary married Joseph Blommer, and they have five sons. Joseph Blommer died August 11, 1912. John J. married Susan Hoffman and they have seven children. Martin married Elizabeth Sherber, and of their six children, five are living. Elizabeth now deceased married Adam F. Hiemenz, and had three children. George B. Rieder was born in Germany, came to America, located in Ohio, came to Minnesota in 1856, and took up farming in Le Sauk township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his days. Joseph Pung and his wife were born in Koln, Germany, came to America, located in Fond du Lac, Wis., came to this county in the fifties, and lived in St. Joseph township until about ten years before his death, when he moved to his daughter's home in St. Joseph, where both ended their days, Mr. Pung dying two years before his wife.

Charles S. Olds, part owner of the Crozier-Olds Coal Company, and treasurer of the St. Cloud Ice Co., was born in Clinton township, Rock county, Minnesota, son of George H. and Jennie (Knight) Olds. He lost his father at the age of six years, and was reared by his stepfather, E. A. Brown. He attended the district schools, and received his preparatory education in the Luverne, Minn., High School. In 1899 he graduated from the academic department of the University of Minnesota, with the degree of A. B. For a time he was interested in the firm of his stepfather, known as E. A. Brown & Co., grain commission dealers. In 1910 he came to St. Cloud, and purchased an interest in the two concerns with which he is now connected. He is a member of the

U. C. T. and the M. W. A. Mr. Olds married Nellie Hodgson, daughter of Lewis C. and Lelia (Ebersol) Hodgson, and this union has been blessed with four children: Dorothy A., George H., Charles W. and Lewis E. Samuel Olds, the grandfather of Charles S. Olds was born in Vermont, and moved in 1850 to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he opened a hat store. Joseph Knight, the maternal grandfather of Charles S. Olds was a native of Franconia Notch, New Hampshire. George H. Olds, the father of Charles S. Olds, was born in Vermont, and was taken to Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1850. In 1870 he came to Rock county, Minn., and secured a claim. He died in 1882, leaving a widow, Jennie (Knight) Olds, and two children, Charles S. and Alice A. Mrs. Olds later married E. A. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown now live at Luverne, Minn. They have three children, Edward W., Susan K., and Marian A.

Henry C. Block, Sr., a retired farmer living in St. Cloud, was born in Guschlar, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, January 10, 1849, son of Henry C. and Marie (Zeinbeing) Block. The family came to America in 1856. After an eight-weeks' sailing voyage they landed at New Orleans. From there they came up the river to St. Paul, making stops at St. Louis, Mo., and Dubuque, Iowa. From St. Paul they came to St. Cloud with an ox team, crossing the river at the so-called "upper ford." Upon looking about for a suitable home, they finally located in what is now St. Augusta township, in a neighborhood which came to be known as Luxemburg. This land in time they purchased from the government. The subject of this mention lived with his parents for a while. After his marriage he bought a farm across the line in Fair Haven township. His first improvement there was the erection of a small frame house for which he sawed the timber. On this place he lived for forty-one years. He was successful in his operations, his hard work resulted in good crops and stock, and as time required, he erected various buildings. In 1910 he retired and moved to St. Cloud where he now resides. During his life in the country, he filled nearly all the town offices with the exception of that of clerk. He did notable work for six years as one of the town supervisors, and for eighteen years as a member of the school board. In 1903 and again in 1905 he sat in the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature. He is still president and manager of the Luxemburg Telephone Co., which operates in connection with the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co. He is a keen, active, intelligent man, highly respected by all who know him. Mr. Block married Henrietta Grunewald, the daughter of Charles and Henrietta Grunewald. She died April 13, 1913, leaving ten children: Henry C., Jr., Frederick, Frank E., John P., Charles, Martha, William, August, Henrietta and Esther. Henry C., Jr., lives in Alberta, Canada. He married Blanche Cooper, and they have three daughters: Henrietta, Hester and Lou. Frederick E., William, August and Martha also live in Alberta, Canada. The sons do a large grain business there. In the season of 1913 they harvested and threshed 19,000 bushels of wheat. John P., Charles and Henrietta are on the home farm in Fair Haven. Esther lives with her father. The family faith is that of the German Methodist Church.

Walter N. Niskern, of the firm of Wright & Niskern, general insurance representatives of St. Cloud, was born in Farmington, Dakota County, Minn., De-



CHRIST BLOCK

cember 28, 1878, son of Nicholas and Abbie (Shoutz) Niskern. He came to St. Cloud in 1890, and worked for the Granite City Railway Co. for a number of years before he entered his present business. Mr. Niskern is prominent in public life and in fraternal circles. Taking an active interest in Masonry, he is past master of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and secretary of the board of trustees of the North Star Cemetery. He is also an energetic worker in St. Cloud Lodge, No. 516, B. P. O. E., and in the St. Cloud Commercial Club. In 1910 he was elected assessor of the city of St. Cloud. Mr. Niskern was married November 1, 1904, to Theresa M. Zaczkowski, daughter of L. Ferdinand Zaczkowski, who was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to Richmond, this county, in 1855, and Mary Kirsch, who was born in Cold Spring, this county, November 26, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Niskern have five children: Minnie Ruth, born August 20, 1905; Frank William, born December 15, 1906; Ruth Elizabeth, born March 19, 1908; Arthur George, born December 8, 1909; and Eleanor D., born June 2, 1912. Nicholas Niskern, the father of Walter N. Niskern, was born in New York state, and as a young man came with his parents to Farmington, Dakota county, Minn., where his father, Martin, conducted the Niskern Hotel. He married Abbie Shoutz, the daughter of John Shoutz, a veteran of the Civil war. She was brought from Germany at the age of one year, in 1854, and was reared on a farm near Glencoe, this state. She now resides at Waite Park, this county. Nicholas Niskern died in 1884.

Harold R. Neide, general agent at St. Cloud for the Great Northern Railway, was born in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 13, 1865, son of Rev. George Little and Emma (Allen) Neide. He received most of his early schooling in Duanesburg, N. Y., and in Albany, N. Y. At the age of fifteen he determined to look out for himself. Accordingly he left home and went to work for the Delaware & Hudson Railway, first as a messenger boy, and later, when he had learned the art, as telegrapher. In 1887 he was appointed train despatcher on the Champlain Division of that road. In 1888 he became chief despatcher for the company. But his health failed him, and in 1890 he came west to St. Paul. In 1892 he started work for the Great Northern as traveling passenger agent. In 1894 he took up the duties of his present position. Mr. Neide is one of the progressive young men of St. Cloud. He is deeply interested in the development and growth of the city, and is a fine example of what a man may accomplish, though thrown upon his own resources in his early 'teens. He is a good railroad man and has a splendid future. Mr. Neide was married at Whitehall, New York, October 5, 1898, to Clara Manville, and they have four children: James Manville, born January 29, 1900, and died January 21, 1901; Lorett Manville, born June 3, 1903; Marion Allen, born October 16, 1908; and Ruth Elizabeth, born August 6, 1912. Clara (Manville) Neide was born at Whitehall, New York, November 19, 1872, the youngest of the three children of James H. and Elmira (Hatch) Manville, the former of whom was born in New York and died April 8, 1908, and the latter of whom was born in Vermont, and died September 8, 1903. The other two children in the Manville family were: Lorett, now Mrs. John Doren of Whitehall, N. Y., and Arthur, who died in May, 1871.

Rev. George Little Neide was born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 6, 1823, and died at Ossinning, New York, November 17, 1903. After receiving his educational training he was ordained, first a deacon and then a priest, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of America. As a young man he preached in various parishes in the East, and finally became rector of the old St. George Episcopal Church, of New York. After his health failed him, he took smaller parishes and was located successively at Champlain, N. Y., Duanesburg, N. Y., Schuylerville, N. Y., and Holland Patent, N. Y. He was married February 3, 1846, to Emma Louise Allen, who was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 17, 1826, and died at Ossinning, N. Y., December 15, 1903. They had nine children: Charles A., deceased; Mary E., deceased; Louise, deceased; Rev. Robert H., of New Caanan, Conn.; Rev. George L., Jr., of Memphis, Tenn.; Theodore, deceased; Emma Grace, deceased; Harold R., of St. Cloud; and Ethel H., of Ossinning, N. Y.

Franz G. Naegeli was born in Canton Gaerish, Switzerland, May 1, 1843, son of Henry and Margaret (Miller) Naegeli. As a boy he learned the trade of a blacksmith. This was in the old apprentice days, and he not only had to give his services for three years but also had to pay a cash bonus of eighty francs. In 1867 he came to America. After brief stays in Chicago and St. Paul, he came to St. Cloud, and at once started working at his trade. In 1872 he purchased the property where he still makes his home. In 1883 he erected a shop on this property and started in business for himself. In the early days he was a maker of tools for the development of the granite industry. In 1869 he made the first break-hammer that was used in the local quarries. Mr. Naegeli reaches the ideal of Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith." He has beautified his grounds to a remarkable extent, and raises many varieties of fruits and flowers and vegetables in profusion. He is noted for his liberal hospitality, and friends and strangers alike are made welcome. He is jovial and good natured, and radiates courage and good cheer, so that no one can meet him without feeling better and happier. Mr. Naegeli was married in 1872, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, of St. Cloud, to Lena Hodel, a native of Tune, Switzerland, who came to Albany, in Stearns county, with her mother and three brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Naegeli have ten children: Frank, Rosa, Herman, Alexander, Henry, Robert, Lena, William, Charles and Fritz. Frank lives in North Dakota. He is married and has four children. Rosa is the wife of Reinold Noak. Herman lives in North Dakota, is married and has two children. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. Alexander lives in Albany, this county. He is married and has two sons. Henry lives in North Dakota, is married and has two children. Robert is married and lives in North Dakota. Lena is married and lives in North Dakota. Fritz lives at home. William is a Minneapolis dentist. He is married. Charles is a telephone employe in St. Cloud.

Mathias Nuerenberg, of St. Cloud, was born in Marytown, Fond du Lac county, Wis., April 20, 1858, son of Stephen and Mary Nuerenberg. The family came to America in 1845, lived in Marytown, Wis., until 1864, and then came to St. Martin, Stearns county. In 1878 they came to St. Cloud, where Stephen Nuerenberg engaged in the lime and cement business with his son

Mathias. Mathias had followed the fortunes of his family, and remained with his father until the business was sold to Gruber & Porwoll. Mathias Nuerenberg, the subject of this mention, then went to Fargo where he was employed in general cement work for some two years. For a while he worked in Montreal. In 1898, having in the meantime retained his home in St. Cloud, he returned here, and became general agent for the Gluek Brewing Co., a position he still occupies. Mr. Nuerenberg is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the St. Joseph Benevolent Society and the United Commercial Travelers. In the early days he was a member of the volunteer fire department of St. Cloud, and was foreman of the "Little Giant" company. Mr. Nuerenberg married Barbara Gores, who was born in Minneapolis, her parents having come from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Nuerenberg have ten children: Stephen, William, Annie, Katherine, Gertrude, Emil, Leo, Joseph P. and Carl. Stephen lives in Butte, Montana. He married Mary Anderson. William lives in Butte also, and is married. Annie is the wife of Louis Moosbrugger, chief of the St. Cloud Fire Department. They have one child, Raymond. Katherine married Louis Gerrer, and they have four children, Marie, Earle, Louise and Jerome. Gertrude married William Rezinski, and they have two children, Gertrude and Margaret. Emil married Lillian Eberlien. Leo is a driver for the St. Cloud Fire Department. Joseph P. is in his father's office. Carl is attending school.

Samuel Mackrell, of East St. Cloud, was born in Ireland, in August, 1845. He came to America in 1867 and found employment in the lime works. For many years he worked for the American Express Co. In 1880 he engaged in the grocery business. He retired in 1898. Mr. Mackrell married Mary Lynch, and they have four children: John H., Sarah, William A. and Eleanor M. John H. is married and they have one child. Sarah is married and they have an adopted child. William A. is married. Eleanor M. is married and they have one child.

John M. McGenty, East St. Cloud groceryman, was born in Wright county, October 19, 1863, son of John and Mary (McHugh) McGenty. He was reared on the home farm and at the age of twenty engaged in the grocery business in Waverly, Wright county. After five years he went to Superior, Wis., and became interested in real estate dealing, after engaging in the commission business. For thirteen years he was in the grocery business in Paynesville,, this county. Since 1911 he has conducted his present store in East St. Cloud. Mr. McGenty is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Columbus. He married Johanna Tamany, who was born in Wright county, Minn., of Irish parentage. Mr. and Mrs. McGenty have five children: Lawrence M., Alice, Paul M., Lillian and Walter. John McGenty came to America in the early fifties with his mother and three sisters. After leaving the family in La Crosse, Wis., he came to Wright county, and took a homestead where he carried on farming operations. Mr. McGenty was a soldier in the Civil war. He had five children: Thomas, who was drowned at the age of eighteen; Dennis J., who is in the railroad mail service out of Superior, Wis.; John M., an East St. Cloud groceryman; Marion, who married Mr. Gratton and lives in St. Paul; and Charles, deceased.

Louis A. Moosbrugger, chief of the St. Cloud Fire Department, was born in Richmond, Minn., August 20, 1873, son of Joseph A. and Amelia (Mockenhaup) Moosbrugger. After receiving a common school education he started on his career. He was grocery clerk for Fandel & Nugent a while, was in the employ of the McCormick Harvester Co., and for a period was solicitor for the enlargement of photographs. December 10, 1889, he became connected with the fire department, and in April, 1901, was appointed to his present position. Chief Moosbrugger married Annie Nuerenberg, and they have a son, Raymond, born March 7, 1908.

Joseph A. Moosbrugger was a school teacher in the old country, and also followed that profession for a long time in America. He was a resident of the village of Richmond, in this county, for many years, and for a while clerked in a general store there. For fourteen years he was county treasurer, but resigned on account of ill health. For some years he was engaged in the abstract business with John Zapp, Jr.

Samuel E. Meagher, engaged in the real estate business in St. Cloud, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., September 27, 1855, son of Edmund and Honorah (Fitzgerald) Meagher. He was reared in several towns in Wisconsin and Minnesota, attended such schools as his neighborhoods afforded, was tutored by his father, studied at the school taught by the Christian Brothers, at Prairie Du Chien; took courses in St. John's University, at Collegeville, Minn., and graduated from the St. Cloud State Normal School in 1880. He taught for a while; was a bank and store clerk for Andrew J. Smith at Sauk Centre, Minn.; went to Foley, Minn., May 1, 1887, and was all around man for the Foley Brothers there four years; and was then elected register of deeds of Benton county, serving four years; after which he was deputy under his successor for a year. He became claim adjuster for the Walter A. Wood Harvester Co., and then went with the Deering Harvester Co., for six years, first as adjuster, then as "block man" and finally as general agent at St. Cloud, After a year spent in rest and travel for the purpose of recuperating his health, he became identified with the Dowagiac Manufacturing Co., making contracts and settling claims. Then he engaged in the land business in the northern part of Minnesota for Franklin Benner, of Minneapolis. In 1908 he engaged in his present business as a real estate agent in St. Cloud. He is interested in public affairs and his wide experience is a valuable factor in his work as city councilman. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Elks. Mr. Meagher was married at Sauk Centre, this county, in 1881, to Margaret Branley, and they have an adopted son, Robert, a bright boy of fourteen years.

Edmund Meagher, a pioneer teacher, was born and educated in Ireland, and taught there for a short time. As a youth of eighteen he came to America in 1848, lived for a while in Chicago, and then located in Milwaukee, teaching as opportunity afforded, and also operating a stationary engine. Later he moved to a farm in Lynden Station, Juneau county, Wis., where most of his children were reared. During the Civil war, the family lived in Milwaukee again. Then they moved to Prairie du Chien, where Mr. Meagher operated an engine for a railroad company. Moving still again the family came to Sibley

county, Minn., rented a farm there for a short time, and then in 1867 took a homestead in North Fork, Stearns county. Mr. Meagher taught in both Stearns and Sibley counties, and was widely known as an expert mathematician. In 1877 he defeated Lieutenant Governor Alphonso Barto for the legislature, and was made a member of the committee which investigated the books of the various county officials of Stearns county. Mr. Meagher died April 10, 1893. His wife died June 25, 1879.

Bernard F. Lammersen, of St. Cloud, was born in Steinheim, Westphalia, Germany, August 2, 1863, son of William and Fernande (Baierenke) Lammersen. He has devoted his life to various phases of the packing business. In 1880 he came to America with his brother Frank. After working in Minneapolis a few months he came to St. Cloud that same year. He worked for Valentine Wetzel for a while, and then formed a partnership with Joseph A. Hunstiger. They bought out Mr. Wetzel. Twice they erected new buildings and twice changed their locations. This partnership was dissolved, and then Mr. Lammersen bought and shipped stock for a few years. Later he and Benjamin Kost opened a market, but finally sold out to Martin Molitor. In 1905, Mr. Lammersen and Mr. Kost opened a packing plant, of which Mr. Lammersen is now the sole owner. There is a cold storage plant in connection with the business. Mr. Lammersen is an active and progressive man, and takes an interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of St. Cloud. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Lammersen married Anna Danneker, a native of St. Cloud, and they have two children in the family, Mary G. and Arthur Heinen.

Peter H. Ley, one of the pioneers of Stearns county, now living in retirement in St. Cloud, was born near Cologne, on the Rhine, in Prussia, Germany, September 15, 1832, son of Henry and Mary Ann Ley, who brought him to America in the spring of 1842. At New York they joined a colony of eighteen people, and came west to Green Bay, Wis., an historic point which had been occupied by the French since the day of the early exploration. The colony soon grew to number thirty-seven families. In 1856 six of these families, including the Leys, started out for Minnesota, and after looking about for a few weeks, located in St. Martin township, this county. The colony soon grew to seventy-five families, the country was rapidly developed, and a log church and log schoolhouse were erected. Peter H. Ley made many trips to St. Paul after supplies. In later years he brought the first threshing machine to St. Martin township. In 1858 he went to Michigan, but after some two years returned to his father's farm in St. Martin township. During the Indian outbreak he visited various Minnesota points with a company of men bent on protecting the settlers and driving off the Indians. During this campaign he visited many points now known to history as the scenes of important events in the Uprising. After this, Mr. Ley went to Bayfield, Wis., on Lake Superior, and after spending the winter there, went to Marquette, Mich., where he assisted in erecting houses for miners. He was called home, however, by the disability of his father, who finally died from the effects of a a fall. In 1871 the subject of this mention moved to Melrose, where he kept the Railroad House. Later he moved to St. Joseph and started a lumber yard

and livery business, and bought and sold grain. In 1881 he moved onto a nearby farm and lived there two years, and then moved to St. Cloud where he now resides. Peter H. Ley married Cecelia Odore, and they have six children. Mary married Hubert Gans the St. Cloud printer, and they have eight children. George L., who is in the clothing business in St. Cloud, married Mrs. Mary Carney. Fanconia married John C. Utterholm, and they have two children. John H., who is interested in the publishing of city directories, married Ethel M. Orlig. Rosy L. married John C. Gun and they have one son.

Edwin P. Long, one of St. Cloud's progressive business men, now practically retired, was born in Exeter, Scott county, Ill., December 22, 1860, son of Dr. Andrew and Ada (Armitage) Long. Andrew Long was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and graduated from the Jefferson College at Philadelphia, and the McDowell Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo. He practiced at Naples, Ill., about five years and then went to Exeter, Ill., where he followed his profession until his death at the age of fifty-two years. His wife now makes her home in St. Cloud. Edwin P. received his early schooling in Exeter, Ill. He worked about two years in a flour mill at River Falls, Wis., and was likewise employed a similar period in the mills at Minneapolis, Minn. Then he engaged in the jewelry business in the same city. Subsequently he engaged in the same line in Chicago, for ten years. In 1893 he came to St. Cloud, and engaged in the same business with A. R. Robertson as an employee. Eight months later he started for himself, and thus continued for some twenty years. He has also devoted considerable time to the building and selling of houses. Fifteen dwellings in the city were thus erected and sold by him. In 1907 he built the Long block, one of the best office buildings in the city. Mr. Long is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., St. Cloud Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M., and Nazarine Commandery, No. 24, K. T. He has passed through all the offices in St. Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., and has also been its representative in the grand lodge. Mr. Long was married, August 14, 1897, to Susan Metzroth, daughter of John W. Metzroth, the pioneer. They have had two children. George Harrison Long was born December 6, 1898. Kenneth Harvey Long was born July 6, 1904, and died at the age of six months.

Henry Landwehr was born in Germany, of an excellent family, his father being possessed of considerable means. He received a good education, and as a young man entered the German army. At the completion of his service he returned home, and found that his brother had squandered the family fortunes. Thus reduced in circumstances, he and his father were compelled to work at such labor as presented itself. At the age of twenty-four years, Henry Landwehr came to America. For a time he farmed near St. Louis. In 1859 he came to Stearns county, and located in St. Augusta township, where he purchased 160 acres from one of the early settlers. On this tract he farmed until his death in December, 1881. His widow lives with their son, Henry, in Portland, Oregon.

William H. Landwehr, engaged in the transfer and storage business in St. Cloud, was born in the township of St. Augusta, this county, August 6, 1869, son of Henry and Gertrude (Kiffmeyer) Landwehr. He was reared on the home farm, and worked first for his father and then for his brothers. When

he was twenty-two he married, and rented a farm in St. Augusta township. Later he operated a farm in Benton county for his brother, Barney. His health failed him, and after resting a year, he was employed as a lumber camp clerk for two seasons. But his family was increasing and he saw the importance of engaging in a permanent vocation. Upon investigating he found in St. Cloud a draying line which was of little importance. He purchased the business and has built up a large and profitable trade, has several drays in constant use, and maintains a roomy storage warehouse. Mr. Landwehr is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Red Men. Mr. Landwehr married Josephine Weyrauch, and they have seven children: Edward, Herbert, Lena, Alfred, Clarence, Otto and Emma.

Henry J. Limperich. For nearly half a century, the men who participated in the Civil war have taken a leading part in public affairs. They fought to preserve the Union, and in the years that have passed since then they have worked for its progress and betterment. From president to postmaster, from Supreme Court judge to country justice of the peace, they have served with fidelity and distinction. But now a new race is springing up, and taking the positions which the older veterans are laying down. Among these are the heroic men who defended the flag in the far off Philippines. With broadened experience and widened views, they returned from the subduing of the savages, and took up the part of working out their destinies in whatever town they called home. Many of them found high honors awaiting them. In Stearns county, when the Spanish-American war is mentioned people always think of the gallant second lieutenant, who is now clerk of the district court. Henry J. Limperich was born in Joliet, Will county, Ill., March 30, 1863, son of Peter J. and Elizabeth (Herschbach) Limperich, who brought him to St. Cloud in 1866. He spent his youth in St. Cloud and in Spring Hill, attending the public and parochial schools, and taking courses in the St. Cloud State Normal School. He has been a salesman in various lines of business. In 1898, as second lieutenant of Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, he went to the Philippines, and there saw active service at Manila and in the interior for eighteen months. The regiment was mustered out in San Francisco, October 3, 1899, and reached St. Cloud, ten days later. For a while after his return, Mr. Limperich was engaged in selling a history of the Philippine campaign. Since then he has been in public office. From April 1, 1901, to April 1, 1907, he was city clerk. From April 1, 1900, to April 1, 1907, he was city justice. In 1906 he was elected clerk of the district court of Stearns county, a position he still occupies with much credit. In the early days, Mr. Limperich was a member of the historic old Volunteer Fire Department, and became one of the charter members of the paid department. May 19, 1894, when the Fire Relief Association was organized, he was made secretary in recognition of his active work in promoting the venture. This position he occupied for some fifteen years. He has been president and vice-president of the State Fire Relief Association. Mr. Limperich is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and is a friend of all worthy undertakings. He married Nona C. Bullivant, born in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, daughter of William J. and Eliza (Blowfield) Bullivant.

John Lang, Sr., came to America in 1833, and carried on his trade as a shoemaker in Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1857 he came to St. Cloud, but a year later he took up his residence in the village of Richmond, where he conducted a custom business for many years. His later days were spent in St. Martin. He died in 1883. His good wife is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, being one of the real pioneers of this county. They had five children. John died in infancy in Ohio. Elizabeth also died in infancy. Mary, now deceased, married Anton Moser and left four children. Susan is Mrs. Susan Kirchknapf, of Idaho, and is the mother of seven children. John is register of deeds of Stearns county.

John Lang, register of deeds of Stearns county, was born in the village of Richmond, Munson township, this county, son of John and Gertrude (Sharer) Lang. He was reared in his native village and in St. Martin. Duly equipped with a graded school education, he entered the State Normal School at St. Cloud, and was graduated in 1905. He taught at Rockville three years, at Watkins one year and at Avon one year. During this time his popularity was increasing, and in 1910 he was elected to his present office, being re-elected two years later. Mr. Lang is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Knights of Columbus. John Lang married Lizzie Wimbach, and they have three children: Mildred T., born June 16, 1905; Edmund J., born November 27, 1907, and Jerome V., born November 2, 1909.

James Keough, one of the earliest of the pioneers, was born in Wexford county, Ireland, in 1811. At the age of ten years he was left an orphan, and was "bound out" as an apprentice to a sea captain. After various experiences in different parts of the world, his young manhood found him working as a sailor on the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes. Later he settled in New York state. In 1846 he located in Wisconsin where he engaged in mining three years. In 1849 he came to Minnesota, and settled in Sauk Rapids. In 1853 he moved to the west side of the river and built a house on the Sauk river in what is now the township of St. Cloud. This was probably the first farm house erected in the county. It was located near the farm of the late Michael Lahr. Mr. Keough remained on this farm until 1870, when he traded it for land on the Rockville road in the township of St. Joseph, where he lived until his death in 1896 at the age of eighty-five years. His wife, Catherine Brady, was born about 1833 at Spanish Point, County Clair, Ireland, on the sea shore about one mile from the village of Milltown. She came to America with friends in 1849, and lived for a time in Milton, Conn. Then she came west with the wife of Dr. Gilman, and with Mrs. Gilman's sister. They took up their residence with Mrs. Gilman's son in Sauk Rapids. In 1855 Catherine Brady married James Keough, and went to live on his farm. The children are: Jennie, Kate (deceased), Paulina, Margaret and George. Jennie married R. L. Scott, and has five children. Mr. Scott died in 1900, and the family lives in Seattle. Kate married Henry Clark and had two children. Paulina married Mr. Erickson, and they live in St. Paul. Mrs. Erickson's brother, Augustus, lives on Maine Prairie, this county. He married Miss Carroll, and they have five children. Margaret married Marion N. Hendricks. They have four children, and live in Sauk Rapids. George lives

in Detroit, Minn. He married Miss Engles, daughter of Matthew Engles, and they have seven children. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Keough rented the farm for a few years, and finally sold it. About 1898 she moved to St. Cloud, where she still resides. Although she is in her eighty-second year she is still active and well-preserved. She looks after her own household, and is a capable woman in every respect.

Julius Kuck, now deceased, was born near Berlin, Prussia, Germany, in 1842. He came to America in 1862, and lived for a time in New York and St. Paul before coming to St. Cloud. Then he took a claim near Ft. Abercrombie, in Cass county. After he returned to St. Cloud he worked for a while as a baker, and then started in that line for himself with Andrew Fritz. Later he bought out Mr. Fritz and continued in business alone until he sold out to Henry Puff. In 1886, Mr. Kuck went to Germany in search of health. There was little hope for him, however, and he passed away, August 4, 1896. His widow still lives in St. Cloud. It is worthy of note in the family history that Mr. and Mrs. Kuck on their wedding trip were passengers on the first passenger train out of Stearns county to St. Paul. Julius Kuck was married August 26, 1872, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Xavier and Mary M. (Lindel) Braun, the pioneers, who settled in St. Cloud township in 1854. Mrs. Kuck was educated in the district schools and in St. Mary's Parochial School at St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Kuck had nine children: Rudolph, Frank, Dorothea, Edward, Leo, Ida, Albert, Hulda and Isabelle. Rudolph married Berl Martin and they live in St. Paul, Minn. Frank married Kate Flinn, of Preston, Minn., and they have three children, Harold, Donald and Mary Catherine. Edward married Anna Maus, and they live at Spokane, Wash. Leo is a traveling salesman and lives in Minneapolis. Ida married Otto Dirks, and they have one daughter, Lois. They live in Spokane, Wash. Hulda lives in Minneapolis.

John Kaufmann was born in Manayunk, now in the corporate limits of Philadelphia, Penn., August 13, 1846, son of Carl and Magdalena (Stimmler) Kaufmann, the former of whom was born in Bavaria, learned the trade of a weaver, and came to America in 1844. In 1855 the family came to St. Paul, and took up their residence on a farm near Chaska, in this state, where both parents ended their days. John attended schools near Chaska, and learned the mason's trade. At the age of twenty-four he came to St. Cloud, where he followed his trade for a while. Then for twenty-five years he operated a farm in Clear Lake township, Sherburne county. After returning to St. Cloud he operated the Pacific Hotel for some six years. In 1903 he engaged in his present business. Mr. Kauffmann is financial secretary of the local lodge of the Sons of Herman, and also belongs to the G. A. R., having served eleven months as a member of Company G, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in North and South Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Kaufmann married for his first wife, Mary Imholte, by whom he has ten children, of whom nine are living. After her death he married Magdalena Winson, a native of Canada.

James Reeve Jerrard was born at Appleton, Wis., September 21, 1867, son of John F. and Margaret (Beecroft) Jerrard, who came to Minnesota in

the fall of 1884 and located at Bridgeman, where the father engaged in the sawmill business and the manufacture of hubs and spokes. The father died January 15, 1905, and the mother, July 2, 1902. In the family there were five sons and three daughters, all except one of whom are still living. James Reeve Jerrard led the usual life of the other boys of his generation and circumstances. He located permanently in St. Cloud in the spring of 1893, and was business manager of the Journal-Press Company for fifteen years. He organized the Security Blank Book and Printing Co. in April, 1907, and has been its president ever since. His company enjoys a large patronage throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas, confining its output largely to manufactured stationery of all kinds for banks and counties. Mr. Jerrard is a member of most of the leading lodges of the city, including the Masons, Elks, Royal Arcanum and the like. He is a successful business man, and enthusiastic and energetic "booster" and a useful citizen in every respect. Mr. Jerrard was married June 22, 1892, to Alice M. Walther, and to this union have been born two children, Walther L. and Alice Lorraine.

Louis Hohmann, one of the pioneers of St. Cloud township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1815. He was reared in his native land and became a soap-maker. In 1845 he came to America, and found employment in a picture frame establishment in Buffalo, N. Y. He was married in that city. In the middle fifties he came to Stearns county, and obtained 180 acres in the northwest part of section 28, St. Cloud township. He built a log cabin, broke a small tract of land, and started living a pioneer life. During the Indian uprising he was one of the few people who remained in the township. He did not escape numerous thrilling adventures however. Often there were suspicious indications of the presence of Indians about the place, and more than once did he fire his shotgun in the direction of rustling noises heard in the night time. One day, two Indians approached the hut when Mrs. Hohmann was alone. They appropriated two hams that were hanging at the rear of the hut, and putting them under their blankets started to skulk away. But the plucky woman claimed her property from them, and after a severe tussel reclaimed her hams, took them in the cabin, locked the door, and withstood a siege until her husband returned and the Indians took flight. But the years moved on. Circumstances improved, and the country became thickly settled. In 1876 the Hohmanns erected a frame house to replace the log cabin. Mr. Hohmann continued to cultivate his farm until his death in 1892. His wife died the year previous. Mr. and Mrs. Hohmann had four sons: Joseph, Alphonse, Peter and Jacob. Joseph was born in 1850, and is now dead. He married Lottie Weinhause, and had eight children. Alphonse was born in 1855 and died in 1880. Peter was born in 1857, and lives in Rice, Minn. He married Lena Berger, and they have six children: Kate, Andrew, George, Alphonse, Clara and Adalaide. Jacob L. is appropriately mentioned elsewhere.

Jacob L. Hohmann, educator, was born on the home farm in St. Cloud township, May 15, 1859. He spent his early days with his parents, and after attending the district schools, entered the St. Cloud State Normal School. He commenced his present profession of teaching in 1879 and has devoted over a quarter of a century to that profession. He now lives in St. Cloud. Mr.



FRANK HURRLE AND FAMILY

Hohmann is also an artist of considerable ability, and his work in oils, water colors, crayons and the like has attracted favorable attention and won a ready market. Jacob L. Hohmann married Annie Trautlein, who was born in Fountain City, Wis., daughter of Henry and Frances (Shellhauner) Trautlein, the former of whom was a veteran of the Civil war, spent his declining years as a farmer near Eau Claire, Wis., and died December 19, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Hohmann have six children: Leo, Ida, Marie, Paul, Regina and Alphonse.

Frank Hurrle was born in Baden, Germany, about the year 1828, and came to America in the later forties. After living for a time in Illinois, he came to Stearns county in 1854, and settled in St. Augusta township. He died in 1885. He was twice married and had seven children. Agnes married Emil Grams, of Minneapolis. Frank married Minnie Goener, and they live on the Goener farm in St. Augusta. Annie is in a convent in Duluth. Mary is in a convent at Little Falls. Theresa is the wife of Richard Creps, of St. Augusta. Xavier married Mary Falke, and lives in Buckman. John H. is a St. Cloud merchant.

John H. Hurrle, of the firm of Avery & Hurrle, St. Cloud, was born in St. Augusta, Minn., March 29, 1875, son of Frank and Mary (Schomaker) Hurrle. He remained on the home farm until 1910, when he came to St. Cloud and entered the employ of A. A. Eich. In 1913 he formed a partnership with J. P. Avery. They handle organs and pianos and automobiles. Mr. Hurrle is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Hurrle married Lizzie Benort, daughter of Edward and Catherine Benort, and they have two children, Loretta and Irene.

Henry Herschbach was born in Germany, married Susan Assenmacher, had three children, and brought the family to America in 1842. For twenty-five years he lived in Joliet, Illinois, working at his trade as a carpenter. Later he came to St. Cloud and with his son engaged in the furniture business at the corner of Eighth avenue and St. Germain street. Later they sold out to Rudolph Huhn. Mr. Herschbach died in 1889 at the age of eighty years. Mary A. Herschbach, the second child in this family married Mathias Dressling in 1857, at Joliet, Ill. He was a tailor by trade, came to St. Cloud with his wife's people, worked for a time at his trade, and then opened a shop of his own, but was forced to retire by reason of poor health. Mr. and Mrs. Dressling had eight children, of whom there are living three, Joseph, Mary and Louise M. Joseph lives in St. Paul. He married Tracy Bebensee, and they have adopted a bright boy, Edward, whom they are giving a parental love. Mary is the wife of William Koepper. They have five children. Louise M. married William Wrecktenwald. Mr. Wrecktenwald was born in Long Prairie, and is now manager for the Garden City Feeder Co., of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wrecktenwald have three children, Alvina, Joseph M. and Richard.

Nicholas Heinen was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., May 5, 1856, son of Peter and Lucile (Peck) Heinen, the former of whom was born in Budesheim, Brum, Germany, came to America about 1848, located in Wisconsin, and in 1857 settled on a farm in the town of St. Joseph, this county, where he farmed until his death in 1889. Nicholas remained on the farm until the fall of 1879. Then

he engaged in business in Wahpeton, N. D., for three years, after which he conducted a general store in Willard, Minn., for four years. Then he came to St. Cloud, where, in 1887, he and his brother, Peter, opened a store. Eight years later he went into the livery business. For the past eighteen years he has been local agent for the Hamm Brewing Co., of St. Paul. Mr. Heinen is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He married Mary M. Schindler, and they have seven children, Peter P., Anna M., Joseph F., Mary, Agnes A., Martin N. and Lucy.

Peter Heinen was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., the son of Peter and Lucile (Peck) Heinen. He was engaged in various occupations in his youth, and at the time of his death was engaged in the mercantile business in St. Cloud with his brother Nicholas. He died in 1897 at the age of forty-six years. He was married in 1888 to Catherine Goetten, the daughter of Peter and Anna (Nieson) Goetten, and they had five children: Otto P., Leo B., Albert J., Hildegard A. and Victor E. Mr. Heinen was a member of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society and of the Knights of Columbus.

Chandler Harmon, retired lumberman and agriculturist, living at 4829 Dupont avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Maine, August 4, 1839, son of Allen Harmon, who brought him to St. Anthony, a part of the present city of Minneapolis, in 1850. Chandler Harmon came to Sauk Centre in 1859, and became a prominent citizen, taking an active part in the growth and development of township and village. He served on the town and school boards, and acted on various committees as occasion required. In 1900 he retired and took up his home with his children. During the Civil War, Mr. Harmon was employed in the quartermaster's department, U. S. A. For some years he engaged in railroad building. In 1872 he became interested in milling, and for some years operated a mill at Sauk Centre. On November 5, 1865 Mr. Harmon married Frances E. Reed, of Paynesville, Minn., and they have two children, Lulu M., of Minneapolis, and William W., of Menominee, Mich. Mrs. Harmon died June 16, 1899. Allen Harmon was born in Maine, married Charlotte Boobar. In 1850 he brought his family to St. Anthony. He died at the age of seventy and his wife died two years later. His children were: William, Lucy J., Chandler, Elijah A., Nellie, Abbie, Charles T., Arra and Miland S.

Thomas K. Hasbrouck, auctioneer, was born in Centerville, St. Joseph county, Michigan, September 26, 1859, son of David and Caroline (Munson) Hasbrouck. He went with the family to Mapleton, Iowa, and remained on the home farm until thirty-three years of age. In 1892 he went to Benson, Swift county, this state, where he engaged in the hotel business and operated a livery stable and a wood yard in connection. He also dealt to a considerable extent in real estate. Subsequently he operated a hotel and farm in New London, Kandiyohi county, and still later a farm in Watab, Benton county, Minnesota. In 1906 he came to East St. Cloud, and purchased the Grand City Hotel. Two years later he took up his present business. He has been very successful and is known as one of the best men in his line in this part of the state. Nature has endowed him with many gifts, he is keen, penetrating, shrewd, a good mathematician, and well learned in the law. He is a

member of the Modern Woodmen and the Eagles. By his first wife, Emma Chapman, Mr. Hasbrouck had six children. The present Mrs. Hasbrouck was Margaret McCarty, the daughter of Richard McCarty, who settled in Scott county, this state, in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck have two children, Lorene and Thomas E., Jr.

Nels E. Henning, proprietor of the Henning Sidewalk Co., with factory and office in East St. Cloud, was born in Skone, Sweden, November 22, 1877, son of Henning Person and Grinnilla Person. Nels E., after receiving a good education, came to America in 1898, landed in Boston, and found his way west to Princeton, Bura county, Ill. In that county he worked as a farm hand and as a coal miner. In 1901 he came to this state, and worked in the cement business at Mankato. In 1906 he came to East St. Cloud and engaged in the same line on his own account, laying sidewalks, and manufacturing cement paving, paving blocks, building blocks, pipe and tile of varying sizes. During the first three years that he was in business he laid an average of about two miles of walks a year. This business has increased year by year, and has been very successful. Mr. Henning is a good workman, is a close student of his business, always does his work well, and gives complete satisfaction in all his undertakings. Mr. Henning was married October 28, 1903, to Maria Berglund, of Swedish descent. They have four children: Paul H., Wendel Y., Marion, and Oliver P. The beautiful home, of which Mr. Henning is justly proud, is located at 109 Fourth avenue, Southeast. The family faith is that of the Swedish Congregational Church.

Arthur A. Hussey, painter and decorator, St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, September 3, 1857, son of Allen E. and Sarah (Kinney) Hussey, the pioneers. Arthur A. received an excellent education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he went to Minneapolis, and learned the trade of painting. Then he returned to St. Cloud. In the spring of 1882 the firm of Hussey & Thursdale was formed. They carried on a flourishing business for eighteen years in painting, decorating and wall papering. At the end of this period Mr. Hussey became traveling salesman for the Farwell, Osmund & Kirk Co., of St. Paul, for two and one half years, after which he engaged in business for himself. He does a large business in interior decorating, wall papering and exterior painting. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and the Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. Hussey was married December 6, 1885, to Charlotte N. Whitney, daughter of James and Julia (Dorr) Whitney, the former of whom was an iron worker.

Allen E. Hussey was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, and came to St. Cloud in 1856. He was an architect by profession and designed many important buildings in St. Cloud and vicinity. He died in 1900 at the age of seventy-one years. His wife, Sarah Kinney, died in the early sixties, and for his second wife he married Rosanna McCleary, who died in 1908. By his first marriage there were four children, two of whom died in infancy: Arthur A., of St. Cloud, and Charles C. (deceased). By the second marriage one child was born, Hattie, now Mrs. A. H. Kendall, of St. Cloud.

Peter Goetten was born in Hundsheim, Germany, and came to America in 1848, at the age of fifteen years. For eighteen years he lived in Illinois,

making his home thirty miles from Chicago. There he married Anna Neison, who was born in Freir-on-the-Rhine, and came to America in her youth. In 1866 the family came to St. Cloud, and acquired a farm in Luxemburg township, this county. This he rented as his other business grew in importance. He was interested in the cattle business, and had a market on St. Germain street, St. Cloud. Mr. Goetten died March 27, 1910. His wife died January 16, 1912. Their daughter, Catherine A., who married Peter Heinen, was born in Illinois, and was brought to this county by her parents. She attended the Franklin and the parochial schools in St. Cloud, and was reared in the family home at the corner of Eleventh avenue and First street, North, St. Cloud.

Andrew Gruber, of the firm of Andrew Gruber & Co., St. Cloud, manufacturers of cement walks and other cement products, tile, lime and plaster, was born in Canton Graubuenden, Switzerland, October 26, 1858, son of Andrew and Katherine (Schanutt) Gruber. He came to America in 1880 and located in Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, with his brother, John. In 1882 he came to St. Cloud and engaged in building and contracting. In 1887 he engaged in his present business with Frank Porwell as partner. Mr. Gruber is one of the active citizens of the city. He is treasurer of the school board, a body of which he has been a member for ten years. He is treasurer and one of the trustees of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and a prominent worker in the St. Joseph Benevolent Society. Mr. Gruber married Elizabeth Looman, a native of Holland, and their children are: Joseph A., Wilhelmina, Agnes M., Frank A., Susan, Sarah, Carl, Clement and Marcella. Joseph married Alma Seabold, and they have two children, Evelyn and Mary. Wilhelmina married Ralph C. Peabody, and they have three children, Willard, Warren and Helen.

Andrew P. Goetten, of St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, January 26, 1868, son of Peter and Anna (Nieson) Goetten. He attended the public and parochial schools, and at an early age became interested in his father's business. In 1896 he went to Melrose, in this county, and opened a market. In 1904 he returned to St. Cloud, and with his brother, bought out his father. Later he purchased his brother's interest and since then has conducted the market alone. His good nature, courteous bearing, and honest dealing have brought him a general patronage. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Goetten married Caroline O'Brien, a native of Linden, Wis., and they have several children.

John P. Goetten, of St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, September 30, 1873, son of Peter and Anna (Nieson) Goetten. He attended the public and the parochial schools as well as the St. Cloud State Normal School. In 1904 he and Andrew P., his brother, bought out their father. In 1905 they separated, and John P. now has a splendid market and is doing a large business. He belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Goetten married Hattie Himsl, and they have five children: Gesla, Louis, Alona, Amour and Gerald.

Jacob Grandelmeyer, one of the pioneers of St. Cloud, was born in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, crossed the ocean to Maryland, lived there for a while, found his way westward, and about 1855 reached St. Cloud, where he died in

1876. He built one of the first frame houses in the Upper Town of St. Cloud. It was located on the northwest corner of Ninth avenue and St. Germain street. The historic old building is still standing on the east side of Tenth avenue, between Germain and First streets, North.

Robert L. Gale, manager of the St. Cloud Storage & Produce Co., was born June 12, 1859, in Middlesex county, Ontario, Canada, son of Robert L. Gale, a native of London, England, and Mary E. Radcliffe, a native of Dublin, Ireland. The subject of this mention came to St. Cloud in 1883, and found employment in the First National Bank. With this insight into the commercial possibilities of St. Cloud, he engaged in the fuel business and followed that line for eleven years. Then he operated a flour mill at Osaker, Minn., for three years. In 1900 he organized the St. Cloud Storage & Produce Co., and erected the building in which the business is housed. The plant is an extensive one, handles and stores eggs, fruit and dairy products, and manufactures ice cream on a large scale. The structure is of brick, 126 by 124 feet. Mr. Gale was married June 12, 1890, to Lou-Alice, daughter of Dr. John H. Murphy, of St. Paul. They have two children, John H., of St. Paul, and Mary A., who remains at home.

Levi Frost, a pioneer, was born in Athens county, Ohio, September 17, 1835, son of Joseph and Rhoda (Brown) Frost, with whom he came to Maine Prairie, Stearns county, in 1857. He farmed with his father, and became acquainted with many of the pioneers of the county. In 1862 he assisted in erecting the stockade on section 13, in which he and others gathered for safety, some remaining as long as eight or ten weeks. In 1863 he went back to his native county with his parents. In 1886 he located in McLeod county, Minnesota. In 1889 he came to Fair Haven, in Stearns county. In 1891 he came to Waite Park, in St. Cloud township. In 1900 he took up his residence in St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frost were members of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Levi Frost are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Frost married Elvira Worthen, born in Meigs county, Ohio, daughter of Charles and Phoebe (Hugg) Worthen, also natives of that county. Before her marriage, Mrs. Frost was a teacher for fifteen years in southern Ohio.

Joseph Frost, a pioneer of Stearns county, and a veteran of the War of 1812, was born in Granville, Mass., June 7, 1790, and learned the trades of carpenter and millwright. At the age of twenty-two he participated in the war with Great Britain. He married Rhoda Brown, a native of Albany, N. Y., and about 1830 located in Athens county, Ohio. In 1856 the family came to St. Paul. In 1857 they started for Stearns county, making the trip by ox team to St. Francis, Anoka county, and then by horse team to Maine Prairie. They farmed here for a while, and in 1863 returned to Meigs county, Ohio, where they died. Of their eleven children, there are now living four: Julia, Lucy, Elmira and Levi.

William M. Fisher, secretary and treasurer of the Grinols Company, was born October 11, 1872, at Saginaw, Michigan, son of Henry and Mary (Oswald) Fisher, who, in 1888, brought him to St. Cloud, where the father operated the Le Sauk Hotel until his death a year later. William M. received a good public school education, and took courses in the St. Cloud State

Normal School. He was an accountant for the California Wine House for five years, and blockman for the Plano Manufacturing Co., three years. In 1895 he became connected with the Grinols Company. In 1900 he became a stockholder, and in 1904 bought out the Grinols interests. The concern is engaged in the farm implement and fuel business. The other efficers of the concern are: Mrs. William M. Fisher, president; and Ripley B. Brower, vice-president. Mr. Fisher married Katherine, the daughter of William and Mary (Finnegan) O'Brien, and they have one daughter, Mary Lucile. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

William H. Feddema, a resident of St. Cloud, is a splendid example of that sturdy race of Hollanders, who, from the earliest days, have contributed so materially to the citizenship of the United States. He was born in the Province of Groningen, Netherlands, January 10, 1842, son of Herman and Annie (Tenberg) Feddema, who brought him to America at the age of twelve years. They landed in Quebec, Canada, went from there to Buffalo, New York, and thence to Lafayette, Ind., where the father pursued his trade as a carpenter. May 5, 1857, they arrived in Sauk Rapids, Minn., and just seven weeks after they had left their home in Indiana, secured a preemption claim in St. Joseph township. At the end of a year they sold their claim, and moved to Le Sauk township, where they preempted eighty acres, on which the parents spent the remainder of their lives. William H., like most other boys, had an uneventful childhood. His education was received in his native land and in Lafayette, Ind. He remained at home until 1863, when he came to St. Cloud, and secured employment with J. W. Tenvoorde, on the Court House, then in the course of construction. Later he moved to Cottage Grove, Washington county, this state, where he was variously employed. The country at that time was in the turmoil of Civil War. In 1864, Mr. Feddema went to Hastings, and enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which he went first to Ft. Snelling, and then south. In 1865 he was mustered out at Galitan, Tenn., after which he returned to his father's farm in Le Sauk. Later he took a homestead in St. Joseph township, which he afterward sold to John Linneman. Mr. Feddema then returned to Lafayette, Ind., where he was employed in a lumber yard for several years. In 1872 he returned to Stearns county, and purchased a farm in St. Martin township from Judge L. W. Collins, where he labored for nineteen years. Then he secured a farm east of Lake Henry in Roseville, Kandiyohi county, where he farmed for fifteen years. Subsequently he came to St. Cloud. In 1907 he secured employment in the Great Northern shops at Waite Park, where he has since been engaged. Mr. Feddema married Johanna Emsing, a native of Holland, and they have had thirteen children, of whom there are living ten: Herman, in Alberta, Canada; John, in Foley, Minn.; Annie, Mary, Lawrence, Deina, Bernard, Peter, Margaret and Kate, now Mrs. Kemper, of Perham, Ottertail county.

John Fritz, pioneer, was born in Westphalia, near Baden, Germany, and early became a woodworker. His family still holds his certificate of proficiency as a cabinet-maker and carpenter. In the late forties, he brought his wife and his son, Andrew, to America. After four years in Sandusky, Ohio,

he brought them to St. Paul. In 1856 he started out with his son for Stearns county, making the trip on foot. He took a claim in the vicinity of Pleasant lake, Stearns county. Later his wife joined him and he sold out and came to St. Cloud, where he erected a home on Sixth avenue, North, near the Cathedral. He worked as a contractor and builder and died shortly after the Civil War. His wife enjoyed long years and died in 1890.

Andrew Fritz, veteran, was born in Westphalia, near Baden, Germany, November 29, 1836, son of John Fritz, the pioneer. He was brought to America at the age of eleven, and lived with his parents in Sandusky, Ohio, and St. Paul, Minn., before coming to Stearns county in 1856. He learned the woodworking business from his father and was employed as a carpenter for many years. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and served on the Northwestern frontier. Upon his return from the war he married. After having been in the building trade for many years, he purchased a farm west of the city of St. Cloud, and engaged in the dairy business some fifteen years. Later he retired and took up his residence with his son, Andrew E., in St. Cloud. When Andrew E. moved to St. Paul, Andrew Fritz entered St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, where he died November 4, 1913. He was a popular man in the city and highly esteemed.

Andrew Fritz was married shortly after the Civil War to Mary Braun, who was born in Germany, the oldest daughter of Xavier and Magdalena (Lindel) Braun, who settled in St. Cloud township in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fritz had eleven children. The living are: John J., Andrew E., Rose, Albert H., William H., Frank, Rupert J. and Sophia. John J. is an elevator operator, in Minneapolis. He married Anna Hammerel, and of their five children there are living four: Wilfred, Hugo, Robert and Margaret. Andrew E. is mentioned elsewhere. Rose married Xavier Honor, of St. Cloud, and they have two children living, Eleanor H. and Xavier A. Albert H. lives in Crookston, Minn. William H. lives in Mitchell, S. D. He married Ada Richardson, and they have three children: Albert, William, and Mary L. Frank is mentioned elsewhere. Rupert J. lives in Sioux City, Iowa. He married Catherine Weber. Sophia is the wife of Frank Kline, agent for the Chicago & Illinois Western Railroad, at McCook, Ill. They have three children: Fred, Marcella and Edward. Three of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fritz died in infancy. One, Edward, died at the age of seventeen years.

Andrew E. Fritz, public examiner of the state of Minnesota, was born in St. Cloud, January 28, 1870, son of Andrew and Mary (Braun) Fritz. He passed through the public schools of St. Cloud and graduated from the St. Cloud State Normal School in 1891. Then he taught school for a while. From 1898 to 1901 he was superintendent of schools in Ottertail county, this state. For some years he was connected with The Fritz-Cross Co., blank book manufacturers. In 1911 he was appointed to his present position. He married Harriet Moran, and they have two children, John and Richard.

Frank Fritz, St. Cloud photographer, was born in the city where he still resides, June 11, 1878, son of Andrew and Mary (Braun) Fritz. He attended school in St. Cloud, and afterward taught for a while. For a time he was in

partnership with his brother, John J., in the photograph business. For some years he has conducted a studio of his own and does some excellent work. He is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Eagles.

Henry Edelbrock was born in Dernekamp, Westphalia, Germany, April 23, 1823. As a young man he married Gertrude Grosse Kleimann. He became a prosperous and successful farmer, reached middle age, and reared a fine family, all in his native country. But his brother, Joseph, had come to America, located in St. Cloud, and established the first general store in the village. After considering the matter for a long time, Henry Edelbrock decided to come to America. He accordingly sold out his possessions, and with his family started for America, reaching St. Cloud in 1880. Here he spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edelbrock had ten children: Anton, Gertrude, Anna, Henry, August T., Theodore, Joseph F., Elizabeth, Mary and Theresa. Anton and Gertrude are dead. Anna married John Heinann, contractor, of St. Cloud, and they have seven children. Henry married Mary Moritz, lives in Melrose, and has four children. August T. married Annie M. Schwartz, has seven children and lives in St. Paul. Theodore lives with his brother, Joseph F. August T. and Theodore were in the clothing business together in St. Cloud for some twenty years. They are now retired. Joseph F. is appropriately mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Elizabeth married John Schwartz, and they have four children.

Joseph F. Edelbrock was born in Duelmer, Germany, February 25, 1865, son of Henry and Gertrude Edelbrock. He was brought to America as a boy of fifteen years. For a time he worked in the grocery store of Samuel Mackrell in St. Cloud. Then he took a claim in Cass county, Minnesota, but at the expiration of eight months he found that he had located on railroad land. So he moved to Seattle and took a claim near that city. For six years he was in business in Seattle. In 1906 he returned to St. Cloud where he still resides. Joseph F. Edelbrock married Celia E. Archambault, a native of Minnesota, daughter of John and Mary (De Lille) Archambault.

Gerard H. Dunnewold, of the firm of Dunnewold & Sartell, manufacturers of sash, doors and general mill work, at St. Cloud, was born in Winterswyek, Holland, October 27, 1861, son of John and Nancy Dunnewold, who brought him to America in 1869, stayed a month in Sauk Rapids, Benton county, this state, then moved to St. George, where they purchased a farm, and carried on farming operations until 1895, when the father died, and the mother moved to East St. Cloud, where she now resides. Gerard H. received his early education in School District No. 9, St. George, and remained on the home farm until 1880, when he learned the trade of carpenter, from George Marvin and Henry Herbach, with whom he remained a year. In 1895 he formed a partnership with J. H. Raymond. At the time of Mr. Raymond's death in 1906, he purchased his interest from the heirs, and sold it to his present partner, Henry Sartell. Mr. Dunnewold is one of the active business men of St. Cloud, and is deeply interested in the welfare of his city. He is a Mason and an Elk.

Mr. Dunnewold was married to Phoebe Rau, daughter of Peter Rau, and

they have three children: Josephine, Mary and John. Josephine married Edward Clough, and they live at Willow River, Minn.

James P. Callahan, proprietor of the Granite City Furniture Co., of St. Cloud, was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, November 5, 1856, son of John and Catherine (Kinney) Callahan. John Callahan was born in Canada, and came to the United States as a young man. He married Catherine Kinney, who was born in Ireland, and was brought to America by her parents at the age of three. After their marriage they farmed in Dane county, Wis., until 1888, when they retired and moved to Duluth, Minn., where he died in 1911. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Harris, in Minneapolis. In the family there were eight children: Jeremiah, of Minneapolis; James P., of St. Cloud; Ellen, now Mrs. John Delaney, of Two Harbors, Minn.; Mary, now Mrs. James Carey, of Pine Bluff, Wisconsin; John, of Winnipeg, Canada; Hanora, now Mrs. W. L. Smith, of Canada; Agnes, now Mrs. Frank Harris, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Angela, now Mrs. Thomas Murphy, Two Harbors, Minn. James P. received his early education in the public schools of Dane county, Wisconsin, and subsequently took a three years' commercial course in the Madison Business College, at Madison, Wis. For a while he farmed in Cross Plaines, Wis., and about this time mastered the art of telegraphy, a line of work, which, owing to his poor health at that time, he never followed. Subsequently he went to Des Moines, Iowa, worked for a barbed-wire fence manufacturing company for a year and then served three years in the Des Moines Fire Department. Then began his connection with the Singer Sewing Machine Co. For ten years he was collector at Des Moines. Then he was promoted to the important position of manager of the St. Cloud office, a responsibility he still retains. The goods are shipped to him at St. Cloud by the car load, and he distributes them to the various saleshouses and branch offices in Stearns, Wright, Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing, Cass, Wadena, Todd, Pope, Douglas and Ottertail, over all of which offices Mr. Callahan has general charge. He has made a great success of this line of work, and being an active, capable business man, enjoys a splendid standing throughout this part of the state. In addition to his sewing machine interests, he has a large furniture and funeral directing establishment, and is one of the substantial business men of the place. The furniture store and undertaking parlors were opened in 1907 on Fifth avenue, and there Mr. Callahan keeps a full line of furniture and other house furnishings. Being a popular man in the community, he has allied himself with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At Des Moines, Iowa, August, 1891, he was married to Mary A. Clark, daughter of John and Alice Clark, and they have one child, Leo J. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Wesley Carter, a pioneer wagonmaker and early miller, of St. Cloud, was born July 7, 1839, in Cumberland county, Maine, and was there reared. In 1857 he came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis, where he made carriages and wagons. In the spring of 1859, he secured employment as repairer on the stage route between St. Cloud and Ft. Abercrombie, looking after the coaches and stable buildings. In 1873 he engaged in the making of wagons

in St. Cloud, a business he continued for several years. In the meantime, in 1874, he acquired a farm in sections 16 and 17, St. Cloud township. He made this place his hobby though carrying on various lines of business in the city. He built a good home, a large barn, and made other improvements and betterments. For a time he conducted a storage warehouse in St. Cloud. He was also deeply interested in the milling industry. From 1887 until 1895, when it was destroyed by fire, he operated a flour mill having a daily capacity of 100 barrels. In 1896 he built a new mill of brick, three stories high, above the basement. This had a daily grinding capacity of eighty tons of feed, and could put out two hundred barrels daily of flour. This establishment is now known as the St. Cloud City Mills, Harry C. Ervin being the present owner. In 1902, Mr. Carter erected the three-story brick structure known as the Carter Building. It has the largest floor area of any building in St. Cloud, with the exception of the St. Cloud State Normal School. It houses the Freeman Grocery Co. (wholesale), the Farmers' Produce Co., the official departments of the city of St. Cloud, the Grinols Co., the St. Cloud Commercial Club, the Carter Dance Hall, the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and five flat apartments. Mr. Carter was a prominent man in the community. He was clerk of the township, and a member of the city council. He also did good service as county commissioner. Wesley Carter was married in 1886, to Martha D. Johnson, who was born in Bergen, Norway. This union has been blessed with three children: Cora E., Martha and John H. W. Cora E. married Anthony Donaker, and they have four children. Martha marrried E. H. Webb, and they have a daughter, Myrtle. John H. W., lives in St. Cloud.

John H. W. Carter, capitalist, of St. Cloud, was born in this city, September 2, 1885, son of Wesley and Martha D. (Johnson) Carter. He attended the public schools, the St. Cloud State Normal School, and St. John's College at Collegeville, this county. For a time he was employed by his father who at that time was conducting a storage warehouse. He was with Simmers & Campbell, granite workers, two years, and had charge of the Agate Granite Works for one year. For some time he engaged in the quarry business on his own account, and it is with this industry that his name is intimately connected. Since his father's death, however, in 1909, he has devoted his time to looking after the family estate. He also conducts a motor dray line, and is one of the owners of the Farmers' Produce Co., of St. Cloud. He is a member of the Elks and of the Commercial Club. Mr. Carter married Martha M., daughter of William and Elizabeth Lueck, and a native of St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have three children: Sylvia M., Marjorie, and Martha M.

Frank J. Bach, assistant postmaster at St. Cloud, was born in the city, where he still resides, November 16, 1865, son of John and Katherine (Willems) Bach. He attended the public schools and the parochial schools of St. Cloud, and received his preliminary training as a clerk in the book store of W. L. Rosenberger. On January 1, 1882, he first entered the postoffice as a clerk under Postmaster J. E. West, serving until April 1, 1886. Then he was a clerk in the German-American Bank a few months, later homesteaded a claim in Cass county, Minnesota, and finally was employed in the postoffice at

Little Falls. In 1890 he again entered the St. Cloud postoffice where he is now the assistant postmaster. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the National Association of Assistant Postmasters. Mr. Bach married Martha L., daughter of Frederick and Carolina Pappenfus, and this union has been blessed with two children: Mary, born May 18, 1911, and John, born October 18, 1912.

John Bach was born in Prussia, Germany, married Katherine Willems, and brought his wife to America in 1861, locating at once in Stearns county. They lived on a farm in St. Joseph township for a while, then moved to Jacob's Prairie, afterward located in Rockville township, and finally came to St. Cloud, where he operated a flour and feed store and dealt in farm machinery. In 1885, John Bach died. His wife still makes her home in St. Cloud.

Ambrose Freeman, a hero of the Indian campaign, and a victim of the Sioux atrocities, was born near Culpeper Court House, Culpeper county, Virginia, February 25, 1823. Descended from a long line of hardy ancestors, he was six feet tall, of stalwart build and rugged constitution, further strengthened in body by a vigorous outdoor life; and being unusually fond of hunting, trapping and fishing, he, early in youth, became known as an expert marksman even in that state noted for its skillful hunters. In 1847 he left Virginia, and took up his residence in Edgar county, Illinois. In 1857 he brought his family to Stearns county, and located about four miles from St. Cloud, near Sauk Rapids. While his life work was largely along other lines, he there farmed for a while, but became discouraged by the ravages of the grasshoppers. Consequently he took up his residence in St. Cloud, and resumed his trade as a plasterer and bricklayer. He was engaged at his trade when word came that the Sioux were slaughtering the settlers in the vicinity of Paynesville. Having friends there, he started out alone to see if the reports were true. His observations confirmed the rumors and he at once returned to St. Cloud and raised a company of twenty-five trusty men. This company buried the dead, relieved distress so far as possible, and for a time patroled the threatened districts. Upon his return he recruited the "Northern Rangers" and became the captain. At Sauk Centre, the Rangers were joined by a detachment of regular army soldiers under the command of Col. Pettler. The troops then marched to the relief of Fort Abercrombie, and after a sharp engagement raised the siege, and made it possible for the settlers there beleaguered to return to their former homes, the women and children in the meantime being brought to St. Cloud, where they were well cared for.

October 14, 1862, Ambrose Freeman enlisted in the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers. He was the first choice of the company for captain, but he waived the preference in favor of Oscar Taylor, of St. Cloud, and took the position of first lieutenant. The winter after the enlistment the company quartered at Sauk Centre. In the spring, the Rangers joined the command of Gen. Henry Sibley, the object of the expedition being to drive the Indians beyond the Missouri river. They first reached the vicinity of Devils Lake, and then marched southwest to near the present city of Bismarck. There they encountered the Indians on the war path. In a three days' engagement the Indians were driven back across Missouri river. While the whites were

victorious, it was a dearly bought victory. Among the killed was Lieutenant Freeman, who fell dead from his horse, with an Indian arrow through his heart. He was buried in Big Mound, in a wagon box. Twenty years afterward, his devoted son, Daniel H. Freeman, found his remains, and the body was tenderly brought to St. Cloud and reverently interred.

Daniel H. Freeman, retired, an early pioneer, and one of St. Cloud's progressive citizens, was born in Logan, Edgar county, Illinois, son of Ambrose and Jane Elizabeth (Cole) Freeman, natives of Culpeper county, Virginia. He was brought to St. Cloud by his parents in 1857, and was here reared and here received his early education. His life has been devoted to various lines of business, principally farming, stock raising and dealing, and lumbering as well as real estate speculation. At present he is extensively interested in iron-ore properties. He discovered iron-ore in the Cayuna range in Northern Minnesota, and also in the Arcturus range, a part of the Missabe range, likewise in northern Minnesota. The Arcturus range is owned by the Hayward heirs, of whom Mrs. Freeman is one, and $80,000 was expended in exploration work before it was leased to the United States Steel Co. Although not actively engaged in its operation, Mr. Freeman is senior partner in the Freeman Wholesale Grocery Co. While serving in the lower house of the Minesota State legislature, he took an active part in locating the Minnesota State Reformatory at St. Cloud. He donated forty acres on which the buildings are located, including part of the stone quarry. Later he sold the state eighty acres for the Reformatory grounds, and the citizens raised funds for another forty acres. For two terms, Mr. Freeman was register of the United States land office at St. Cloud. He has been mayor of the city, has done excellent service on the school board, and has served in other positions of public honor and private trust.

Mr. Freeman married Clara H. Hayward, and of their six children there are living four: Warren, Willard S., Don H., and Zelah M. Warren married Mary McClure. Willard S. married Grace Gardner. Don H. married Grace Simons. Zelah M. married Warren H. Stewart.

Willard S. Freeman, secretary and treasurer of the Freeman Grocery Company, wholesale grocers, St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still resides, April 26, 1879, son of D. H. and Clara H. (Hayward) Freeman, and grandson of Ambrose and Jane Elizabeth (Cole) Freeman. He attended the graded schools, the St. Cloud High School and the St. Cloud State Normal School. He also took courses in the University of Minnesota. For a time he engaged in sheep ranching in Montana, then he operated a farm near St. Cloud, subsequently he worked with his father on the irrigation ditch at Glendive, Montana. In 1910, when the Freeman-Farrell Company was organized, he assumed his present position. In 1913 the firm was incorporated under the firm name of The Freeman Grocery Company. Mr. Freeman is a member of the Elks, the Samaritans, the U. C. T. and the Commercial Club. On April 20, 1904, Mr. Freeman married Grace E. Gardner, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Gardner.

Hugh Evans, president of the St. Cloud Grocery Co., was born on a farm in Southbend township, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, May 20, 1858, son of

Evan H. and Mary (Jones) Evans. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, and the Mankato High School, and afterward took a business course in St. Paul. Thus equipped, he entered the employ of the Patterson Mercantile Co., at Mankato. For a time he assisted in the accounting department, but when the company was incorporated he became one of the stockholders, and was subsequently on the road for several years. June 1, 1900, he came to St. Cloud, and with J. C. Cotton organized the prosperous concern of which he is now the head. Mr. Evans is one of the leaders in public life, and he has been mayor of St. Cloud two terms. Mr. Evans married Anna Roberts, a native of Sun Prairie, Wis. Their daughter, Esther, is attending school at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Evan H. Evans, father of Hugh Evans, was born in Wales, and came to America when about twenty years of age. For some years he lived near Utica, N. Y., and there married Mary Jones. For a few years they lived at Emmet, near Watertown, Wis. In 1855, they joined a colony of thirty families, and upon reaching Minnesota, located in Blue Earth county, where the father ended his days in 1872 and the mother in 1900. Hugh Evans, the subject of this notice, has many vivid recollections of the early days. His boyish memories still cling around the old log cabin, with its many hours of happy boyhood pleasures, and he recalls with interest the sadness he felt when the family moved to a new large brick house, thus taking the twelve-year-old boy away from the childhood home he had loved so well.

Bernard J. Wocken was born in the village of Cold Spring, Wakefield township, son of John and Katherine (Schlick) Wocken. As a youth he attended the village schools, clerked in a store and took a business course at St. Cloud. March 1, 1899, he became manager of the Cold Spring Brewing Co., and of the Cold Spring Mineral Water Co., with offices in St. Cloud. Mr. Wocken is a member of the Elks. He married Johanna Peters, a native of Calvary, Wis., and a daughter of John Peters. Mr. and Mrs. Wocken have one child, Werner J., born January 29, 1911.

John Wocken educator, was born in Germany, and came to America as a young man. Possessed of an excellent education, but lacking a knowledge of English, he entered St. John's University at Collegeville, in this county. He has devoted twenty-seven years of his life to teaching, and is now in charge of a school at Cold Spring, in this county.

Amos T. Whitman was born in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, came to Stearns county in the sixties, was employed as an accountant in St. Cloud, and spent his declining years in retirement. He died in 1899. Mr. Whitman was married in 1869 to Martha J. Crommitt, and while they had no children, they adopted her brother's son, Luther Oaks, who had lost his mother at a tender age. He has been in every way a son to them, and has received the affection and consideration that would have been given to a child born to them. Martha J. Crommitt, who in 1869 became Mrs. Amos T. Whitman, was born in China, Kennebec county, Maine, daughter of Joshua and Dorothy (Bartlett) Crommitt. Of the ten children born to the family of Crommitt, five are living. They are: John O., of Detroit, Minnesota; Abigail B., living in St. Cloud, widow of Albertus Montgomery; Martha J., of St. Cloud, widow

of Amos T. Whitman; Emma B., wife of A. W. Worthing, of Waldo county, Maine; and Hollis M., who has recently moved to the village of China, Maine, from the home farm in China township. Martha J. Crommitt received her early schooling in the China Academy, and became a teacher at an early age. She came to St. Cloud in 1866, with her brother, John, and for a while was his housekeeper. She then resumed her profession, and taught in the Everett School, and in the old school on Fifth avenue. She is a member of Unity Church, St. Cloud.

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